THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK

1940

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1940

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The Municipal Year Book 1940

The authoritative résumé of activities and statistical data of American cities

EDITORS

CLARENCE E. RIDLEY
ORIN F. NOLTING

CHICAGO
THE INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION
1940

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FOREWORD

THE final test of any reference book such as this must always be its use by those for whom it is prepared. The editorial satisfaction of having compiled reliable and useful information is short-lived if the readers do not rely upon and use the information compiled. In recognition of this criterion of use, we have made several important changes in this, the seventh, volume of THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK.

In our effort to increase the usefulness of this YEAR BOOK to municipal officials and others vitally interested in local government, we have concerned ourselves first of all with content. Among the new sections in this volume are statistics relative to civil service agencies in cities over 30,000 population, number of local taxing units in the United States, centralized purchasing, annual municipal reports, city planning, city and city-county hospitals, local housing authorities, parking meters, traffic accidents, and refuse collection and disposal practices. In addition to these new statistics, the YEAR BOOK presents for the first time an article reviewing developments in public service training, a directory of mayors and city clerks in cities from 5,000 to 10,000 population, and a source list of directories of local officials. The addition of these new sections and statistical data should make this YEAR BOOK more useful not only to those who have already accepted it as a standard reference volume but also to others whose special interests have not been recognized in previous editions.

The most radical departure of this YEAR BOOK from previous issues is the grouping of all material relating to any function or activity into a single section. With this new arrangement of content, YEAR BOOK users will find in one place all material pertaining to a particular subject—the summary of 1939 developments, individual city statistics, special articles, the activities of the professional organizations in that field, services of federal agencies and national organizations, standard reference books, sources of statistics, new publications issued in the past year, and leading periodicals. For a more detailed explanation of this new arrangement the reader is referred to the introductory article on "How to Use the Year Book."

The preparation of this YEAR BOOK is in the truest sense a co-operative enterprise. In compiling such a variety of reliable data we have had to call upon hundreds of individuals and scores of agencies for assistance. Over two thousand local officials have submitted data about their cities; our 48 state correspondents have reported the high lights of municipal news during the past year; professional and technical organizations have made available to us the results of studies they have made; and our editorial consultants and special contributors have donated their time and understanding to the process of digesting and interpreting the wealth of material collected. Those who have aided in the preparation of this YEAR BOOK deserve the credit for its increasing use and importance, the satisfaction of contributing to the progress of municipal government, and the most sincere appreciation of the editors.

THE EDITORS

Chicago
March, 1940

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The Municipal Scene in 1939

By William Anderson

Professor of Political Science, University of Minnesota
Chairman, Committee on Public Administration, Social Science Research Council

MORE than two centuries ago an English student of local government stated very well a truth that is important to this day: "Whoso desireth to discourse in a proper manner concerning corporated towns and communities, must take in a great variety of matter, and should be allowed a great deal of time and preparation. The subject is extensive and difficult." Thus wrote Thomas Madox in his *Firma Burgi,* 1726, a large volume packed with information that he wrote on an important point in the legal and financial relations of the central government and the municipalities in England in his day. Certainly today in the United States, with 48 states and the national government engaged in passing laws on the government of cities, and with thousands of incorporated places occupied with carrying them out, the subject is even more extensive and difficult. Busy administrators and students of local institutions need every help they can get to know what is going on in the world of municipal affairs. To them The Municipal Year Book, with its wealth of well-digested, tabular information, and its up-to-the-minute accounts of developments in the various fields, is an exceedingly valuable aid. With its new arrangement of materials, in which the articles and the tabular information on each subject are brought close together, it will be even more useful for ready reference than it was before.

An introductory article in such a volume cannot even pretend to give a summary of all the information that the book supplies. Developments come here and there, in a piecemeal manner. In the great mosaic that is American municipal government there seems to be but little change from year to year. A single year, surely, is too short a period to establish any directional trends, and the pattern as a whole never undergoes such swift and startling changes as have been noticed in the national government, for example, in the past seven years. Actually there are thousands of little changes every year in American city government. Many of these go unreported, while the significance of others is not appreciated for years after the event.

Instead of attempting here to summarize all the many internal changes in city government, therefore, it would seem better to place municipal government in its world setting, and to view it against the background of broader political and economic developments. What happens in the economic world, in national and state governments, in neighboring countries like Canada and Mexico, and even in Europe and the Far East, cannot be matters of complete indifference to municipal governments in the United States. National policies, and international strife, can have the most serious effects on the governments of cities.

The year 1939 will forever stand out as the date of the beginning of the second war of world-wide scope in a single generation. Its ultimate effects on the institutions of local government in the countries most directly affected are yet to be determined. But even before this dire event, municipal progress had received serious setbacks in various parts of the world. Promising municipal movements in both China and Japan were checked or destroyed when the undeclared war in the Far East disrupted all ordinary political and economic life in those countries, and diverted tremendous streams of men and money into the prosecution of hostilities.

In Italy the municipalities have long and famous histories, but in modern times their powers of self-government have been very limited. The Fascist dictatorship, in its attack upon all things democratic, put an end to the locally elected municipal councils, and set up in their stead in each city a single officer, a *podesta,* appointed by the central government and responsible to it and to the Fascist Party. The forms of consultation are maintained through the institution of appointed advisory councils, but there can be no doubt that the real government of each Italian city is a local Fascist Party dictatorship.

In Germany the reforms made by Stein more than a century ago introduced a very limited amount of local self-government and local election of governing councils. It was the aim of liberal parties throughout the 19th century to extend popular control still farther. The post-war Weimar Constitution went very far in establishing rights of the people in cities to govern themselves. The suffrage was extended, and proportional representation and other democratic devices were introduced. Municipal services were tremendously expanded. Naturally some serious mistakes were made, and the financial problem of German cities seemed almost insoluble. When the National Socialist Party came into power, true municipal self-government through the people's chosen representatives was destroyed, root and branch. Under the control of the central bureaucracy and the Nazi Party, an appointed *Bürgermeister* rules each city. Here, as in Italy, there are advisory councils, but they are appointed only with party approval, and along with the *Bürgermeister* they are kept under the watchful eye of the local party delegate. Thus has democracy in German local administration been "liquidated." Thus have the local units been "co-ordinated" and geared into the great machine of the National Socialist Party's dictatorship over all things German. Yet, by a strange twisting of words and logic, apologists for the National Socialist theories tell the German people that their cities alone have true self-government, while in other countries self-government is but a sham.

The light of local democratic control has, then, been extinguished in two important European countries. But what of Russia? Under the new constitutions and the various decrees on city and village government, it would seem that tremendous forward strides have been taken in that country to extend popular participation in local government and administration. There is considerable evidence that such participation takes place, and on a large scale, but there is practically no evidence that it means real popular control. On the contrary, it appears that the Communist Party's control is complete, and that any deviation from the "party line" by any municipal government would be illegal and in practice nearly impossible. What the Communist Party has constructed is a great facade of apparent democracy, behind which the party rules both central and local governments with unchallenged supremacy.

Times of war necessitate not only a tremendous intensification of the use of governmental powers, but also great centralization of governmental functions and control, and the increased utilization for central purposes of the machinery of local government. One needs no imagination to picture the thousands of mayors in France today busily engaged in carrying out the many orders of the central government with respect to the notification of men called up for service, the provision of funds for their dependents, the checking of local food prices, and dozens of other things that are important in a war economy. In Great Britain the local authorities have had to assume important new functions connected with the war, such as protection against air raids, and have even been grouped into regional organizations for the carrying-on of government in case of invasion. In every belligerent country the need for men and funds for warlike purposes has necessitated serious interferences with the finances, the personnel, and the services of the local governments. The effects of war upon municipal government, in short, are so numerous and so deep-reaching that no attempt to state them in brief compass could possibly succeed.

It would be easy to think of a number of morals to be drawn from this short account of the destruction of local self-government in some countries and the serious threats to municipal institutions in others. The American people have been very fortunate thus far in their remoteness from the political storm centers of the world, and in their capacity to defeat movements at home that would tend to destroy democratic institutions. The real danger may lie in the smug indifference, the feeling that "it cannot happen here," that characterizes many citizens. Local self-government is not only an evidence of a general capacity for self rule; neither is it merely a training for those who are to go on to higher levels of government. It is a part of the whole system of democratic institutions and processes. It has intrinsic values in itself. Americans may well be thankful that they still retain a large measure of it. They should also be watchful of developments both outside of and within the country that threaten to undermine the "home rule" for cities and small communities that Americans so generally prize, or say they prize. Are there any threats from within?

Probably the surest foundation for genuine municipal home rule is the ability of cities to raise the revenue they need from their own citizens and taxpayers. Financial dependence upon the state or national government will almost certainly mean dependence on them in other respects. For a decade or more nearly all American cities have felt themselves being pinched more and more by financial restrictions and shortages. Legal tax and debt limitations have in general increased. Some of the "over-all" limitations have been particularly arbitrary and severe. At the same time the property valuations and the "tax base" on which property taxes are levied have been reduced far below the levels of ten years ago, and tax delinquency, at its worst about five years ago, continues to be a very serious factor in municipal financing. As the general property tax has failed to yield adequate revenues, special assessments as a source of revenue have all but collapsed. Although much property in cities could probably pay more in taxation than it is doing today, the drive to shift the tax burden to others, and to extend the idea of over-all limitations, continues. At the same time various special groups of municipal employees continue to agitate for laws and charter amendments to increase their own wages and pensions, without regard to the city's ability to pay or to the remuneration of other employees.

One of the most serious of urban fiscal problems is the financing of relief. The financial difficulties of the cities would have been much less in recent years had not the burden of relief for the unemployed risen to previously unheard of proportions. The local property taxpayers could not carry the load, and the states were slow to assume their share of the burden. For a number of years from 1932 on the national government, though without a fixed policy, gave money rather liberally toward direct relief and public works for the unemployed. In 1939 the promise of increased business and employment, and the rising demand that Congress provide soon for balancing the national budget, resulted in new legislation virtually putting an end to most of PWA, and reducing the appropriations for WPA very considerably, as well as changing WPA rules. At the same time it became clear that additional funds for USHA are also very unlikely to be provided. To offset these reductions in part, the stamp plan of the Surplus Commodities Corporation provides a little more national help for persons on relief, and the changes in the Social Security Law that call for more liberal old age insurance payments beginning in 1940 may help to keep some persons from going on relief.

At the same time the year 1939 brought the first legislation for imposing the national income tax on state and municipal employees and officers. This will soon be heard in municipal budget hearings. The proposed tax on the income from municipal bonds was not enacted in 1939, but is still under consideration.

The municipal financial picture, though not much improved if any, is not entirely dark. Municipal ownership of utilities was considerably extended, especially in the TVA area, and several states authorized municipalities to use the earnings of their utilities to replenish their general funds. Several states also increased state aid for local units, and gave larger shares of the so-called "shared taxes." Philadelphia, with state authority, introduced an earned income tax that will probably yield a number of millions. Finally, the defeat of the "ham and eggs" plan in California, a measure that could have been very detrimental to sound municipal financing, was but one of a number of evidences that the people are beginning to think more sanely about financial matters.

A word should be said about the special problem of the great cities. They continue to suffer from excessively high debts, declines in taxable values, considerable congestion and at the same time much decay at the center. As the leaders in business and the professions continue to move out to suburban areas, there is an inward trek of the underprivileged who come seeking larger relief payments and more adequate schools. The states, the adjacent suburbs, and the national government, show on the whole little interest in the plight of the large cities, but the time may soon come when they will be in need of special state and federal aid.

In political and administrative matters the year 1939 gave many signs of definite improvement in American cities. Several Supreme Court decisions on freedom of speech and press started some errant cities back on the road toward more democracy and tolerance. In a number of large cities there was some very thorough political house-cleaning, in which the voters cooperated with national and state authorities. The merit system spread farther and farther, and with it went a certain amount of in-service training. There was an increasing general consciousness of the importance of municipal self-government and better municipal administration. The American Municipal Association made a proposal for a thorough study of municipal home rule. By the establishment of the American Society for Public Administration a new medium was established for the advancement of public administration generally, and for the free interchange of points of view and information between municipal, state, and national administrators.

The services of the cities to their citizens continued to expand and improve generally, in spite of financial restrictions. The extensions of municipal ownership of utilities, especially in the TVA area, have been mentioned. Housing authorities not only increased in number, but also brought to completion a number of housing projects. Municipal parking lots began to appear here and there. The police continued to extend their traffic control and public safety work, and even gave some aid in connection with investigations of espionage and the protection of shipping. Serious questions were raised about the management and the financing of municipal airports.

What of the future? The year 1940 is, of course, a census year. What will the new census of population reveal with respect to American cities? How much will they have grown? What will be their proportion of the total national population? In what states and regions will the greatest growth appear, and will it be among the largest, the medium sized, or the smaller cities?

Perhaps the year 1940 will also bring an end to the war in Europe. At least many persons pray that it will be so. What changes must the cities then expect? Will there be, along with the good results, some increase in unemployment? What are the cities planning to do if this takes place?

Whatever the year 1940 may bring, certain needs seem to be continuous. One is the capacity on the part of municipal officials and citizens to see the problems of city government in their broad relations with the county, the state, the nation, and the international order. Along with this goes the need for broader conceptions of public planning, over wider geographic areas and with respect to all important factors: physical layout, finance, natural resources, population, and economic and social life. There is room, also, for more active citizens' associations, and there is much work for them to do in research and in the spreading of information about municipal administration. Someone has said that they are useful to the community even if they only practice sitting on the city hall steps to see what is going on. Most of all, perhaps, there is a need for a clearer philosophy of municipal government and of its functions under modern American conditions.

How to Use the Year Book

CONTENT AND ARRANGEMENT

BECAUSE several important changes in the organization of material have been made in this edition, it seems appropriate to include in this introductory section a brief explanation of the contents and arrangement of this Year Book and a few suggestions regarding its use.

The specific information contained in this volume is outlined in some detail in the Table of Contents and need not be reviewed here. A word regarding the grouping of material into major parts or sections may be added, however. As explained in the Foreword, an attempt has been made to bring together in one place all material dealing with each municipal function or activity. In conformity with this idea, Part II is devoted entirely to matters of personnel and Part III to finance. To avoid the evils of overdepartmentalization, the less extensive data relating to other municipal activities have all been included in Part IV, but within this general grouping all materials relating to individual activities are segregated. In addition, there are three other principal sections: preceding this article is a general summary of municipal developments in 1939, Part I which follows presents data regarding local governmental units as such, while Part V contains the directories of municipal officials.

The arrangement of materials within these major parts may be illustrated by a breakdown of Part II, dealing with municipal finance. At the beginning of Part II are short articles reviewing the developments during the year in accounting, budgeting, assessment, revenues, purchasing, and municipal debt. Following these summary articles are the individual city statistical data. Then follows a description of the activities of the national professional organizations in the field of municipal finance. Next are presented the sources of information, which are designed to guide the user to (1) specific services available from leading national organizations and from numerous federal agencies; (2) sources of municipal finance statistics; (3) selected list of standard references; (4) selected books, pamphlets, and reports published in 1939 and early 1940; and (5) selected current periodicals.

A few words of explanation may also be added with respect to the general types of information found in each part or major section.

Summary Articles on 1939 Developments. The articles at the beginning of Parts II and III and at the beginning of each activity in Part IV cover only the more significant events and developments in 1939 and were prepared for the YEAR BOOK by the editorial consultants of *Public Management,* based in part on information supplied by the state correspondents for both publications. (Names of state correspondents appear opposite page 1.)

Individual City Statistics. Most of the data for individual cities shown in the tables were obtained directly from city officials by questionnaires sent out by the International City Managers' Association or by other national organizations and federal agencies. Other statistical data were supplied by various governmental or private agencies with the source given at the beginning of each table. Summary articles preceding the individual city data indicate trends and should be read in connection with any use made of the tables. (See next section of this article on use of statistics.)

Professional Organizations. The organizations of municipal officials whose 1939 activity reports appear in the several sections are the national professional organizations of chief municipal officials. The end purpose of each group is to improve the administration of local government services. This they are doing by developing an organized body of knowledge and recognized standards of performance and procedure. Organizations whose membership is composed mainly of elected officials are not included.

Sources of Information. Five types of information are presented in most of the sections in Parts II, III, and IV, in the following order:

1. *Services of National and Federal Agencies.* The national groups included are chiefly professional organizations of public officials and certain private nonprofit organizations. Practically all of these national organizations maintain comprehensive, up-to-date, practical working libraries. The 14 organizations of public officials located at 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, jointly maintain Public Administration Service, whose services are available to municipal officials for field surveys on a cost basis, and also the Joint Reference Library which aids staff members in answering inquiries. The services available from federal agencies, reported early in 1940 by federal officials, include only those which have general application. Municipal officials find that unusually valuable and authoritative advice and information can be obtained in response to specific questions addressed to national and federal agencies. Information on municipal matters within any one state may be obtained in many cases from the secretariats of state municipal leagues, which in many instances furnish consultants in legal, financial, engineering, and other fields. For information on practices in other parts of the country, the local official should write to the national organization of municipal officials and the federal agencies offering services in that field. Other important sources are local bureaus of governmental research, various departments of state governments, and

faculty members of colleges in the states. A complete list of all national organizations is available in *A Directory of Organizations in the Field of Public Administration,* Public Administration Clearing House, 1938. With regard to services available from federal agencies, specific questions on problems not covered should be addressed to the appropriate bureau or department or to the United States Information Service, Fourteenth and G Streets, N.W., Washington, D. C.

2. *Sources of Statistics.* The items listed under this heading for each function include recent compilations of comparative municipal statistics for individual cities, which are in most instances nationwide in scope. Except for a few recent publications, the items listed are restricted to periodical sources and to compilations which include cities in more than one state. The individual city data included in each publication are briefly described, together with the number of cities included and their population range.

3. *Selected List of Standard References.* In this section are listed for each function the standard references which form the basis of a working library in the administration of that function. The items were selected on the basis of their potential value to the administrator.

4. *New Books and Pamphlets.* Only the more important books, pamphlets, and reports issued in 1939 and early in 1940 are listed. Again the titles listed were selected because of their value to municipal officials. Quite often the exact information that a municipal official desires is available in published reports. Publications of the years 1933 to 1938 and early 1939 are listed in previous editions of the YEAR BOOK. The items listed were selected with the advice of the staff members of the several national professional organizations of public officials and other experts in special fields and with the assistance of Lucile L. Keck and Phoebe S. Hayes of the Joint Reference Library, Chicago, and of Dorothy Campbell Culver, Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley.

5. *Selected Current Periodicals.* The most important periodicals in each field are the best sources of information on current developments, practices, and procedures.

Special Sections. Two special sections included are "Standards and Specifications—Purchasing," and "Selected Model Municipal Ordinances." The list of sources of specifications is included in Part III and the model ordinances in Part IV under "Municipal Law and Courts." The sources of specifications cited are ordinarily publications of professional associations and federal bureaus. Thousands of standards and specifications have been developed for use in connection with public purchasing. All that can be done in this section of the book is to indicate what is available and where the data can be obtained. An important word of warning is that standards and specifications must be adapted to local needs; the official must know what he wants and know how to adapt a standard or specification to local needs and requirements. This section was prepared with the assistance of the National Bureau of Standards of the United States Department of Commerce, the Governmental Purchasers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, the American Society for Testing Materials, and the American Standards Association.

Municipal officials who wish to obtain a model ordinance on any particular subject should look first of all to the league of municipalities in their state. Many of the states have up-to-date ordinances on practically every phase of municipal activity. While especially prepared for use by cities in a given state, the provisions often are applicable to similar situations in other states. Some of the best model ordinances are prepared by federal agencies or national groups, but it should be borne in mind that they frequently may not be in accord with state laws. City officials will do well to consider carefully the provisions of model ordinances in adapting them to local needs and conditions before adoption. Some model ordinances may be too comprehensive for small cities. Special provisions to be included in any local ordinance can be determined only by the officials in each city. Also helpful are the compiled ordinances or codes of such cities as Detroit and Saginaw, Michigan; Berkeley, Los Angeles, and Oakland, California; Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, and Hamilton, Ohio; Rochester, New York; Lexington, Kentucky; and other cities.

Directories of Municipal Officials. In addition to the usual directories of chief officials in cities over 10,000 population and of city managers, the YEAR BOOK includes in this edition names of mayors and city clerks in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population and also a new source list of directories of officials arranged by states. Information on the turnover among each group during the last year and average salaries compared with previous periods is included in this section.

Finally, the YEAR BOOK user is urged to make use of the index not only to material in this volume but also to material which appeared in previous issues but is not repeated this year.

USE OF STATISTICAL DATA

An uninterpreted or misinterpreted statistical table will inevitably lead —whether intentionally or unintentionally—to mistaken conclusions. In order to interpret the statistical data in this YEAR BOOK properly and to arrive at correct conclusions, the user must observe a number of cautions. Each statistical table is prefaced with an explanation and discussion of the indexes which are included in it; an intelligent approach to the use of the information calls for a careful study of the remarks prefacing each table and the suggestions that follow.

Averages and Quartiles. Some tables presented in this volume give summaries for all the cities of a given population group. The correct use of such data involves an understanding of the summarizing devices which have been employed. In almost all cases an *average* is shown. The average of an index for a group of cities is intended to represent the typical value of the index for those cities. In addition to the familiar arithmetic average, the *median* has also been used. The median designates a point so chosen in a series that half of the items in the series are on one side of it, and half on the other. To illustrate the distinction between *median* and *average,* suppose five persons have wages of $3, $4, $5, $7, and $11. The average is $6; the median is $5. An average, whether it be an arithmetic average or a median, is only a measure of the typical, or usual case. It is in no sense a standard. The average number of employees in 1938 in cities over 500,000 was 13.4 per 1,000 population. This does not mean that cities of that size *should* have that precise number of employees, but that the average city *did* have that number. The goal of the administrator is not to provide average service at average cost, but to provide the highest possible level of service at the lowest possible cost consistent with sound personnel policies. Averages can indicate only what cities are now accomplishing, not what could be accomplished through intelligent administration. The average is a measure of mediocrity, not of perfection.

Of equal importance are measures of *dispersion* which show how closely the individual items adhere to the average, or how widely they are distributed about the average. The four measures of dispersion that have been used here are (1) the lowest item, (2) the first quartile, (3) the third quartile, and (4) the highest item. The lowest and highest items are self-explanatory and indicate the total range covered by the items. When the items are arranged in order of increasing size, the first quartile is that value below which one-quarter of the items fall, and the third quartile is that value below which three-quarters of the items fall. Thus a tabulation of salaries of police chiefs in a previous YEAR BOOK showed the lowest item to be $1,980; the final quartile is $2,562; the median $3,000; the third quartile $3,600; and the highest item $6,000. In other words all the chiefs received $1,980 or more, one-fourth received between $1,980 and $2,562; one-fourth received between $2,562 and $3,000; one-fourth received between $3,000 and $3,600; and one-fourth received between $3,600 and $6,000.

Comparison of the statistics of an individual city with the average will only indicate whether it is out of line with usual practices and suggest the need for further analysis of operations. Comparison with quartiles and range will indicate how far the city departs from the typical and will help to determine whether the deviation is of sufficient magnitude to be significant.

Per Capita Data. One additional measure deserves special consideration. This is the measurement index reduced to a *per capita* basis. It is often assumed that by reducing statistics to a per capita basis valid comparisons between cities can be made. Statistics are reduced to a per capita basis because population is a rough measure of the magnitude of the governmental problem. Therefore an index reduced to a per capita basis will have the same significance as if it were divided by some other measure of problem-magnitude. An index of results reduced to per capita will be a measure of adequacy of service.

The usefulness of such an index is severely limited by the fact that population is only a very crude measure of problem-magnitude. Fire risk, for instance, is related directly to the amount and type of burnable property and only indirectly to population. The per capita fire risk will therefore vary with valuation per capita and types of property, and per capita fire loss is only a very approximate measure of adequacy of service.

A further limitation on the usefulness of the per capita data is that the most recent accurate population statistics available for cities are those for the 1930 census.

Measures of performance per capita, effort per capita, and cost per capita are even more severely limited in their usefulness. Since they fail to measure the level of service they are in no sense indices of efficiency. A high per capita cost may indicate (1) that population does not adequately measure problem-magnitude, that is, that climatic, structural, economic, social, or other extragovernmental factors affect the problem; (2) that the level of service provided is high; (3) that the activity is being inefficiently administered. Without further information about the problem-magnitude and the actual level of service, it is impossible to determine which is the correct answer. However, if care is taken to compare cities which are similar in type and situation, and if allowance is made for unusual conditions, then per capita statistics will be very useful to the administrator in focussing attention on problems and suggesting questions to be answered by further investigation.

Limitations of the Statistics. The statistics presented here should not be used without a full recognition of their limitations. In almost all cases the original data have been compiled from questionnaires returned by individual cities. There is little or no uniformity in the local records systems from which replies to the questionnaires are compiled. Furthermore, questions may be differently interpreted by the persons answering them. Every attempt has been made, however, to increase the accuracy and validity of the statistics by cross-checking data derived from different sources and by following up questionable returns. Many of the figures can be assumed to be correct within one per cent, but in the case of others the margin of error is considerably larger. Refined analysis of the data beyond the limits of their accuracy is an unjustifiable waste of time and energy.

The problem of comparability has already been raised. Operating statistics cannot be compared between cities unless consideration is given to the relative magnitude of the governmental problem, the level of service provided, and the cost. Cities differ in population, age, sex, and race distribution; in the pattern of land use, the types and distributions of structures and occupancies; in industries and occupations; in economic and social characteristics; in physiography and climate. All of these factors will influence the operation of city government and will invalidate any comparisons in which they are not considered.

Another factor in comparability is the variability in organization and functions of city governments. Services which are normally provided by counties in one part of the country may be provided by cities in other states. This is the case with welfare functions, which are generally administered by cities in New England and by counties elsewhere. The line of demarcation between private and public facilities may also shift from one city to another.

Proper Use of the Statistics. With all these limitations on their use, what good are the statistics, and what justification is there for publishing them? First of all, summary figures for various population groups are valuable as indicating trends in costs, performance, and accomplishments. Second, it is useful to compare the figures for individual cities with the averages for cities of similar size as a starting point for further analysis. If a city is employing many more employees per 1,000 population than the average, it must find valid justification in unusual climatic or other conditions, superior and more extensive services, or conclude that employment is excessive. The latter conclusion should lead the city to search for the fault.

Third, the information for individual cities can be significantly combined with other data which may be at hand. The annual budget of a personnel agency acquires new significance if related to the number of employees. Information regarding individual departments helps to explain aggregate data for the government as a whole. Fourth, with due care the information for individual cities enables city officials to make comparisons with other cities similarly situated. The official of a wealthy suburb may want to compare salaries with those of other wealthy suburbs. Again, an official of an industrial city of 100,000 population may want to make comparisons with other cities of the industrial type and of similar size.

Part One

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Units of Local Government

Directory of Cities and Governmental Data

State Municipal Leagues

Federal-City Relations in 1939

Units of Local Government[1]

THERE ARE 161,096 local taxing units in the United States, not including the state governments, according to a study published in 1939 by the Illinois Tax Commission in co-operation with the Work Projects Administration.[2] A taxing unit, as defined in this study, "has the essential characteristic of the power to levy taxes." In 1934 the United States Bureau of the Census made a count of the units authorized to levy property taxes, showing a total of 167,699 units.[3] Comparing this earlier count with that of the Tax Commission, it is shown that there are now 3,052 counties, a decrease of two; 16,450 incorporated places, an increase of 61; 118,667 school districts, a decrease of 6,960; 19,303 townships, a decrease of 677; and in the category "other units" an increase of 1,026 is shown.

The ten states with the largest number of taxing units are Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, Nebraska, Iowa, and Texas, in that order. The range in the number of units varies from 7,105 in Texas to 15,099 in Illinois. Thus the number of units in Illinois is larger by 4,000 than the next highest number. Delaware has only 70 units, and Rhode Island 93. Champaign County, Illinois, with approximately the same land area as Rhode Island and only one-tenth the population, has nearly 300 units.

Illinois leads all states in the number of incorporated places and in the number of school districts, while Minnesota leads the list in the number of townships. School districts compose the greatest number of taxing units in most states, with Missouri, Kansas, and New York following Illinois. In several states, notably Louisiana, Maryland, Utah, North Carolina, West Virginia, and others, the county has been made the school unit, thus sharply reducing the number of taxing units. Early in 1936, after corresponding with state departments of education and secretaries of states, Professor William Anderson concluded that there were about 2,500 fewer

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[1] These data and Table I are taken from *Atlas of Taxing Units, Vol. I of the Survey of Local Finance,* 1939, published by the Illinois Tax Commission, and here used by permission of Simeon E. Leland, Chairman of the Commission, and George W. Mitchell, Research Director.

[2] The count of taxing units as established for 1939 by the Tax Commission and here reproduced in Table I had its origin in a similar table prepared by Professor William Anderson of the University of Minnesota. Cf. *Units of Government in the United States.* Public Administration Service, 1934. The Tax Commission count was prepared from published data and correspondence with secretaries of state, superintendents of public instruction, and state tax commissions.

[3] Excluded from Table I are all those quasi-governmental units whose limited powers do not permit them to levy taxes. Thus drainage districts, of which there are more than a thousand in Illinois and many of its neighboring states, are excluded since these districts can only levy special assessments with court approval and issue bonds, although in most respects they resemble taxing units. Data on other types of units in Table I are more equitably comparable with the Census Bureau count and seem to indicate a tendency to cut down or consolidate taxing units.

TABLE I

LOCAL TAXING UNITS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1939

State	Total	Counties	Incorporated Places	Towns and Townships	School Districts	Ad Hoc or Other
Alabama	475	67	296	..	112	..
Arizona	485	14	33	..	416	22
Arkansas	4,360	75	389	..	3,062	834
California	3,561	57	282	..	2,957	265
Colorado	2,350	62	237	..	2,051	..
Connecticut	361	8	40	173	26	114
Delaware	70	3	52	..	15	..
Florida	1,249	67	289	..	893	..
Georgia	752	159	593	..	..	..
Idaho	1,020	44	150	..	826	..
Illinois	15,099	102	1,134	1,625[1]	12,115	123
Indiana	1,821	92	544	1,017	163	5
Iowa	7,491	99	917	1,602	4,873	..
Kansas	11,072	105	580	1,550	8,772	65
Kentucky	766	120	369	..	263	14
Louisiana	501	64	210	..	66	161
Maine	1,042	16	20	494	512	..
Maryland	204	23	137	..	24	20
Massachusetts	427	13	39	312	..	63
Michigan	8,377	83	477	1,267	6,550	..
Minnesota	10,408	87	726	1,902	7,692	1
Mississippi	6,939	82	305	..	5,796	756
Missouri	10,189	114	773	345	8,957	..
Montana	2,609	56	116	..	2,437	..
Nebraska	8,197	93	529	477	7,098	..
Nevada	345	17	16	..	293	19
New Hampshire	486	10	11	224	241	..
New Jersey	1,158	21	331	238	551	17
New Mexico	1,194	31	63	..	1,100	..
New York	9,608	57	615	927	7,913	96
North Carolina	794	100	386	..	169	139
North Dakota	4,164	53	333	1,470	2,271	37
Ohio	4,050	88	869	1,337	1,756	..
Oklahoma	5,237	77	463	..	4,697	..
Oregon	2,435	36	192	..	2,114	93
Pennsylvania	5,278	67	986	1,577	2,582	66
Rhode Island	93	..	7	32	..	54
South Carolina	360	46	265	..	39	10
South Dakota	4,948	64	311	1,136	3,437	..
Tennessee	423	95	233	..	95	..
Texas	7,105	254	580	..	6,000	271
Utah	266	29	197	..	40	..
Vermont	642	14	110	246	272	..
Virginia	417	100	215	..	100	2
Washington	2,195	39	221	73	1,491	371
West Virginia	312	55	202	..	55	..
Wisconsin	9,271	71	525	1,279	7,390	6
Wyoming	490	23	82	..	385	..
	161,096	3,052	16,450	19,303	118,667	3,624

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[1] This figure includes road districts in commission counties.

school districts in the United States than there were four years previous—a reduction of about 2 per cent from the 127,108 school districts in the United States at the beginning of 1932.[4] Most taxing units are single or special purpose districts, e.g., school, park, or sanitary districts, created to perform a particular function. Special or ad hoc districts other than those for school purposes receive less attention than any other class of units, and there is not much specific information available about them.

The large number of taxing units in the United States indicates somewhat the degree to which citizens have gone in asserting their rights of self-government and local autonomy. Illinois has created some 16 types of taxing units, thus encouraging the partitioning of functions among independent units and permitting the assignment of these functions to relatively small self-directing areas. The number and type of taxing units in the United States change almost from day to day, reflecting the constant change in local government structure. Villages or incorporated towns become cities, school districts are consolidated, township or road district functions are reassigned to county units; and taxing powers may be withdrawn or extended to specified units. Often the problems of sewage disposal, park and recreational facilities create a need for governmental services in an area not coextensive with any existing unit. In order to meet these demands, new units, sometimes called *ad hoc,* have been created with boundaries made to include the area needing the service. The circumscriptions of these districts may include both urban and rural areas, may cross-cut, divide, and disregard other existing borders in an attempt to define the benefited areas. In these new types of local government units and in the consolidation of small units, first created to serve a horsedrawn population and a vastly different economy, are found the significant trends in the local government pattern.

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[4] William Anderson, "Local Government Units: Increases and Decreases, 1932-35," THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1936, pp. 129-34.

Governmental Data on the 1,807 Cities Over 5,000 Population*

THIS summary of forms of government and other governmental data concerning American cities, like that in previous YEAR BOOKS, includes all cities over 5,000 population. The 1,807 cities with more than 5,000 population which are listed in Table II (page 28) were obtained directly from the enumeration made by the United States Bureau of the Census in 1930. Table II does not include 23 unincorporated townships in California, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, which were listed in the Census enumeration because they "had a total population of 10,000 or more and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile,"[1] but in two cases the YEAR BOOK table includes a pair of cities, each of which is enumerated by the Bureau of the Census as one city—Texarkana, Arkansas, and Texarkana, Texas; and Bristol, Tennessee, and Bristol, Virginia. Five cities included in the census listing in 1930 have since been consolidated with larger places—South Jacksonville, Florida; South Brownsville and Parnassus, Pennsylvania; Greenwich, Connecticut; and Alabama City, Alabama—and these five cities are not included in any of the tables in this summary. Table II, therefore, includes every incorporated municipality in the United States which had a population in 1930 of 5,000 and over—1,807 cities, as compared to 1,833 listed in the 1930 census. The population figures for all cities are taken from the 1930 census. In any interpretation of this or other statistical material in the YEAR BOOK, it should be remembered that the 1930 census data are now 10 years old and that there have been many important changes during these years. The 1930 figures, however, are used for lack of any more recent estimates which are either complete or reliable.

Area. Seventy-six cities over 10,000 population reported annexations as compared with 45 in 1938, 52 in 1937, 45 in 1936, and 25 in 1935. Savannah, Georgia, annexed more than 1,000 acres, and 34 other cities added more than 100 acres each. Annexations were effected in nine cities over 100,000 population: Atlanta, Georgia (164 acres); Cincinnati, Ohio (304 acres); Dallas, Texas (163 acres); Toledo, Ohio (35 acres); Des Moines, Iowa (611 acres); El Paso, Texas (141 acres); Long Beach, California (213 acres); Oklahoma City (56 acres); and Peoria, Illinois (12 acres).

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* This article is a summary of the data for the 1,807 cities in Table II beginning on page 28.

[1] Cf. *Fifteenth Census of the United States* (1930), Population Bulletin, First Series, United States Summary, p. 1.

The land areas shown for cities over 10,000 population are those reported to the Bureau of the Census in 1933, partially brought up-to-date to the extent of including the annexations reported by these cities since 1935. Areas for cities from 5,000 to 10,000 population were obtained from city officials.

Form of Government. Table 1, which shows the type of government of all cities over 5,000 reveals that more than three-fifths of these cities operate under the mayor-council plan. The mayor-council group includes 21 cities with bicameral legislative bodies[2] and many places, usually termed towns or villages, which operate under a board of trustees and president, a plan which closely resembles the mayor-council form. The Pennsylvania boroughs operating under an elected burgess and council also are classified as mayor-council cities. The mayor-council form predominates, especially among the very large cities—all over 500,000 operate under this plan—and the very small cities—almost three-fourths of the cities from 5,000 to 10,000 are mayor-council cities. Municipalities with the town meeting plan are found in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maine. The "representative town meeting" plan, a form in which the "pure democracy" aspects in the traditional town meeting are considerably diluted, is in effect in 27 Massachusetts cities.[3]

TABLE 1

FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN 1,806 AMERICAN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS *

Population Group	Total Number of Cities	Mayor-Council		Commission		Council-Manager		Rep. Town-Meet.		Town-Meeting	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
ver 500,000..........	13	13	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
00,000 to 500,000....	27 *	10	37.0	10	37.0	7	25.9	...	...	...	...
00,000 to 200,000.....	52	29	55.8	12	23.1	11	21.1	...	...	...	...
0,000 to 100,000......	217	100	46.1	59	27.2	55	25.3	3	1.4	...	...
0,000 to 30,000.......	650	361	55.5	139	21.4	117	18.0	19	2.9	14	2.2
,000 to 10,000........	847	603	71.2	87	10.3	112	13.2	5	.6	40	4.7
ll cities over 5,000....	1,806	1,116	61.8	307	17.0	302	16.7	27	1.5	54	3.0

* Washington, D. C., has been omitted because it is governed by Congress and an appointed commission of three, nd thus cannot be classed under any of the common forms of municipal government.

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[2] The 21 cities which have bicameral legislative bodies are: New York City; Brockton, Everett, Malden, Northampton, Springfield, Worcester, and Newton, Massachusetts; Central Falls, Newport, Pawtucket, Providence, and Woonsocket, Rhode Island; Atlanta, Georgia; Danbury and New Britain, Connecticut; Richmond, Virginia; Keene, New Hampshire; Bath, Waterville, and Biddeford, Maine.

[3] For a description of the representative town meeting see THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1937, pp. 176-77.

A number of cities this year reported having a form of government different from that reported in 1939. Investigation disclosed that a number of cities in Pennsylvania and Texas formerly reported as having the mayor-council plan are really operating under the commission plan. This largely explains the difference between the figures for this year (Table 1) as compared with those reported in the 1939 Year Book. Only two cities were found to have adopted the commission plan during 1939: Gloucester, Massachusetts, and Trenton, New Jersey. Twelve cities over 5,000 population changed to the council-manager plan and are reported on page 242 of this Year Book. No cities are known to have changed during 1939 to the mayor-council plan, although it is impossible to determine accurately the changes which have taken place in the form of government of cities from 5,000 to 10,000 population.

Table 2

Number of Councilmen in 1,725 Cities Over 5,000 Population by Population Groups and Form of Government *

Population Group	Mayor-Council			Commission			Council-Manager		
	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median
Over 500,000	9-50	..	21	...	..	..	....	..	..
200,000 to 500,000	7-52	9	9	3-7	5	5	5-9	9	9
100,000 to 200,000	4-40	9	13	3-5	5	5	5-11	5	7
30,000 to 100,000	5-32	9	11	3-7	5	5	3-17	5	7
10,000 to 30,000	3-28	7	7	2-6	5	5	3-15	5	5
5,000 to 10,000	2-28	5	7	2-7	3	3	3-15	5	5
All Cities over 5,000	2-52	5	7	2-7	5	5	3-17	5	5

* Washington, D. C., has been omitted from this table because it is governed by Congress and an appointed commission of three. In cities with the representative town-meeting or town-meeting plan the range in the number of selectmen is three to eight with most cities having three.

Number of Councilmen. Variations in the number of councilmen for the various forms of government and population groups are shown in Table 2. The mode indicates the number of councilmen most frequently found in cities of the class, while the median indicates the middle item when the numbers for the various cities are arrayed according to size. The median rather than the arithmetic average was selected as a summarizing figure for this purpose because it gives less weight to the bicameral councils of extreme size in some eastern and southern cities. For example, Providence, Rhode Island, has a council of 52, and Worcester, Massachusetts, 40. The range indicates the smallest and largest councils in each group of cities.

It appears from the data in Table 2 that in all forms of government the size of the council tends to decrease with the size of the city. This is probably because of a diminishing need for group representation in the smaller cities. As would be expected, councils in the commission cities are smaller than those under the other two forms of government. The number of councilmen carried in Table II for the representative town-meeting and town-meeting towns is the number on the board of selectmen, which is the continuing governing body of the town, rather than the number in the town meeting, which has final legislative authority but which meets only periodically. The number of councilmen reported for each city in Table II includes the mayor only if he is a full voting member of the council, whereas in previous years mayors who voted only in case of a tie were in some instances included because of lack of complete information. Because of this change, the number of councilmen for some cities as shown in Table II may be smaller than the figure shown in the 1939 YEAR BOOK.

TABLE 3

TYPE AND METHOD OF ELECTING COUNCILMEN IN 1,724 CITIES OVER 5,000 BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT *

	Mayor-Council		Commission		Council-Manager		Total	
	Number of Cities	Per Cent	Number of Cities	Per Cent	Number of Cities	Per Cent	Total	Per Cent
Type of Election:								
Partisan	664	59.6	72	23.5	39	12.9	775	45.0
Nonpartisan	451	40.4	235	76.5	263	87.1	949	55.0
Method of Election:								
At Large	378	33.9	307	100.0	226	74.8	911	52.9
By Wards	483	43.4	...	...	38	12.6	521	30.2
Combination of Wards and At Large	253	22.7	...	...	38	12.6	291	16.9

* Cities governed by a town-meeting or representative town-meeting do not lend themselves to this analysis and have therefore been excluded from this table. Washington, D. C., has been omitted because it is governed by Congress and an appointed commission of three.

Type and Method of Council Election. The partisan character of council elections and the geographical basis of representation are shown for three forms of government in Table 3. Whereas 60 per cent of the mayor-council cities require council candidates to run under a party designation, approximately 76 per cent of the commission and 87 per cent of the council-manager cities have a nonpartisan ballot. A similar distinction is found in the basis of representation. Two-thirds of the mayor-council cities have councils which in whole or in part represent wards, while the council in all the commission cities and in three-fourths of the manager cities is elected at large. These two bases of representation have been combined in a sizeable minority of both the mayor-council and council-manager cities. In a number of cities some or all of the councilmen are nominated from wards but are elected at large. For example, there are many such cities in Indiana, and several in California, including Long Beach and San Diego.

Terms of Councilmen. Terms of office for city councils show relatively little variation. The choice in most cities as indicated in Table 4 narrows down to the two- or four-year terms, with mayor-council cities preferring the two-year term, commission cities preferring the four-year term, and council-manager cities showing a slight preference for the four-year term.

TABLE 4

TERMS OF OFFICE FOR 1,805 CITY COUNCILS BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT *

Council Term of Office	All Cities Over 5,000	Mayor-Council		Commission		Council-Manager		Rep. Town Meet.		Town Meeting	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
1 year	47	10	.9	1	.3	1	.3	11	40.7	24	44.4
2 years	811	603	54.1	83	27.0	122	40.4	0	...	3	5.6
3 years	177	69	6.1	33	10.7	34	11.3	16	59.3	25	46.3
4 years	742	428	38.4	177	57.7	135	44.7	...	...	2	3.7
5 years	9	1	.1	6	2.0	2	.7	...	...	...	...
6 years	19	4	.4	7	2.3	8	2.6	...	...	...	...
Total	1,805	1,115	100.0	307	100.0	302	100.0	27	100.0	54	100.0

* Washington, D. C., has been omitted because it is governed by Congress and an appointed commission of three. In addition, there are five cities of less than 10,000 population not reporting on term of office. Data for the town-meeting and representative town-meeting cities refer to the selectmen.

A few of the smaller cities between 10,000 and 30,000 continue to hold annual council elections, most of them having the town-meeting form of government. There was an increase in the number of commission and council-manager cities with four-year terms, as compared to the figures for 1939, but in the case of the commission cities this apparent increase is largely explained by the fact that a number of cities erroneously listed last year as mayor-council cities were found to have the commission plan.

Salaries of Councilmen. Detailed summary data on the salaries of councilmen are contained in Table 5. The tendency of commission cities to pay higher salaries to councilmen in view of their additional administrative duties is apparent, while nominal salaries are the rule for mayor-council and council-manager cities below 200,000 population. In only 20 cities are councilmen paid $5,000 or more. This group includes five mayor-council cities over 500,000 population: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Pittsburgh; 13 commission cities from 30,000 to 500,000 population: Birmingham, Jersey City, Memphis, Newark, New Orleans, Portland (Oregon), San Antonio, Atlantic City, Baton Rouge, Mobile, Fresno, Shreveport, and Montgomery; and the largest council-manager city, Cincinnati. Washington, D. C., governed by an appointive three-member

Table 5

Salaries of Councilmen in 1,799 Cities by Forms of Government and Population Groups *

Population Group	Mayor-Council	Commission	Council-Manager	Rep. Town Meeting	Town Meeting	All Cities
Cities over 500,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	13	(None)	(None)	(None)	(None)	13
Lowest	$1,800	...	...	...	...	$1,800
Lower Quartile	2,400	...	...	...	...	2,400
Median	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000
Upper Quartile	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000
Highest	8,000	...	...	...	...	8,000
200,000 to 500,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	10	10	7	(None)	(None)	27
Lowest	$ 500	$3,600	$1,040	...	...	500
Lower Quartile	900	4,500	1,200	...	...	1,200
Median	1,200	5,500	1,500	...	...	2,400
Upper Quartile	1,725	7,125	3,600	...	...	5,000
Highest	3,000	7,500	5,000	...	...	7,500
100,000 to 200,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	29	12	11	(None)	(None)	52
Lowest	0	3,000	360	...	...	0
Lower Quartile	242	3,600	550	...	...	500
Median	500	4,100	600	...	...	600
Upper Quartile	675	4,500	1,200	...	...	2,700
Highest	2,800	4,800	2,200	...	...	4,800
30,000 to 100,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	100	59	55	3	(None)	217
Lowest	0	300	0	500	...	0
Lower Quartile	157	2,250	200	...	...	250
Median	300	3,000	360	600	...	500
Upper Quartile	515	4,000	750	...	...	2,000
Highest	3,500	7,000	3,000	1,500	...	7,000
10,000 to 30,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	359	139	117	18	12	645
Lowest	0	0	0	0	100	0
Lower Quartile	0	750	0	300	112	72
Median	148	1,200	150	438	306	180
Upper Quartile	300	1,800	340	553	438	600
Highest	3,600	4,500	2,200	1,600	700	4,500
5,000 to 10,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	602	87	112	4	40	845
Lowest	0	0	0	200	0	0
Lower Quartile	0	300	0	225	175	0
Median	75	500	66	350	250	100
Upper Quartile	150	1,000	135	475	400	232
Highest	2,500	3,000	1,800	500	1,600	3,000
All Cities Over 5,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	1,113	307	302	25	52	1,799
Lowest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Quartile	0	600	0	300	155	48
Median	120	1,200	140	487	255	150
Upper Quartile	280	2,500	400	560	400	500
Highest	8,000	7,500	5,000	1,600	1,600	8,000

* The lower quartile, the median, and the upper quartile are found by arranging all salaries in order of increasing size and counting from the lowest salary one-quarter, one-half, and three-fourths of the total number of cases. An example will indicate the meaning of these values; in cities over 500,000, the upper quartile for salaries of councilmen is $5,000. This means that salaries in three-fourths of these cities are less than, or equal to, $5,000, and in one-fourth of the cities they are more than, or equal to, $18,000.

commission, pays its commissioners the highest salary—$9,000. No salaries are paid to council members in 388, or 22 per cent, of all the reporting cities over 5,000 population.

Elective Offices. The number of cities which elect various municipal officials other than the mayor and council is shown in Table 6. City treasurers and clerks are most often subject to direct popular control, being popularly elected in 43 per cent and 29 per cent, respectively, of the reporting cities. Tradition is in large part responsible for this situation since these are among the earliest important offices established in municipal corporations. A substantial proportion of the cities reported popular election of tax collectors, assessors, and auditors. Table 6 shows that direct election of officials is a more common practice in small than in large cities. It is equally significant that almost 40 per cent of the cities over 5,000 report that none of the officials listed are elected.

TABLE 6

MUNICIPAL ELECTIVE OFFICES OTHER THAN MAYOR AND COUNCIL IN 1,800 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION *

Title of Office	All Cities Over 5,000							
	No.	Per Cent	Over 500,000	200,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 200,000	30,000 to 100,000	10,000 to 30,000	5,000 to 10,000
Finance Director	10	0.6	0	0	0	0	3	7
Auditor	265	14.7	0	5	4	17	79	160
Controller	103	5.7	8	6	8	28	40	13
Treasurer	777	43.2	6	3	14	74	298	382
Assessor	307	17.1	1	2	8	13	110	173
Tax Collector	416	23.1	2	1	8	29	147	229
Clerk	520	28.9	3	2	11	44	189	271
Public Works Director	63	3.5	0	1	0	1	20	41
Engineer	16	0.9	0	0	0	2	7	7
Police Chief	198	11.0	2	0	4	10	59	123
Attorney	212	11.8	3	3	3	18	74	111
Welfare Director or Board	43	2.4	0	1	0	2	19	21
None of Above Elective	704	39.1	2	14	23	119	265	281
Cities Not Reporting	7	0.4	..	..	..	...	...	...

* Excluding commissioners in cities having the commission form of government.

Municipally Owned Utilities. All of the cities over 5,000 reported on the ownership of utilities as shown in Table 7. Nearly 73 per cent reported owning water works, 51 per cent sewage disposal plants, 38 per cent cemeteries, and 27 per cent airports. All but one city over 200,000 population report ownership of one or more utilities. Of the 1,807 reporting cities, 202, or 11 per cent, own no utilities. Compared with similar information reported in the 1939 YEAR BOOK, these figures represent an apparent increase of less than 1 per cent in the number of cities owning water works, 6 per cent in sewage disposal plants, 3 per cent in cemeteries, and 5 per cent in airports. Some cities listed in Table II are served by a public utility that is owned by another governmental unit; in general only utilities which the city itself owns or owns jointly with some other unit are shown. Two new items included in this year's tabulation are auditoriums and bus or trolley bus systems. Data on electric plants were checked against lists published by the Federal Power Commission, and data on airports against directories of the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Table 7

Ownership and Operation of Utilities as Reported by 1,807 Cities Over 5,000 by Population Groups

Type of Utilities	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	200,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 200,000	30,000 to 100,000	10,000 to 30,000	5,000 to 10,000
	No.	Per Cent of Cities						
Auditorium	320	17.7	7	16	14	52	125	106
Bus or Trolley Bus System	28	1.5	2	1	0	3	10	12
Street Railway	10	.6	2	1	2	2	3	0
Cemetery	688	38.1	2	7	21	91	245	322
Electric Distribution	101	5.6	0	2	2	6	32	59
Electric Gen. & Distrib.	241	13.3	2	1	5	19	75	139
Gas Distribution	24	1.3	1	0	2	2	11	8
Gas Mfg. & Distrib.	41	2.3	1	4	1	2	16	17
Port Facilities	101	5.6	8	11	13	23	27	19
Public Market	180	10.0	9	17	20	59	51	24
Sewage Disposal Plant	925	51.2	10	18	29	112	337	419
Slaughterhouse	47	2.6	0	0	2	9	20	16
Waterworks	1313	72.7	13	25	45	172	473	585
Airport	495	27.4	11	23	31	97	198	135
Cities Having None of Above	202	11.2	0	1	0	9	73	119

Table II

DIRECTORY AND GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE 1,807 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION: 1940

This table includes all cities in the United States over 5,000 population (1930 federal census) but not 23 townships classed by the Census Bureau as urban places. Cities are arranged alphabetically within six population groups. All data were secured by questionnaire from local officials late in 1939 and early in 1940, supplemented and checked with information from miscellaneous reference sources. Under "Form of Government," "MC" indicates mayor-council; "Mgr" council-manager; "Com" commission, "TM" town meeting; and "RTM" indicates representative town meeting. Under "Number of Councilmen," if the mayor (or other chief elective official) has the right to vote on all issues he is included in the number of councilmen. If he may vote only in case of a tie he is excluded from the number but a dagger (†) is placed after the number. If the mayor may never vote he is not considered a councilman and is excluded. Under "Number of Councilmen," the first figure shows the total and the second shows how many of the total are elected at large. A zero (0) in the "at-large" column indicates that all councilmen are elected from wards. Under "Type of Election," "NP" indicates nonpartisan (no party designation on ballot) and "P" partisan (party designation on ballot). Under "Salary of Councilmen," annual salaries are shown. When payment was reported by the meeting the salary was computed by using the number of meetings held in 1939. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of table. ‡ indicates utility owned but not operated.

Other Elective Municipal Offices Held by Officials Elected by People (excluding commissioners in cities with commission government)

A—Assessor
C—Controller
D—Auditor
F—Finance Director
E—Engineer or Highway Surveyor
P—Police Chief, City Sergt, Constable, Marshal
S—Supt, Comr, Dir. of Pub. Works or Streets
W—Welfare Director or Board
K—Clerk or Recorder
L—Attorney
T—Treasurer
X—Tax Collector

City-Owned and Operated Utilities

A—Auditorium
C—Cemetery
X—Airport
W—Water Works
B—Bus System or Trolley Buses
Ed—Electric Distribution only
E—Electric Generation & Dist.
Gd—Gas Distribution only
G—Gas Manufacturing & Dist.
S—Sewage Disposal Plant
R—Street Railway
M—Public Market
T—Slaughterhouse
P—Port Facilities

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
Over 500,000										
Baltimore, Md.	805	50,401	MC	19	1	P—4	5-43—19	$2,500*	C	APMSWX
Boston, Mass.	781	28,285	MC	22	0	NP—2	11-41—22	2,000	None	CMXW*
Buffalo, N. Y.	573	26,880	MC	15	6	P—2*	11-41—12	2,500	C	APMSWX
Chicago, Ill.	3,376	132,237	MC	50†	0	NP—4	2-43—50	5,000*	TK	PSWX
Cleveland, Ohio	900	46,944	MC	33	0	NP—2	11-41—33	3,000	None	ACEPMSWX
Detroit, Mich.	1,569	88,255	MC	9	9	NP—2	11-41—9	5,000	TKP	BRMSWX
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,238	288,498	MC	15	0	NP—2	4-41—15	4,800	CL	EGdPWX
Milwaukee, Wis.	578	28,241	MC	27	0	NP—4	4-40—27	2,400	CTPL	APMSW
New York, N. Y.	6,930	206,608	MC	21*	0	P—2	11-41—*	5,000	C	PMSWX
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,951	83,008	MC	22	0	P—4	11-43—22*	5,000	CTX	APSWG‡
Pittsburgh, Pa.	670	34,749	MC	9	9	P—4	11-41—5	8,000	C	MW
St. Louis, Mo.	822	39,232	MC	29	29	P—4	4-41—14	1,800	CTXK	AMSWX
San Francisco, Calif.	634	289,280	MC	11	11	NP—4	11-41—5	2,400	TAL	ABRSWX

Table II.—Governmental Data for the Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
200,000 to 500,000										
Akron, Ohio	255	34,560	MC	13	3	P—2	11-41—13	$1,000	None	SWX
Atlanta, Ga.	270	22,208	MC	18	18	NP—4	12-40—18	1,200	CTXSL	ACSWX
Birmingham, Ala.	260	32,170	Com	3	3	NP—4	11-41—3	7,000	None	ASWX
Cincinnati, Ohio	451	46,326	Mgr	9	9	NP—2	11-41—9	5,000	None	MWXP‡
Columbus, Ohio	291	25,250	MC	7	7	NP—4	11-41—3	1,000	DL	EdMSWX
Dallas, Tex.	260	29,095	Mgr	9	3	NP—2	4-41—9	1,040	None	SWX
Dayton, Ohio	201	15,514	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	11-41—3	1,200	None	MSWX
Denver, Colo.	288	37,440	MC	9	0	NP—4	5-43—9	1,200	D	ASWX
Houston, Tex.	292	45,963	Com	5	5	P—2	12-40—5	3,600	C	AGPMSWX
Indianapolis, Ind.	364	33,624	MC	9	0	P—4	11-42—9	600	K	GMSX
Jersey City, N. J.	317	8,320	Com	5	5	NP—4	5-40—5	7,500	None	None
Kansas City, Mo.	400	38,400	Mgr	9	5	NP—4	3-42—9	2,400	None	APMWX
Louisville, Ky.	308	24,244	MC	12†	12	P—2	11-41—12	1,200	C	ACPWX
Memphis, Tenn.	253	29,209	Com	5	5	NP—4	11-43—5	5,000	A	AEdGPWX
Minneapolis, Minn.	464	37,626	MC	26	0	NP—4	6-41—13	2,400	CT	APMWX
Newark, N. J.	442	10,928	Com	5	5	NP—4	5-41—5	7,500	None	CPMSWX
New Orleans, La.	459	127,808	Com	5	5	NP—5*	12-42—5	6,000	A	AMWX
Oakland, Calif.	284	38,554	Mgr	9	2	NP—4	5-41—4	1,440	D	APX
Omaha, Neb.	214	24,179	Com	7	7	NP—3	11-42—7	4,500	None	AGWX
Portland, Ore.	302	42,784	Com	5	5	NP—4	11-40—3	5,000	D	AW
Providence, R. I.	253	11,462	MC	52†	0	P—2	11-40—52	500*	None	PSW
Rochester, N. Y.	328	21,760	Mgr	9	5	P—4*	11-41—5	1,500	None	CPMSWX
St. Paul, Minn.	272	35,482	Com	7	7	NP—2	4-40—7	4,500	C	APMSWX
San Antonio, Tex.	232	23,040	Com	5	5	NP—2	5-41—5	6,000	None	ACMSWX
Seattle, Wash.	366	43,840	MC	9	9	NP—3	3-40—3	3,000	CTKL	ABREMSWX
Syracuse, N. Y.	209	16,220	MC	9	4	P—2*	11-41—7	1,500	DW	CMSWX
Toledo, Ohio	291	26,326	Mgr	9	9	NP—2	11-41—9	3,600	None	ACPMSWX
Washington, D. C.	487	43,420	*	*	*	*—3	*	9,000	None	MSW
100,000 to 200,000										
Albany, N. Y.	127	12,582	MC	19	0	P—4	11-41—19	750	CT	PMSWX
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	9,370	MC	16†	0	P—2	11-41—16	None	TK	STX
Cambridge, Mass.	114	4,172	MC	15	4	NP—2	11-41—15	500	A	CW
Camden, N. J.	119	6,080	Com	5	5	NP—4	5-43—5	4,500	None	CPMSW
Canton, Ohio	105	8,942	MC	14†	3	P—2	11-41—14	450	DTL	AMSW
Chattanooga, Tenn.	120	24,900	Com	4†	4	NP—4	3-43—4	4,000	None	AEdMSX
Des Moines, Iowa	143	35,200	Com	5	5	NP—2	3-40—5	3,000	None	CMSWX
Duluth, Minn.	101	39,897	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-41—3	4,500	None	GdSWX
Elizabeth, N. J.	115	7,526	MC	13†	0	NP—2	11-40—7	1	A	MSW
El Paso, Tex.	102	8,781	MC	4†	4	NP—2	4-41—4	2,400	TAX	SWX
Erie, Pa.	116	13,760	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—2	4,500	CTX	SWX
Evansville, Ind.	102	5,577	MC	9	3	P—4	11-42—9	500	K	CMSWX
Fall River, Mass.	115	26,240	MC	9	9	NP—2	12-40—9	500	None	CW
Flint, Mich.	156	19,117	Mgr	9	0	NP—2	11-40—9	550	None	CMSWX
Fort Wayne, Ind.	115	11,240	MC	9	3	P—4	11-42—9	600	K	EMSWX
Fort Worth, Tex.	163	29,440	Mgr	9	9	NP—2	4-41—9	520	None	ASWX
Gary, Ind.	100	25,792	MC	9	3	P—4	11-42—9	500	K	S
Grand Rapids, Mich.	169	14,985	Mgr	7	1	NP—2	4-40—4	1,200	CP	ACMSW
Hartford, Conn.	164	11,520	MC	20†	5	P—2	11-41—20	None	CTXKP	MX
Jacksonville, Fla.	130	19,140	MC	23	5	P—4	6-43—23	480	TAXK	EWXP*
Kansas City, Kan.	122	12,937	Com	3	3	NP—4	4-43—3	3,000	None	AEMW
Knoxville, Tenn.	106	16,896	Mgr	11	5	NP—2	11-41—11	600	None	EdMWX
Long Beach, Calif.	142	19,558	Mgr	9	9	NP—3	5-42—9	600	DL	ACGdPMSWX
Lowell, Mass.	100	8,576	MC	15	4	P—2	11-41—15	500	None	ACW
Lynn, Mass.	102	6,720	MC	11	4	NP—2	11-41—11	500	None	CW
Miami, Fla.	111	19,410	Mgr	5	5	NP—4*	5-41—3	1,800	None	CPMWXR‡

Table II.—Governmental Data for the Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930 (000) omitted	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
100,000 to 200,000—continued										
Nashville, Tenn.	154	16,899	MC	27	0	NP–4	5-43–27	$ 520	None	CEMTWX
New Bedford, Mass.	113	12,229	MC	11	5	NP–2	12-40–11	500	A	CPSW
New Haven, Conn.	163	11,445	MC	33	0	P–2	11-41–33	None	TXKP	PSX
Norfolk, Va.	130	23,808	Mgr	5	5	NP–4	6-40–2	1,000	TAP	ACPMW
Oklahoma City, Okla.	185	16,184	Mgr	8†	0	NP–4	4-41–4	600	None	SWX
Paterson, N. J.	139	5,440	MC	11†	0	P–2	11-40–5	400	None	SW*
Peoria, Ill.	105	7,949	MC	20†	0	P–4	4-41–10	520	TK	MX*
Reading, Pa.	111	6,080	Com	5	5	P–4	11-41–2	4,200	CTX	SW
Richmond, Va.	183	15,347	MC	32	0	NP–2*	6-40–26	84	None	CGPMWX
Salt Lake City, Utah	140	33,492	Com	5	5	NP–4	11-41–2	3,600	D	CSWX
San Diego, Calif.	148	60,997	Mgr	7	7	NP–4	4-41–3	600	L	CPWX
Scranton, Pa.	143	12,480	MC	5	5	P–4	11-41–3	2,800	CX	X
Somerville, Mass.	104	2,701	MC	11	4	NP–2	11-41–11	500	None	W*
South Bend, Ind.	104	19,686	MC	9	3	P–4	11-42–9	900	K	CWX
Spokane, Wash.	116	26,547	Com	5	5	NP–4	3-41–3	3,600	None	WX
Springfield, Mass.	150	21,248	MC	26	8	P–2	11-41–26	None	TK	ASW
Tacoma, Wash.	107	33,088	Com	5	5	NP–4	3-40–2	4,800	C	REW
Tampa, Fla.	101	12,160	MC	12	0	NP–4	11-41–6	1,200	AK	ACPSWX
Trenton, N. J.	123	4,630	Com	5	5	NP–4	5-43–5	4,500	None	PMSWX
Tulsa, Okla.	141	13,932	Com	5	5	P–2	4-40–5	3,600	D	ACWX
Utica, N. Y.	102	13,569	MC	17	0	P–2	11-41–17	750	CTA	WX
Wichita, Kan.	111	14,080	Mgr	5	5	NP–4	4-41–2	360	None	AMSXW*
Wilmington, Del.	107	10,092	MC	12	0	P–2	6-41–12	750	TX	PSW
Worcester, Mass.	195	23,040	MC	40	1	P–2	11-41–40	None	None	ACSW
Yonkers, N. Y.	135	13,440	Mgr	5	5	NP–2	11-41–5	2,200	None	AW
Youngstown, Ohio	170	21,440	MC	7†	0	NP–2	11-41–7	600	None	WX
30,000 to 100,000										
Alameda, Calif.	35,033	8,876	Mgr	5	5	NP–4	3-41–3	None	DTAX	Ed
Allentown, Pa.	92,563	10,273	Com	5	5	P–4	11-40–2	4,500	CT	SWX
Alton, Ill.	30,151	4,077	MC	14†	0	NP–4	4-41–7	240	TK	None
Altoona, Pa.	82,054	8,000	Com	5	5	P–4	11-42–2	4,000	CT	W
Amarillo, Tex.	43,132	10,496	Mgr	3	3	NP–2	4-41–3	520	None	ASWX
Amsterdam, N. Y.	34,817	3,869	MC	8†	0	P–2	11-41–8	600	TAP	W
Anderson, Ind.	39,804	4,221	MC	9†	3	P–4	11-42–9	600	K	ESW
Arlington, Mass.	36,094	3,328	RTM	3	3	P–3	3-40–1	600	TAXK	CW *
Asheville, N. C.	50,193	11,400	Mgr	7	7	P–2	4-41–7	300	None	AMSWX
Atlantic City, N. J.	66,198	10,528	Com	5	5	NP–4	5-40–5	5,250	None	APMWX
Auburn, N. Y.	36,652	5,440	Mgr	5	5	P–4	11-41–2	750	None	CMSW
Augusta, Ga.	60,342	6,496	MC	14†	0	NP–3	......	600 *	None	ACPWX
Aurora, Ill.	46,589	5,133	MC	14†	0	NP–4	4-41–7	520	TK	MW
Austin, Tex.	53,120	19,023	Mgr	5	5	NP–2	4-41–5	None	None	CEMSTWX
Baton Rouge, La.	30,729	2,449	Com	3	3	NP–4	11-40–3	5,000	None	PSTX
Battle Creek, Mich.	43,573	6,701	Com	5	5	NP–2	5-40–2	300	None	MSWX
Bay City, Mich.	47,355	6,720	Mgr	9†	0	NP–2	3-41–9	300	None	CEdWX
Bayonne, N. J.	88,979	4,135	Com	5	5	NP–4	5-43–5	3,000	None	None
Beaumont, Tex.	57,732	6,635	Mgr	15†	0	P–2	4-40–9	None	None	APMSWX
Bellingham, Wash.	30,823	14,080	MC	7	1	NP–2	12-40–3	300	CTL	CW
Berkeley, Calif.	82,109	5,816	Mgr	9	9	NP–4	5-41–4	240	D	None
Berwyn, Ill.	47,027	2,432	MC	14†	0	P–4	4-41–7	600	TK	W
Bethlehem, Pa.	57,892	11,186	Com	5	5	P–4	11-41–3	3,600	CTX	MW
Binghamton, N. Y.	76,662	6,400	MC	13	0	P–4	11-41–5	1,000	None	WX*
Bloomfield, N. J.	38,077	3,429	MC	6	0	P–2	11-40–3	300	None	W
Bloomington, Ill.	30,930	2,991	MC	14†	0	P–4	4-41–7	494	TKSE	CESWX
Brockton, Mass.	63,797	13,760	MC	11	4	NP–2	12-41–11	500	None	SW
Brookline, Mass.	47,490	4,358	RTM	5	5	NP–3	3-40–2	1,500	TAXK	CW
Butte, Mont.	39,532	3,520	MC	16†	0	P–2	4-41–16	360	T	X‡

Table II.—Governmental Data for the Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
				Total	At Large					
30,000 to 100,000—continued										
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	56,097	18,310	Com	5	5	NP—2	3-40—5	$2,500	None	CMSWX
Charleston, S. C.	62,265	3,744	MC	25	13	NP—4	12-43—25	100	None	PMSTWX
Charleston, W. Va.	60,408	5,568	MC	23	6	P—4	4-43—23	75	T	ACX
Charlotte, N. C.	82,675	12,384	Mgr	11†	11	NP—2	5-41—11	200	None	ACSWX
Chelsea, Mass.	45,816	1,440	MC	9	4	NP—2	11-41—9	500	None	W*
Chester, Pa.	59,164	2,869	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—2	3,500	CTX	S
Chicopee, Mass.	43,930	12,992	MC	17*	10	NP—2*	12-40—14*	None	None	CEdW
Cicero, Ill.	66,602	3,700	MC	7†	7	P—4	4-40—4	520	CTXK	W
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	50,945	5,133	Mgr	7	7	NP—4	11-41—4	600	None	None
Clifton, N. J.	46,875	7,520	Mgr	7	7	NP—4	5-42—7	750	None	W*
Colorado Springs, Colo.	33,237	5,745	Mgr	9	9	NP—6	4-41—3	None	None	ACEGdSWX
Columbia, S. C.	51,581	5,785	Com	5	5	P—4	4-40—2	4,000	None	MSWX
Columbus, Ga.	43,131	4,237	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	12-40—3	1,200	None	CPWX
Council Bluffs, Iowa	42,048	8,765	MC	8†	2	P—2	3-40—8	250	DTAEL	WX
Covington, Ky.	65,252	3,520	Mgr	5	5	NP—2*	12-41—4	1,500	None	W
Cranston, R. I.	42,911	18,048	MC	20†	0	P—2	11-40—20	250	TW	S
Cumberland, Md.	37,747	4,600	Com	5	5	NP—2	3-40—5	1,200	None	W
Danville, Ill.	36,765	5,920	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-43—5	3,000	None	SX
Davenport, Iowa	60,751	11,563	MC	8†	2	P—2	4-40—8	600	TAK	CSX
Dearborn, Mich.	50,358	16,192	MC	7	7	NP—2	11-42—7	3,000	TK	SW
Decatur, Ill.	57,510	6,100	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-43—5	3,500	X	W
Dubuque, Iowa	41,679	6,080	Mgr	5	5	NP—3	3-40—5*	None	None	PMWX
Durham, N. C.	52,037	8,480	Mgr	13	13	NP—4*	5-41—7	250	None	ACSW
East Chicago, Ind.	54,784	6,885	MC	9	3	P—4	11-42—9	400	K	W
East Cleveland, Ohio	39,667	1,930	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	11-41—3	100	P	W*
Easton, Pa.	34,468	2,089	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—2	2,500	CT	MSW
East Orange, N. J.	68,020	2,502	MC	10	0	P—2	11-40—5	1,000	None	WS*
East St. Louis, Ill.	74,347	9,000	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-43—5	4,000	None	None
Elgin, Ill.	35,929	4,356	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-43—5	3,000	None	CW
Elkhart, Ind.	32,949	6,272	MC	7†	7	NP—4	11-42—7	150	TK	CW
Elmira, N. Y.	47,397	4,451	Mgr	5	5	P—4	11-41—3	750	KP	CSW
Evanston, Ill.	63,338	5,248	MC	16†	0	NP—4	4-41—8	520	TXK	W
Everett, Mass.	48,424	2,311	MC	25	7	NP—2	11-41—25	400*	None	CW*
Everett, Wash.	30,567	4,672	Com	3	3	NP—4	12-43—3	2,000	None	SW
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,692	14,698	MC	11	5	NP—2	11-41—11	400	None	ACSW
Fort Smith, Ark.	31,429	8,960	Com	3	3	NP—4	4-41—2	2,700	None	CSW
Fresno, Calif.	52,513	6,056	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-41—3	5,000*	None	AMSWX
Galveston, Tex.	52,938	4,986	Com	5	5	NP—2	4-41—5	2,400	AX	ACSWX
Glendale, Calif.	62,736	12,783	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	4-41—3	720	TK	AEW
Green Bay, Wis.	37,415	8,800	MC	23	1	NP—2	11-40—11	420	None	W
Greensboro, N. C.	53,569	11,136	Mgr	7	0	NP—2	5-41—7	200	None	CSTWX
Hagerstown, Md.	30,861	4,412	MC	5†	0	P—4	3-41—5	900	None	EMSWX
Hamilton, Ohio	52,176	4,220	Mgr	7	7	NP—2	11-41—7	300	None	EGdW
Hammond, Ind.	64,560	13,760	MC	9	3	P—4	11-42—9	500	K	ASW
Hamtramck, Mich.	56,268	1,344	MC	5	5	NP—2	4-40—5	3,500	TKP	MW*
Harrisburg, Pa.	80,339	3,962	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—2	4,500	CT	WX
Haverhill, Mass.	48,710	21,184	Com	5	5	NP—2	12-40—3	1,800	None	W
Hazleton, Pa.	36,765	3,827	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—3	1,200	CTX	A
Highland Park, Mich.	52,959	1,895	Com	5	5	NP—2	4-40—3	1,000	CTAK	W
High Point, N. C.	36,745	6,240	Mgr	9	1	P—2	5-41—9	70	None	CEdSTW
Hoboken, N. J.	59,261	830	Com	5	5	NP—4	5-43—5	2,000	None	None
Holyoke, Mass.	56,537	14,586	MC	21	14	NP—2	12-41—21	None	TK	ACEGW
Huntington, W. Va.	75,572	10,377	MC	13†	3	P—2	11-40—13	120	None	AEdMS
Irvington, N. J.	56,733	1,810	Com	5	5	NP—4	5-42—5	2,250	None	S*
Jackson, Mich.	55,187	6,560	Mgr	9	9	NP—2	11-41—9	500	TL	CSWX
Jackson, Miss.	48,282	10,524	Com	3	3	NP—4	11-40—3	4,800	None	ACWX

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
30,000 to 100,000—continued										
Jamestown, N. Y.	45,155	6,136	MC	12	6	NP—2	11-41—12	$ 300	None	EMSWX‡
Johnstown, Pa.	66,993	3,686	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—2	4,000	CTX	None
Joliet, Ill.	42,993	3,916	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-43—5	3,500	None	WX
Joplin, Mo.	33,454	10,662	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-40—2	1,800	None	ACMX
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54,786	5,839	Mgr	7	7	NP—2	11-41—7	360	None	CEMWX
Kearny, N. J.	40,716	5,680	MC	9	1	P—2	11-40—4	500	XK	SW*
Kenosha, Wis.	50,262	4,836	Mgr	7	7	NP—2	4-40—3	200	None	SWX
Kokomo, Ind.	32,843	4,800	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-42—7	150	CK	CSX‡
La Crosse, Wis.	39,614	6,428	MC	21†	0	NP—4	4-41—10	300	CTK	CSW
Lakewood, Ohio	70,509	3,617	MC	7	3	NP—4	11-41—3	600	None	SW
Lancaster, Pa.	59,949	2,560	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—3	3,600	CTX	MSWX
Lansing, Mich.	78,397	7,624	MC	16†	0	NP—2	11-40—8	400	TAXK	CEMSWX*
Laredo, Tex.	32,618	9,161	MC	8†	8	P—2	4-40—8	195	TAXKPL	CSX
Lawrence, Mass.	85,068	4,320	MC	5	5	NP—2	12-40—2	2,500	None	CSWX
Lewiston, Me.	34,948	22,100	MC	7†	0	NP—1	2-41—7	100	None	CEWX‡*
Lexington, Ky.	45,736	3,520	Mgr	5	5	NP—2*	11-42—4	1,500	None	AMSX
Lima, Ohio	42,287	5,760	MC	7	1	NP—2	11-41—7	300*	DL	SWX‡
Lincoln, Neb.	75,933	15,603	MC	7	7	NP—4*	5-41—4	470	None	CEWX
Little Rock, Ark.	81,679	11,482	MC	18†	18	P—2	4-40—9	480	TKL	ACSWX
Lorain, Ohio	44,512	6,950	MC	10†	3	P—2	11-41—10	300	DTKL	CPW
Lynchburg, Va.	40,661	8,915	Mgr	7	7	P—4	6-40—3	500	TAP	CMWX‡
McKeesport, Pa.	54,632	3,010	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—3	3,000	CT	W
Macon, Ga.	53,829	5,222	MC	12†	0	P—2	11-41—12	600	None	ACSWX
Madison, Wis.	57,899	5,632	MC	20†	0	NP—2	4-40—10	300	T	CWX
Malden, Mass.	58,036	3,072	MC	28	0	NP—2	12-41—28	None	None	CW*
Manchester, N. H.	76,834	21,700	MC	13	0	P—2	11-41—13	200	W	CSWX
Mansfield, Ohio	33,525	3,897	MC	9†	3	P—2	11-41—9	250	DTL	SWX
Marion, Ohio	31,084	3,525	MC	9†	3	P—2	11-41—9	150	DTL	SX
Medford, Mass.	59,714	5,521	MC	11	4	P—2	11-41—11	300	None	CW*
Meriden, Conn.	38,481	14,720	MC	20†	0	P—4	12-41—10	None	CTK	ASWX‡
Meridian, Miss.	31,954	6,600	Com	3	3	P—4	1-41—3	4,200	None	WX
Mobile, Ala.	68,202	12,749	Com	3	3	NP—6	9-40—1	7,000	None	CSWX
Moline, Ill.	32,236	5,120	MC	14†	0	P—4	4-41—7	150	TXC	CWX
Montclair, N. J.	42,017	3,938	Com	5	5	NP—4	5-40—5	2,000	None	SW
Montgomery, Ala.	66,079	13,017	Com	3	3	NP—4	3-43—3	5,100	None	CMWX
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	61,499	2,644	MC	5	5	P—4	11-41—3	1,500	C	None
Muncie, Ind.	46,548	5,760	MC	9	3	P—4	11-42—9	200	K	CS
Muskegon, Mich.	41,390	5,485	Mgr	7	7	NP—4	11-40—3	360	None	CMSW
Muskogee, Okla.	32,026	5,476	Mgr	17	1	NP—4*	4-40—9	None	None	ACMSWX
Nashua, N. H.	31,463	20,013	MC	15	6	NP—2*	11-41—12	None	A	ACX
Newark, Ohio	30,596	3,942	MC	9†	3	P—2	11-41—9	150	DTL	CW
New Britain, Conn.	68,128	8,519	MC	30†	0	NP—2	4-40—30	None	CTXK	CSTW
New Brunswick, N. J.	34,555	3,908	Com	5	5	NP—4	5-43—5	2,250	None	PSW
Newburgh, N. Y.	31,275	2,390	Mgr	5	5	P—4	11-41—2	750	None	W
New Castle, Pa.	48,674	5,248	Com	5	5	P—4	11-42—2	2,500	CT	SX
Newport News, Va.	34,417	2,375	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	6-40—3	1,200	TAP	APW
New Rochelle, N. Y.	54,000	6,720	Mgr	5	5	P—4	11-41—2	2,000	None	S
Newton, Mass.	65,276	11,406	MC	21	14	NP—2	11-41—21	None	None	W
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	75,460	10,162	Mgr	5	5	P—4	11-41—2	3,000	None	PSWX
Norristown, Pa.	35,853	2,342	MC	12	0	P—4	11-41—6	None	DX	AMS
Norwalk, Conn.	36,019	1,777	MC	10†	0	P—2	10-41—10	300	T	SWEd*
Norwood, Ohio	33,411	2,031	MC	9†	3	P—2	11-41—9	150	DTL	AW
Oak Park, Ill.	63,982	2,880	MC	6†	6	NP—4	4-41—6	72	TK	W
Ogden, Utah	40,272	10,682	Com	3	3	NP—4*	11-41—1	3,600	DP	CWX
Orange, N. J.	35,399	1,408	Com	5	5	NP—4	5-42—5	2,250	None	W
Oshkosh, Wis.	40,108	4,838	MC	32†	0	NP—2	4-40—16	240	CT	CSW

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
30,000 to 100,000—continued										
Paducah, Ky.	33,541	5,733	Mgr	5	5	NP–2*	11-41–4	$1,500	None	CPMWX
Pasadena, Calif.	76,086	12,795	Mgr	7	7	NP–4	4-41–3	600	None	AES*W
Passaic, N. J.	62,959	2,080	Com	5	5	NP–4	5-43–5	2,880	None	W*
Pawtucket, R. I.	77,149	5,467	MC	24†	0	P–2	11-40–24	200*	None	CW
Pensacola, Fla.	31,579	6,080	Mgr	10	5	P–2	5-41–10	60	None	PSWX
Perth Amboy, N. J.	43,516	2,800	Com	5	5	P–4	5-42–5	2,000	None	ESW
Phoenix, Ariz.	48,118	5,971	Mgr	5	5	NP–2	4-40–3	300	None	BRSWX‡
Pittsfield, Mass.	49,677	27,155	MC	11	4	NP–2	11-41–11	250	K	SW
Plainfield, N. J.	34,422	3,750	MC	11	3	P–2	11-40–4	None	TX	S*
Pontiac, Mich.	64,928	12,584	Mgr	7	0	NP–2	4-40–7	300	None	CSWXM*
Port Arthur, Tex.	50,902	7,040	Mgr	7	7	NP–2	3-40–4	None	None	W
Port Huron, Mich.	31,361	4,682	Com	5	5	NP–2	11-40–2	1,200	None	CMW
Portland, Me.	70,810	13,808	Mgr	5	5	NP–5	12-40–1	500	None	ACMX
Portsmouth, Ohio	42,560	7,680	Mgr	5	5	NP–4	11-41–3	600	None	CPSWX
Portsmouth, Va.	45,704	3,840	Mgr	9	1	NP–4	6-40–5	600	TA	ACMSW
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40,288	3,061	MC	17	1	P–2	11-41–17	500	None	MW
Pueblo, Colo.	50,096	6,893	Com	3	3	NP–4	11-41–2	2,700	None	ACSX
Quincy, Ill.	39,241	4,233	MC	14†	0	P–4	4-41–7	270	TXK	CMSWX
Quincy, Mass.	71,983	10,733	MC	9	3	NP–2	12-40–3	500	None	CSW*
Racine, Wis.	67,542	5,504	MC	15†	0	NP–2	4-40–7	600	CTA	ACMSW
Raleigh, N. C.	37,379	5,000	Com	3	3	NP–2	5-41–3	4,200	None	ACMWT‡X‡
Revere, Mass.	35,680	4,800	MC	9	4	NP–2	12-40–9	900	TAX	CW*
Richmond, Ind.	32,493	3,771	MC	7†	7	P–4	11-42–7	150	K	EMS
Roanoke, Va.	69,206	6,887	Mgr	5	5	NP–4	7-40–2	1,000	TAXP	ACMSWX
Rockford, Ill.	85,864	7,702	MC	20†	0	NP–4	4-41–10	520	TXK	MSW
Rock Island, Ill.	37,953	6,400	MC	14†	0	P–4	4-41–7	180	CTK	PSW
Rome, N. Y.	32,338	44,800	MC	7	0	P–2	11-41–7	300	TK	SW
Sacramento, Calif.	93,750	8,960	Mgr	9	9	NP–2	11-41–9	300	None	ACPSWX
Saginaw, Mich.	80,715	11,027	Mgr	9	9	NP–4	4-41–4	260	None	ACMWX
St. Joseph, Mo.	80,935	9,004	MC	5	5	P–4	4-40–2	300	DTX	CMX
St. Petersburg, Fla.	40,425	33,920	Mgr	7	1	NP–4	7-41–3	None	None	BRGPSWX
Salem, Mass.	43,353	5,120	MC	11	5	NP–2	12-41–11	500	None	W*
San Bernardino, Calif.	37,481	11,665	MC	5	0	NP–4	3-41–3	600	TKL	ACSW
San Jose, Calif.	57,651	9,468	Mgr	7	7	NP–6	5-40–2	300	D	A
Santa Ana, Calif.	30,322	6,730	MC	5	5	NP–4	4-43–5	300	TKPL	W
Santa Barbara, Calif.	33,613	9,920	MC	6†	0	NP–2	5-41–6	600	AL	PSW
Santa Monica, Calif.	37,146	7,040	Com	3	3	NP–4	12-41–2	3,000	None	ABCPWX
Savannah, Ga.	85,024	7,040	MC	13	13	NP–2	1-41–13	260	None	ACPMSWX
Schenectady, N. Y.	95,692	6,624	Mgr	7	7	P–4	11-41–3	1,000	None	MSW
Sheboygan, Wis.	39,251	3,325	MC	16†	0	NP–2	4-40–8	550	CTAKL	CPSW
Shreveport, La.	76,655	12,480	Com	5	5	P–4	9-42–5	5,000	None	ACMSWX
Sioux City, Iowa	79,183	30,464	Com	5	5	NP–2	3-40–5	3,000	None	CWX
Sioux Falls, S. D.	33,362	7,112	Com	3	3	NP–5	4-41–1	3,600	None	AESWX
Springfield, Ill.	71,864	6,090	Com	5	5	NP–4	4-43–5	4,000	None	CEWX
Springfield, Mo.	57,527	8,710	Com	5	5	NP–4	4-40–3	3,000	None	CMSX
Springfield, Ohio	68,743	7,236	Mgr	5	5	NP–4	11-41–3	500	None	MSWX‡
Stamford, Conn.	46,346	4,464	MC	7†	7	P–2	10-40–7	None	None	S
Steubenville, Ohio	35,422	3,688	MC	9†	3	P–2	11-41–9	150	DTL	W
Stockton, Calif.	47,963	6,362	Mgr	9	9	NP–4	10-41–4	260	None	ASP‡X‡
Superior, Wis.	36,113	26,880	MC	11	1	NP–2	4-40–5	600	None	MX
Taunton, Mass.	37,355	30,266	MC	13	0	NP–2	11-40–5	500	None	CESW
Terre Haute, Ind.	62,810	5,973	MC	9	3	P–4	11-42–9	500	K	CX
Topeka, Kan.	64,120	7,241	Com	5	5	NP–2	4-41–5	3,000	None	ASWX
Troy, N. Y.	72,763	6,110	MC	17	0	P–4	11-43–17	500	CT	CPMWX
Tucson, Ariz.	32,506	4,672	Mgr	6†	6	P–2	4-40–3	600	None	MSWX
Union City, N. J.	58,659	830	Com	5	5	P–4	5-42–5	3,000	None	None

Table II.—Governmental Data for the Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
				Total	At Large					
30,000 to 100,000—continued										
Waco, Tex.	52,848	8,320	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	4-40—3	None	None	ACMSWX‡
Waltham, Mass.	39,247	7,936	MC	11	4	NP—2	11-41—11	$ 500	None	CW
Warren, Ohio	41,062	5,582	MC	10†	3	P—2	11-41—10	400	DTL	W
Waterbury, Conn.	99,902	17,981	MC	15	15	P—2	10-41—15	250	CTXK	MTW
Waterloo, Iowa	46,191	8,337	MC	6†	2	NP—2	3-40—6	250	TA	SW
Watertown, Mass.	34,913	2,665	RTM	3	3	P—3	3-40—1	500	DTAXK	ACW*
Watertown, N. Y.	32,205	5,434	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	11-41—2	750	None	WX
Waukegan, Ill.	33,499	6,144	MC	14†	0	P—4	4-41—7	520	TK	CW
West Allis, Wis.	34,671	2,355	MC	8†	0	NP—4	4-40—8	900	AL	MW
West New York, N. J.	37,107	680	Com	5	5	NP—4	5-43—5	1,500	None	None
Wheeling, W. Va.	61,659	5,760	Mgr	9	9	NP—4	5-43—9	1,200	None	CMWA‡
White Plains, N. Y.	35,830	6,400	Com	7	7	P—4*	11-41—4	1,200	None	SW
Wichita Falls, Tex.	43,690	6,886	Mgr	6†	6	NP—2	4-40—3	120	None	ACMSWX‡
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86,626	4,447	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—2	4,500	CTX	CSX*
Williamsport, Pa.	45,729	6,093	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—2	3,000	CTX	X
Wilmington, N. C.	32,270	4,480	Com	3	3	NP—4	5-41—3	4,500	None	AMSWXP*
Winston-Salem, N. C.	75,274	9,632	MC	8†	0	P—2	5-41—8	None	None	ACMSTWX
Woonsocket, R. I.	49,376	5,632	MC	20†	0	P—2	11-40—20	200*	None	SW
York, Pa.	55,254	2,632	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—2	2,500	CT	S
Zanesville, Ohio	36,440	4,480	MC	7	7	NP—4	11-41—4	150	D	ACMSWX‡
10,000 to 30,000										
Aberdeen, S. D.	16,465	1,760	Com	5	5	NP—5	4-40—1	2,000	None	CSWX
Aberdeen, Wash.	21,723	6,693	MC	12†	0	NP—2	12-40—6	260	CT	W
Abilene, Tex.	23,175	5,349	Com	5	5	P—2	4-41—5	900	P	CSTWX
Ada, Okla.	11,261	1,110	Com	3	3	NP—2	3-40—3	2,400	None	CSW
Adams, Mass.	12,697	11,850	RTM	3	3	NP—3	3-40—1	330	TAXKP	ACW
Adrian, Mich.	13,064	2,280	Com	3	3	NP—2	4-41—3	1,800	TXKP	ASWX
Albany, Ga.	14,507	2,500	Mgr	7	2	NP—2	12-40—3	600	None	CEdGSWX
Albert Lea, Minn.	10,169	1,312	Mgr	7	1	NP—4	11-40—4	None	None	BSW
Albuquerque, N. M.	26,570	8,960	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	10-42—3	None	None	SWX
Alexandria, La.	23,025	3,070	Com	3	3	P—4	5-41—3	4,000	None	ABEGdSTWX
Alexandria, Va.	24,149	4,877	Mgr	9	3	NP—2*	6-40—9	250	TAXL	M
Alhambra, Calif.	29,472	4,032	Mgr	5	5	NP—4*	6-40—1	300	DTKL	WS*
Aliquippa, Pa.	27,116	2,854	MC	7	7	P—4	11-41—3	None	DX	SW
Alliance, Ohio	23,047	2,870	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	150	DTL	CSWX
Alpena, Mich.	12,166	3,965	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	4-40—3	150	None	CW
Ambridge, Pa.	20,227	3,200	Mgr	12†	0	P—4	11-41—6	None	X	W
Ames, Iowa	10,261	3,173	Mgr	6†	2	NP—2	4-40—6	50	TA	CESW
Amesbury, Mass.	11,899	8,128	TM	3	3	NP—1	3-40—3	312	TAXKS	ACW
Anaconda, Mont.	12,494	803	MC	12†	0	P—2	4-41—12	300	T	None
Anaheim, Calif.	10,995	2,458	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—2	600	TK	EdW
Anderson, S. C.	14,383	2,547	MC	8	1	P—2	5-40—8	120	None	CSTX‡
Annapolis, Md.	12,531	640	MC	10	1	P—4	7-41—10	200	L	MW
Ann Arbor, Mich.	26,944	3,592	MC	15	1	P—2	4-40—7	None	AK	CMSWX
Anniston, Ala.	22,345	5,435	Com	3	3	NP—4	9-42—3	2,100	None	CWX‡
Ansonia, Conn.	19,898	3,648	MC	15	0	P—2	11-40—15	None	TK	None
Appleton, Wis.	25,267	4,160	MC	18†	0	NP—2	4-40—9	250	CTAKEL	W
Ardmore, Okla.	15,741	2,560	Mgr	5	1	NP—4	4-41—2	600	None	ACSWX
Arkansas City, Kan.	13,946	2,098	Mgr	3	3	NP—4*	4-41—2	50	None	CW
Arnold, Pa.	10,575	475	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—2	450	CTXP	None
Asbury Park, N. J.	14,981	921	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	5-41—5	1,200	None	A
Ashland, Ky.	29,074	5,120	MC	18	6	P—2	11-40—9	81	TAKEL	SW
Ashland, Ohio	11,141	2,560	MC	5	5	NP—2	11-41—5	120	FDTKL	ASWX
Ashland, Wis.	10,622	8,183	MC	20†	0	NP—2	4-41—20	30	T	CWX
Ashtabula, Ohio	23,301	4,150	Mgr	7	7	NP—2	11-41—7	100	None	BSX

Table II.—Governmental Data for the Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	City Council					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
				Total	At Large					
10,000 to 30,000—continued										
Astoria, Ore.	10,349	3,465	Mgr	5	1	P—4	11-40—2	$ 400	None	CW
Atchison, Kan.	13,024	1,650	Mgr	3	3	NP—4*	4-41—2	75	None	None
Athens, Ga.	18,192	6,010	MC	10†	0	NP—2	12-40—5	360	KL	WX
Athol, Mass.	10,677	20,672	TM	3	3	NP—3	2-41—1	300	TAXKS	CW
Attleboro, Mass.	21,769	17,920	MC	11	6	NP—2	12-40—11	300	TXK	SW
Auburn, Me.	18,571	48,000	Mgr	5†	0	NP—2	12-41—5	None	None	X*
Augusta, Me.	17,198	36,160	MC	24†	0	P—2	12-40—24	None	None	C
Austin, Minn.	12,276	2,069	MC	7	1	NP—2	4-40—7	300	TA	EGdSWX
Bakersfield, Calif.	26,015	4,470	Mgr	7	0	NP—2	3-41—7	600	None	S
Bangor, Me.	28,749	21,120	Mgr	9	9	NP—3	12-40—3	None	None	CWX
Barberton, Ohio	23,934	3,392	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	132	DTL	SW
Barre, Vt.	11,307	2,285	MC	6†	0	NP—2	3-40—3	*	TAXK	ACSW
Bartlesville, Okla.	14,763	1,630	Mgr	5	0	NP—2	4-41—5	480	None	CSWX
Batavia, N. Y.	17,375	3,717	MC	7	1	P—2	11-41—7	500	TL	SW
Beacon, N. Y.	11,933	3,392	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—5	750	None	SW
Beatrice, Neb.	10,297	3,359	Com	3	3	NP—2	4-40—3	1,500	None	AEdW
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17,147	1,370	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—3	720	CTX	S
Bedford, Ind.	13,208	2,560	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-42—7	125	TK	CW
Bellaire, Ohio	13,327	1,240	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	96	DTL	W
Belleville, Ill.	28,425	3,700	MC	14†	0	NP—4	4-41—7	144	TK	CS
Belleville, N. J.	26,974	2,115	Com	5	5	NP—4	5-42—5	1,800	None	W*
Bellevue, Pa.	10,252	640	MC	9†	0	P—4	11-40—3	None	DX	None
Belmont, Mass.	21,748	2,944	RTM	3	3	NP—3	3-40—1	800	TAXK	CESW*
Beloit, Wis.	23,611	3,245	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	4-40—2	200	None	C
Benton Harbor, Mich.	15,434	1,835	Mgr	9	5	NP—2*	4-40—6	180	P	CPMWX
Berlin, N. H.	20,018	30,975	MC	12†	0	P—3	3-40—4	70	None	CWX‡
Berwick, Pa.	12,660	1,440	MC	8†	0	P—4	11-41—4	None	D	None
Bessemer, Ala.	20,721	2,560	MC	11	1	P—4	9-40—11	300	None	C
Beverly, Mass.	25,086	9,770	MC	9	3	NP—2	12-40—9	None	None	CSXW*
Beverly Hills, Calif.	17,429	3,009	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—3	None	T	W
Biddeford, Me.	17,633	18,800	MC	12	5	P—1	12-40—12	None	None	CX
Big Spring, Tex.	13,735	2,900	Mgr	4†	4	NP—2	4-40—2	120	None	ACSWX
Billings, Mont.	16,380	2,050	MC	8†	0	NP—2	5-41—8	280	T	CWX
Biloxi, Miss.	14,850	3,837	Com	3	3	P—4	8-42—3	3,600	AXK	CWX
Bismarck, N. D.	11,090	4,900	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-41—3	900	None	AMWX
Bloomington, Ind.	18,227	2,468	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-42—7	125	TK	CSWX
Bluefield, W. Va.	19,339	3,257	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	7-41—5	260	None	MS
Blue Island, Ill.	16,534	3,200	MC	14	0	NP—4	4-41—7	132	TK	W
Blytheville, Ark.	10,098	1,000	MC	6†	0	NP—2	4-40—3	120	TKL	ASX
Bogalusa, La.	14,029	5,533	Com	5	5	P—4	11-42—5	600	TL	CSWX
Boise, Idaho	21,544	3,310	MC	4†	4	NP—4	4-41—2	600	None	CX
Boone, Iowa	11,886	3,270	MC	7†	2	P—2	4-41—7	45	TA	SW
Boulder, Colo.	11,223	1,750	Mgr	9	9	NP—6	11-41—3	None	None	SWX
Bowling Green, Ky.	12,348	2,304	MC	12†	0	P—2	11-41—12	72	None	CSW
Braddock, Pa.	19,329	340	MC	12†	0	P—4	11-41—6	None	DX	W
Bradford, Pa.	19,306	1,727	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—2	500	CT	W
Brainerd, Minn.	10,221	4,100	MC	10†	0	NP—4	4-41—5	50	TAL	EdSWX
Braintree, Mass.	15,712	8,768	RTM	3	3	NP—3	3-40—1	650	TAXK	ACEW
Brawley, Calif.	10,439	1,280	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—3	300	TK	WX
Bremerton, Wash.	10,170	3,912	Com	3	3	NP—3	12-42—3	1,800	None	CPSW
Bridgeton, N. J.	15,699	4,160	MC	7	7	P—3	11-40—3	None	T	SW
Bristol, Conn.	28,451	17,278	MC	7	1	P—2	10-41—7	200	TK	CSW
Bristol, Pa.	11,799	855	MC	18†	0	P—4*	11-41—6	None	DX	SW
Bristol, R. I.	11,953	6,182	MC	5	5	P—2	3-41—5	100	TAK	CS
Bristol, Tenn.	12,005	2,249	Com	3	3	NP—4	6-41—3	3,000	None	AWX*
Brookfield, Ill.	10,035	2,300	MC	6†	6	P—4	4-41—3	72	None	W

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 30,000—continued										
Brownsville, Tex.	22,021	3,640	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	11-41—5	$ 380	None	CEMSWXT‡
Brownwood, Tex.	12,789	2,000	MC	4†	0	NP—2	4-40—2	250	P	AGdSWX‡
Brunswick, Ga.	14,022	5,995	Mgr	4†	0	NP—3	12-40—2	240	None	CPSX
Bucyrus, Ohio	10,027	1,976	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	120	DTL	SWX
Burbank, Calif.	16,662	10,368	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	4-41—3	720	TK	EW
Burlingame, Calif.	13,270	1,489	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—3	180	TAXK	W*
Burlington, Iowa	26,755	6,722	Com	5	5	NP—2	3-40—5	1,800	None	ASXP‡
Burlington, N. J.	10,844	960	MC	12	0	P—3	11-40—4	None	T	SW
Burlington, Vt.	24,789	23,040	MC	13	1	P—2	3-40—6	180	None	ACEPMWX
Butler, Pa.	23,568	1,500	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—3	1,600	DTX	S
Cairo, Ill.	13,532	1,440	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-43—5	900	None	PS
Calumet City, Ill.	12,298	3,200	MC	10†	0	P—4	4-41—5	232	TK	W
Cambridge, Ohio	16,129	5,760	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	120	DTL	CWX‡
Campbell, Ohio	14,673	2,000	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	300	DTL	W
Canonsburg, Pa.	12,558	1,100	MC	9†	0	P—4	11-42—5	None	DX	None
Canton, Ill.	11,718	1,440	MC	14†	0	NP—4	4-41—7	144	TK	CSW
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	16,227	4,594	Com	4	4	NP—4	4-40—4	1,800	None	C
Carbondale, Pa.	20,061	2,200	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—2	750	CTX	None
Carlisle, Pa.	12,596	1,600	Mgr	15†	0	P—4	11-41—8	None	DX	CMSW
Carnegie, Pa.	12,497	640	MC	6†	0	NP—4	11-41—3	None	DTX	None
Carteret, N. J.	13,339	2,816	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	300	TAX	None
Casper, Wyo.	16,619	2,880	MC	6†	0	NP—2	11-40—3	900	None	CWX
Central Falls, R. I.	25,898	742	MC	16	0	P—2	11-40—16	150	None	S
Centralia, Ill.	12,583	2,080	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-43—5	600	None	CSW
Chambersburg, Pa.	13,788	1,280	MC	10†	0	P—4	11-41—5	None	DX	EMSW
Champaign, Ill.	20,348	2,944	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-43—5	2,100	None	None
Chanute, Kan.	10,277	1,632	Com	3	3	NP—3	4-40—1	1,200	None	ACEGdSWX
Charleroi, Pa.	11,260	600	MC	7	7	P—4	11-41—4	None	DCXP	A
Charlottesville, Va.	15,245	4,115	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	6-40—3	300	TAKP	ACGSW
Cheyenne, Wyo.	17,361	4,026	Com	3	3	NP—2	11-41—3	2,000	None	CWX
Chicago Hgts., Ill.	22,321	3,460	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-43—5	1,700	None	W
Chickasha, Okla.	14,099	3,840	MC	8†	0	P—4	4-40—4	180	TKSP	CSWX
Chillicothe, Ohio	18,340	2,880	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	150	DTL	SW
Clairton, Pa.	15,291	1,747	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—3	600	CTXP	None
Claremont, N. H.	12,377	23,900	TM	3	3	NP—3	3-40—1	....	TAXKSW	ACWSX
Clarksburg, W. Va.	28,866	2,830	Mgr	9	0	P—2	4-41—9	150	None	CW
Clarksdale, Miss.	10,043	1,464	Com	3	3	NP—4	12-40—3	150	None	EWX
Cleburne, Tex.	11,539	2,240	MC	4†	4	NP—2	4-40—2	None	AXPL	SW
Cliffside Park, N. J.	15,267	596	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	750	AX	S
Clinton, Iowa	25,726	6,390	MC	9†	2	P—2	3-40—9	240	TA	None
Clinton, Mass.	12,817	3,456	TM	3	3	P—1	3-40—3	*	TAXKLP	CSW
Coatesville, Pa.	14,582	1,347	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—2	600	CT	MSW
Coffeyville, Kan.	16,198	2,600	Com	3	3	NP—2	4-41—3	1,500	None	ACESWX
Cohoes, N. Y.	23,226	2,308	MC	6†	0	NP—4	11-43—6	700	A	W
Collingswood, N. J.	12,723	1,338	Com	3	3	NP—4	5-41—3	1,200	None	SW
Columbia, Mo.	14,967	2,816	MC	8†	0	P—2	4-40—4	500	TAXPL	ESWX
Columbia, Pa.	11,349	945	MC	9†	0	P—4	11-41—5	None	DX	M
Columbus, Miss.	10,743	1,855	MC	6†	0	P—2	12-40—6	*	....	TW
Compton, Calif.	12,516	2,900	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	6-41—2	480	TKL	W
Concord, N. H.	25,228	40,960	MC	15†	6	NP—2*	11-41—12	75*	A	ACWX
Concord, N. C.	11,820	2,240	MC	6†	1	P—4	5-41—6	100	None	CEdSW
Connellsville, Pa.	13,290	1,169	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—2	750	CTX	X*
Connersville, Ind.	12,795	1,875	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-42—7	125	TK	W
Conshohocken, Pa.	10,815	640	MC	15†	0	P—4	11-41—8	None	DX	None
Coraopolis, Pa.	10,724	400	MC	8†	0	P—4	11-41—4	None	DX	W
Corning, N. Y.	15,777	2,092	MC	16†	0	P—4*	11-41—8	200	T	SW

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 30,000—continued										
Corpus Christi, Tex.	27,741	4,841	Com	5	5	NP—2	4-41—5	$2,400	None	GdSWX
Corsicana, Tex.	15,202	2,931	Com	5	5	NP—2	4-40—2	100	AXL	CSW
Cortland, N. Y.	15,043	2,525	MC	6†	0	P—2	11-41—6	200	TA	SW
Coshocton, Ohio	10,908	2,240	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	150	DTL	CW
Crawfordsville, Ind.	10,355	2,308	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-42—7	125	TK	ES
Cudahy, Wis.	10,631	1,217	MC	8†	0	NP—2	4-40—8	420	TKL	W
Cumberland, R. I.	10,304	17,280	MC	5†	5	P—2	11-40—5	125	TAK	W
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	19,797	5,321	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	150	DTL	CEdSW
Danbury, Conn.	22,261	5,170	MC	12†	0	P—2	3-40—6	None	DTK	SWX
Danvers, Mass.	12,957	8,704	RTM	3	3	P—1	3-40—3	475	DTAXKSPW	EdW
Danville, Va.	22,247	3,725	MC	9†	9	NP—4	6-40—4	240	TAP	ACEGMSWX‡
Daytona Beach, Fla.	16,598	8,640	Mgr	5	1	NP—2	9-40—5	600	None	BSWX
Decatur, Ala.	15,593	4,240	MC	6	6	NP—4	9-40—6	240	None	EdW
Decatur, Ga.	13,276	2,400	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	12-40—3	240	None	CSW
Dedham, Mass.	15,136	6,720	RTM	3	3	NP—1	3-40—3	300	TAXKPW	CS
Del Rio, Tex.	11,693	5,740	Com	2†	2	NP—2	4-40—2	1,200	None	SWX
Denison, Tex.	13,850	1,380	Com	3	3	NP—2	4-40—1	1,500	None	CSWX
Derby, Conn.	10,788	3,300	MC	7	1	P—2	11-40—7	None	T	A
Dickson City, Pa.	12,395	1,920	MC	9†	0	P—4	11-41—5	None	CX	None
Dodge City, Kan.	10,059	1,088	Com	3	3	NP—3	4-40—1	900	None	CSW
Donora, Pa.	13,905	960	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-41—4	None	DX	None
Dormont, Pa.	13,190	640	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-41—4	None	DXP	None
Dothan, Ala.	16,046	6,040	Com	3	3	NP—3	9-40—1	1,800	None	ACESWX
Dover, N. H.	13,573	16,140	MC	25†	0	P—2	12-41—25	None	S	ACSW
Dover, N. J.	10,031	1,680	MC	8	0	P—2	11-40—4	None	None	W
Du Bois, Pa.	11,595	1,856	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—2	300	CT	WX
Dunkirk, N. Y.	17,802	5,760	MC	5	5	NP—2	11-41—5	500	TAXSEL	SE*W*
Dunmore, Pa.	22,627	5,440	MC	6†	0	P—4	11-41—2	None	CTXS	None
Duquesne, Pa.	21,396	1,230	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—3	1,125	CTX	W
Easthampton, Mass.	11,323	8,512	RTM	3	3	P—1	3-40—3	500	TAXKS	CSW
East Hartford, Conn.	17,125	11,674	MC	17†	0	P—2	10-41—17	None	TAXKP	ACW
East Liverpool, Ohio	23,329	2,086	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	300	DTL	SW
East Moline, Ill.	10,107	2,560	MC	10†	0	P—4	4-41—5	140	TK	W
E. Providence, R. I.	29,995	8,870	MC	5	5	P—2	11-40—5	500	TAK	SW
Eau Claire, Wis.	26,287	10,560	Com	3	3	NP—6	4-40—1	3,000	None	ACSW
Ecorse, Mich.	12,716	1,384	MC	6†	6	NP—2	3-40—3	500	TAK	None
El Dorado, Ark.	16,421	2,560	MC	8†	0	NP—2	4-40—4	300	TKL	CSX
El Dorado, Kan.	10,311	1,500	Mgr	3	3	NP—4*	4-41—2	50	None	ACSW
Elizabeth City, N. C.	10,037	1,440	Mgr	8†	8	NP—4	5-43—8	120	None	EdSWX*
Ellwood City, Pa.	12,323	1,354	Mgr	10†	0	P—4	11-41—5	None	DX	AEdS
Elmhurst, Ill.	14,055	3,520	MC	10†	0	P—4	4-41—5	240	TK	SW
Elmwood Park, Ill.	11,270	1,200	MC	6†	6	NP—4*	4-41—3	72	K	W*
Elwood, Ind.	10,685	1,687	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-42—7	125	TK	W
Elyria, Ohio	25,633	4,467	MC	9†	3	P—2	11-41—9	300	DTL	CSW
Emporia, Kan.	14,067	1,679	Com	3	3	NP—3	4-40—1	1,200	None	ASW
Endicott, N. Y.	16,231	1,160	MC	7	7	NP—2	3-40—3	600	None	EdX*
Englewood, N. J.	17,805	2,550	MC	5	1	P—3	11-40—3	300	K	None
Enid, Okla.	26,399	4,845	Com	3	3	P—2	5-41—3	1,500	T	SWX‡
Escanaba, Mich.	14,524	5,112	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	4-40—3	120	None	EdGPMSWX
Euclid, Ohio	12,751	7,700	MC	7†	3	NP—2	11-41—7	300	DTPL	BCS
Eugene, Ore.	18,901	3,648	MC	8†	0	NP—4	11-40—4	None	TK	EWX
Eureka, Calif.	15,752	3,840	MC	5†	5	NP—2	6-41—5	1,200	DTAXKSELW	ARW
Fairfield, Ala.	11,059	1,040	MC	11	11	P—4	9-40—11	180	None	None
Fairhaven, Mass.	10,951	7,808	RTM	3	3	NP—3	2-41—1	400	DTAXK	None
Fairmont, W. Va.	23,159	2,800	Com	4	4	P—4	5-43—4	2,656	None	W
Fargo, N. D.	28,619	3,203	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-41—3	1,200	None	AMSWX

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

10,000 to 30,000—continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
				Total	At Large					
Faribault, Minn.	12,767	5,760	Com	5	5	NP—2	4-41—5	$ 600	None	MW
Farrell, Pa.	14,359	1,142	Com	5	5	NP—4	11-41—2	450	CT	None
Fayetteville, N. C.	13,049	3,200	MC	8†	8	NP—2	5-41—8	200	None	CEdPSTWX
Ferndale, Mich.	20,855	2,720	Mgr	5	5	NP—4*	4-41—3	500	None	MW
Findlay, Ohio	19,363	5,152	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	100	DTL	CSWX
Floral Park, N. Y.	10,016	890	MC	5	5	P—2	3-40—3	567	None	None
Florence, Ala.	11,729	3,640	Com	3	3	NP—3	9-40—1	1,200	None	CEdSW
Florence, S. C.	14,774	2,011	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	4-41—2	600	None	SWX‡A‡
Fond du Lac, Wis.	26,449	3,900	Com	3	3	NP—6	4-41—1	3,000	None	SWX
Forest Park, Ill.	14,555	1,600	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-40—5	900	None	SW
Fort Collins, Colo.	11,489	1,758	Mgr	3	3	NP—6	4-40—1	600	None	RCEW
Fort Dodge, Iowa	21,895	3,520	Com	3	3	NP—2	3-41—3	2,000	None	MSW
Fort Madison, Iowa	13,779	3,844	MC	7†	2	P—2	3-41—7	50	TA	C
Fort Scott, Kan.	10,763	2,576	Com	3	3	NP—2	4-41—3	1,200	None	AMW
Fort Thomas, Ky.	10,008	3,280	MC	6†	6	NP—2	11-41—6	90	None	S
Fostoria, Ohio	12,790	1,938	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	150	DTL	CSW
Framingham, Mass.	22,210	15,425	TM	3	3	P—3	3-40—1	700	TXKS	ACSW
Frankfort, Ind.	12,196	1,740	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-42—7	125	TK	ES
Frankfort, Ky.	11,626	1,061	MC	12†	0	P—2	11-41—12	72	None	None
Franklin, Pa.	10,254	1,380	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—3	300	CTX	SW
Frederick, Md.	14,434	1,760	MC	5†	5	P—3	6-40—5	300	XK	ASWX‡
Freeport, Ill.	22,045	2,508	MC	14†	0	P—4	4-41—7	240	TK	BSW
Freeport, N. Y.	15,467	2,560	MC	5	5	P—2	3-40—2	600	None	ESW
Fremont, Neb.	11,407	1,926	MC	8†	0	P—2	4-40—4	200	TKE	AESW
Fremont, Ohio	13,422	2,479	MC	7†	3	NP—2	11-41—7	144	DTL	W
Fullerton, Calif.	10,860	10,560	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—3	120	TK	SWX‡
Fulton, N. Y.	12,462	2,080	MC	6†	0	P—2	11-41—6	500	None	AWX
Gadsden, Ala.	24,042	8,085	Com	3	3	NP—4	9-42—3	1,800	None	ACW
Gainesville, Fla.	10,465	3,520	Mgr	5	5	NP—3	9-40—2	None	None	ESWX
Galesburg, Ill.	28,830	5,760	MC	14†	0	NP—4	4-41—7	240	TK	CWX
Gardner, Mass.	19,399	14,592	MC	11	6	NP—2	11-41—11	200	None	ACSW
Garfield, N. J.	29,739	1,382	MC	8†	0	P—2	11-40—4	600	None	W
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	15,589	4,173	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	150	DTL	None
Gastonia, N. C.	17,093	2,490	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	5-41—5	200	None	ACEdSW
Geneva, N. Y.	16,053	3,398	MC	13	0	P—2	11-41—12	120	T	CSW
Glen Cove, N. Y.	11,430	4,480	Com	5	5	P—2	11-41—5	1,200*	None	PS
Glens Falls, N. Y.	18,531	2,462	MC	6†	1	P—2	11-41—6	600	TA	CSWX
Gloucester, Mass.	24,204	23,040	Com	5	5	NP—2	12-41—5	1,000	None	CW
Gloucester City, N. J.	13,796	1,600	MC	9	0	P—3	11-40—3	None	None	W
Gloversville, N. Y.	23,099	3,520	MC	12†	0	P—2	11-41—12	300	TW	W
Goldsboro, N. C.	14,985	1,940	Mgr	5†	5	NP—2	5-41—5	200	None	CWX
Goshen, Ind.	10,397	2,323	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-42—7	125	TK	CESW
Grand Forks, N. D.	17,112	2,371	MC	14†	0	P—4	4-40—14	100	T	ASWX
Grand Island, Neb.	18,041	3,671	MC	8†	0	NP—2	4-40—4	300	TK	CESWX
Grand Junction, Colo.	10,247	1,358	Mgr	7	2	NP—4	4-41—4	120	None	ACSWX
Granite City, Ill.	25,130	2,720	MC	14†	0	P—4	4-41—7	360	TXKS	GdW*
Great Falls, Mont.	28,822	5,068	MC	10†	0	P—2	4-41—10	300	T	AWX*
Greeley, Colo.	12,203	2,260	MC	6†	0	NP—2	4-41—6	520	TK	CSW
Greenfield, Mass.	15,500	13,760	RTM	3	3	P—1	3-40—3	667	TAXKW	SWB*
Greensburg, Pa.	16,508	1,065	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—2	1,200	CT	S
Greenville, Miss.	14,807	1,600	MC	6†	2	NP—4	12-41—3	300	None	CPSWX
Greenville, S. C.	29,154	3,200	MC	7	7	NP—2	8-41—7	600	None	CMWX*
Greenville, Tex.	12,407	3,072	Com	3	3	P—2	4-40—3	2,400	AXKPL	ACEMSWX
Greenwood, Miss.	11,123	1,304	Com	3	3	P—4	11-42—3	750	None	EW
Greenwood, S. C.	11,020	2,446	Mgr	6†	0	P—6	3-41—2	120	None	SEd*W*X*
Griffin, Ga.	10,321	2,225	Mgr	3	3	NP—3	11-40—1	150	None	CEdSWT*X*

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
				Total	At Large					
10,000 to 30,000—continued										
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	11,174	14,464	MC	6†	6	NP–2	2-40–3	$ 600	K	None
Gulfport, Miss.	12,547	7,040	Com	3	3	NP–4	12-40–3	3,000	None	ACPSWX
Hackensack, N. J.	24,568	481	Mgr	5	5	NP–4	5-41–5*	500	None	S
Hannibal, Mo.	22,761	3,453	MC	12†	0	P–4	5-41–6	150	PL	AEW
Hanover, Pa.	11,805	2,030	Mgr	10†	0	P–4	11-41–5	None	DX	MSW*
Harlingen, Tex.	12,124	1,239	Com	6	6	NP–2	12-40–2	300	None	ASX‡
Harrisburg, Ill.	11,625	1,360	Com	4†	4	NP–4	4-43–4	400	None	CS
Harrison, N. J.	15,601	774	MC	9	1	P–2	11-40–5	300	None	W*
Harvey, Ill.	16,374	2,908	Com	5	5	NP–4	4-43–5	900	X	W
Hastings, Neb.	15,490	3,763	MC	8†	0	NP–2	4-40–4	200	TK	AESWX
Hattiesburg, Miss.	18,601	7,680	Com	2†	2	NP–4	8-40–2	3,600	None	CWX
Hawthorne, N. J.	11,868	2,304	Com	3	3	NP–4	5-43–3	1,200	None	SW
Helena, Mont.	11,803	5,760	Com	3	3	NP–2	4-40–2	2,500	None	AWX
Hempstead, N. Y.	12,650	1,600	MC	5	5	P–2	3-40–2	600	None	SW
Henderson, Ky.	11,668	2,050	Com	3	3	P–2*	11-41–3	2,000	None	CEGdW
Herkimer, N. Y.	10,446	1,300	MC	5	5	P–2	3-40–2	300	None	ESW
Hibbing, Minn.	15,666	7,600	MC	5*	5	NP–3*	12-40–3*	1,800	TKP	ACEGMSWX
Highland Park, Ill.	12,203	7,780	Com	5	5	NP–4	4-43–5	810	None	W
Holland, Mich.	14,346	1,830	MC	12†	0	NP–2	3-40–6	50	TAKL	CESWX
Homestead, Pa.	20,141	348	MC	15†	0	P–4	11-41–8	None	CX	W
Hopewell, Va.	11,327	2,880	Mgr	5	5	NP–4	6-40–3	480	TAP	CX
Hopkinsville, Ky.	10,746	1,260	Com	3	3	P–2	11-41–3	1,800	None	CS
Hoquiam, Wash.	12,766	5,920	MC	12†	0	P–2	12-40–6	300	TK	CW
Hornell, N. Y.	16,250	1,505	MC	12†	0	NP–2	11-41–12	200	TXW	SWX
Hot Springs, Ark.	20,238	3,760	MC	16†	0	P–2	4-40–8	42	TKL	AS
Hudson, N. Y.	12,337	2,240	MC	11	1	P–2	11-41–11	None	T	CW
Huntington, Ind.	13,420	1,894	MC	7†	7	P–4	11-42–7	125	TK	SW
Huntington Pk., Calif.	24,591	1,920	MC	5	5	NP–4	4-40–2	1,200	TK	W
Huntsville, Ala.	11,554	1,549	MC	9	1	NP–4	10-40–9	300	None	CTW
Huron, S. D.	10,946	3,215	Mgr	9	9	NP–3	4-40–3	100	None	SWX
Hutchinson, Kan.	27,085	5,995	Com	5	5	NP–2	4-41–5	600	None	ASX
Independence, Kan.	12,782	1,650	Com	3	3	NP–3	4-40–1	1,200	None	ACSW
Independence, Mo.	15,296	2,240	MC	8†	0	P–2	4-40–4	208	TAXPL	CES
Inglewood, Calif.	19,480	4,518	MC	5	1	NP–4	4-41–2	600	TK	W
Iowa City, Iowa	15,340	5,100	MC	7†	2	NP–2	3-41–7	120	TAK	ACMSX‡
Irondequoit, N. Y.	18,024	9,552	MC	5	5	P–4*	11-40–3	1,000	X	S
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11,652	3,800	MC	10†	0	P–2	4-41–10	48	TK	CMWX
Ironton, Ohio	16,621	2,880	Mgr	7	7	NP–4	11-41–4	150	None	WC*
Ironwood, Mich.	14,299	3,740	Mgr	5	5	NP–4	4-41–3	120	None	ACGMW
Ithaca, N. Y.	20,708	1,965	MC	10†	0	P–4	11-41–5	None	None	CSWX‡
Jackson, Tenn.	22,172	2,214	Com	3	3	NP–4	5-43–3	2,500	None	CEdWX
Jacksonville, Ill.	17,747	3,598	MC	8†	0	NP–4	4-41–4	150	TK	CESW
Janesville, Wis.	21,628	4,800	Mgr	7	7	NP–2	4-40–3	None	None	ASW
Jeannette, Pa.	15,126	1,920	Com	5	5	P–4	11-41–3	1,125	CTX	S
Jefferson City, Mo.	21,596	3,570	MC	10†	0	P–2	4-40–5	240	TAXPL	CX
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11,946	862	MC	7†	7	P–4	11-42–7	125	TK	None
Johnson City, N. Y.	13,567	2,240	MC	5	5	P–2	3-40–2	500	None	W
Johnson City, Tenn.	25,080	4,773	Mgr	5	5	NP–4*	5-41–2	300	None	WX*
Johnstown, N. Y.	10,801	2,200	MC	5†	1	P–4	11-41–3	450	TA	W
Jonesboro, Ark.	10,326	1,943	MC	10†	0	NP–2	4-40–5	60	TKL	ACESWX
Kankakee, Ill.	26,620	2,560	MC	14†	0	P–4	4-41–7	450	TK	S
Keene, N. H.	13,794	23,685	MC	20†	0	P–2	11-41–20	None	None	CSW
Kenmore, N. Y.	16,482	907	MC	5	5	P–2	3-40–2	600	TX	None
Keokuk, Iowa	15,106	3,520	Com	3	3	NP–2	3-40–3	1,800	None	CW
Kewanee, Ill.	17,093	3,500	Com	5	5	NP–4	4-43–5	900	None	CESW
Key West, Fla.	12,831	2,040	MC	7	7	NP–2	11-41–7	400	TXKP	CW

Table II.—Governmental Data for the Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL: Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	CITY COUNCIL: Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	CITY COUNCIL: Type of Election and Term of Office	CITY COUNCIL: Next Election and Number to be Elected	CITY COUNCIL: Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
10,000 to 30,000—continued										
Kingsport, Tenn.	11,914	2,952	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	6-41—2	$ 100	None	ASWX*
Kingston, N. Y.	28,088	5,562	MC	14	1	P—2	11-41—14	350	None	AW
Kingston, Pa.	21,600	1,438	MC	7†	0	P—4	11-41—4	None	X	None
Kinston, N. C.	11,362	1,920	MC	5†	5	NP—2	5-41—5	200	None	CESW
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16,093	2,950	MC	5†	0	NP—2	11-40—5	288	T	CSX‡
Lackawanna, N. Y.	23,948	3,768	MC	4†	0	P—2	11-41—4	1,000	TA	AS
Laconia, N. H.	12,471	13,001	MC	6†	0	NP—1	3-40—6	50	None	X
Lafayette, Ind.	26,240	3,237	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-42—7	150	K	W
Lafayette, La.	14,635	....	Com	3	3	P—4	4-40—3	3,600	PTAX	AESWX
Lagrange, Ga.	20,131	7,840	MC	6†	6	NP—2	12-40—3	300	None	CEdGSW
La Grange, Ill.	10,103	1,285	MC	6†	6	NP—4	4-41—3	None	K	W
Lake Charles, La.	15,791	3,840	Com	3	3	P—4	4-41—3	3,000	X	SX
Lakeland, Fla.	18,554	13,440	Mgr	3	3	NP—3	11-40—1	800	None	ACEMSWX
Lancaster, Ohio	18,716	3,096	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	150	DTL	ACGdSW
La Porte, Ind.	15,755	2,659	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-42—7	125	TK	ASWX
La Salle, Ill.	13,149	1,370	MC	14†	0	P—4	4-41—7	120	TK	W
Latrobe, Pa.	10,644	1,005	MC	12†	0	P—4	11-41—6	None	DX	None
Laurel, Miss.	18,017	3,545	Com	3	3	NP—4	8-40—3	2,700	None	ACWX
Lawrence, Kan.	13,726	2,851	MC	12†	0	P—2	4-40—6	144	T	ACWX
Lawton, Okla.	12,121	3,840	MC	8†	0	P—2	3-40—4	280	TKSP	CSWX‡
Leavenworth, Kan.	17,466	4,800	Com	5	5	P—4	4-43—5	600	....	W
Lebanon, Pa.	25,561	2,001	Com	5	5	NP—4	11-42—2	1,200	CT	SW
Leominster, Mass.	21,810	16,000	MC	9	4	NP—2	11-41—9	250	None	CSW
Lewistown, Pa.	13,357	1,113	MC	14†	0	P—4	11-41—7	None	DX	None
Lincoln, Ill.	12,855	2,560	MC	14†	0	P—4	4-41—7	72	TK	S
Lincoln, R. I.	10,421	12,525	MC	5	0	P—2	6-41—5	100	TAK	None
Lincoln Park, Mich.	12,336	3,791	MC	7	7	NP—2	4-41—7	800	TK	W*
Linden, N. J.	21,206	7,302	MC	9†	1	P—3	11-40—1	600	None	None
Little Falls, N. Y.	11,105	2,591	MC	8†	0	P—2	11-41—8	None	TAK	CW
Lockport, N. Y.	23,160	5,052	MC	10†	2	P—2	11-41—10	750	TW	MSW
Lodi, N. J.	11,549	1,306	MC	6†	0	P—3	11-40—2	None	AX	SW*
Logansport, Ind.	18,508	6,400	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-42—7	120	TK	CEW
Long Branch, N. J.	18,399	3,035	Com	5	5	NP—4	5-40—5	2,000	None	S
Longview, Wash.	10,652	5,000	MC	7†	1	NP—4	12-40—4	None	TKL	None
Lubbock, Tex.	20,520	3,792	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	4-40—3	300	None	ESWX
Lynbrook, N. Y.	11,993	1,400	MC	5	5	P—2	3-40—2	600	None	None
McAlester, Okla.	11,804	3,717	Mgr	7	1	NP—2	4-40—7	120	None	CSWX
McComb, Miss.	10,057	3,840	Com	3	3	NP—4	8-42—3	3,000	None	ACSWX
McKees Rocks, Pa.	18,116	705	MC	9	0	P—4	11-41—5	None	CX	None
Mahanoy City, Pa.	14,784	327	MC	15†	0	P—4	11-41—8	None	X	None
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	11,766	1,890	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	11-41—5	2,200	None	PW
Manhattan, Kan.	10,136	1,302	Com	3	3	NP—3	4-40—1	1,200	None	ACW
Manitowoc, Wis.	22,963	4,950	MC	14†	0	NP—2	4-40—7	300	T	CEPMSWX‡
Mankato, Minn.	14,038	4,420	MC	5	5	NP—2	4-41—5	600	None	W
Maplewood, Mo.	12,657	984	Com	4	4	NP—2	4-41—4	1,800	None	None
Marietta, Ohio	14,285	2,240	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	150	DTL	CPW
Marinette, Wis.	13,734	3,480	MC	10†	0	NP—2	4-40—5	125	TA	CPSWX
Marion, Ind.	24,496	3,092	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-42—7	150	TK	SWX‡
Marlborough, Mass.	15,587	11,730	MC	11	4	NP—2	11-41—11	200	None	CSW
Marquette, Mich.	14,789	6,585	Com	5	5	NP—5	12-40—1	156	None	CEW
Marshall, Tex.	16,203	5,750	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	4-40—2	None	None	ASWX‡
Marshalltown, Iowa	17,373	3,796	MC	8†	2	NP—2	3-41—8	250	TA	SA*W*
Martinsburg, W. Va.	14,857	1,600	MC	7†	0	P—2	6-40—7	100	None	MSWX
Martins Ferry, Ohio	14,524	1,200	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	144	DTL	CEW
Mason City, Iowa	23,304	7,936	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	3-41—5	None	None	SW
Massena, N. Y.	10,637	2,523	MC	5	5	P—2	3-40—2	250	None	W

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 30,000—continued										
Massillon, Ohio	26,400	4,242	MC	9†	3	P—2	11-41—9	$ 148	DT	S
Mattoon, Ill.	14,631	2,682	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-41—5	900	None	CW
Maywood, Ill.	25,829	1,664	MC	6†	0	NP—4	4-41—3	600	K	W
Meadville, Pa.	16,698	1,540	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—3	900	CT	MSW
Medford, Ore.	11,007	2,030	MC	8†	0	NP—4	11-40—4	None	TK	SWX
Melrose, Mass.	23,170	3,008	MC	11	4	NP—3*	11-41—11	None	None	ACW*
Melrose Park, Ill.	10,741	1,487	MC	6†	0	P—4	4-41—3	90	K	W
Menominee, Mich.	10,320	2,560	MC	14†	0	NP—2	4-40—7	150	TA	CSW
Methuen, Mass.	21,069	14,336	RTM	3	3	NP—3	3-40—1	500	DTAXKS	AW
Michigan City, Ind.	26,735	4,736	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-42—7	150	TK	ASW
Middlesborough, Ky.	10,350	4,982	Com	3	3	P—2*	11-41—3	900	None	None
Middletown, Conn.	24,554	27,287	MC	9†	0	P—4	10-40—4	None	TKP	SW
Middletown, N. Y.	21,276	2,320	MC	9	1	P—2	11-41—9	300	None	MSW
Middletown, Ohio	29,992	3,370	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	11-41—2	500	None	MWX
Milford, Mass.	14,741	9,472	RTM	3	3	P—1	3-40—3	250	TAXKSW	CS
Millville, N. J.	14,705	28,160	Com	5	5	NP—4	5-41—5	1,200	None	SW
Milton, Mass.	16,434	8,384	RTM	3	3	P—1	3-40—3	....	TAXKPL	CSW*
Minot, N. Dak.	16,099	2,509	Mgr	14†	0	NP—4	4-40—7	150	T	CSW
Mishawaka, Ind.	28,630	4,160	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-42—7	150	TK	EdW
Missoula, Mont.	14,657	2,760	Com	3	3	NP—2	3-40—1	2,500	None	CS
Mitchell, S. D.	10,942	3,520	MC	8†	0	NP—2	4-40—4	200	None	ACSWX
Moberly, Mo.	13,772	2,085	MC	8†	0	NP—2	4-40—4	200	TAXPL	ACSW
Modesto, Calif.	13,842	1,983	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-41—2	225	None	SWX
Monessen, Pa.	20,268	1,300	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—3	1,200	CTX	None
Monroe, La.	26,028	6,347	Com	3	3	NP—4	4-40—2	4,500	P	BCESW
Monroe, Mich.	18,110	3,300	MC	7	7	NP—2	12-41—7	400	TXK	SW
Monrovia, Calif.	10,890	5,184	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—2	None	TK	W
Morgantown, W. Va.	16,186	2,128	Mgr	10	0	NP—2	5-40—5	260	None	X
Morristown, N. J.	15,197	1,792	MC	9	1	P—2	11-40—4	None	None	SW
Moundsville, W. Va.	14,411	2,130	MC	8†	0	P—4	6-41—4	81	KPL	None
Mount Carmel, Pa.	17,967	448	MC	12†	0	P—4	11-41—6	None	DX	None
Mount Clemens, Mich.	13,497	2,286	Com	5	5	NP—2	4-40—2	150	None	W
Mount Vernon, Ill.	12,375	2,000	MC	10†	0	P—4	4-41—5	180	TK	S
Munhall, Pa.	12,995	1,450	MC	7	7	P—4	11-41—4	None	DX	None
Muscatine, Iowa	16,778	4,321	MC	8†	0	P—2	3-40—4	400	TAKSEL	CEPWX
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	15,584	1,928	Mgr	7	4	NP—2	4-40—3	270	TS	CSW
Nanticoke, Pa.	26,043	2,080	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—3	None	CTX	None
Natchez, Miss.	13,422	6,578	MC	9	1	NP—2	12-40—5	120	AXKP	CSWX*
Natick, Mass.	13,589	9,536	TM	3	3	P—1	3-40—3	400	TAXK	SW
Naugatuck, Conn.	14,315	10,630	MC	6†	0	P—2	5-41—6	None	DTXK	None
Needham, Mass.	10,845	8,002	RTM	3	3	NP—1	3-40—3	150	TAXK	AW*
New Albany, Ind.	25,819	3,275	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-42—7	150	DTK	None
New Bern, N. C.	11,981	960	MC	10†	0	NP—2	4-41—10	48	XKP	CESW
Newburyport, Mass.	15,084	4,945	MC	11	5	NP—2	12-40—6	None	None	ACW
New Castle, Ind.	14,027	1,910	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-42—7	125	TK	CSW
New Kensington, Pa.	16,762	2,410	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—3	1,125	CTX	None
New London, Conn.	29,640	3,452	Mgr	7	7	P—2	9-40—4	300	None	PSW
New Philadelphia, Ohio	12,365	2,079	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	150	DTL	CWX
Newport, Ky.	29,744	1,178	Mgr	5	5	NP—2*	11-41—4	1,500	None	W
Newport, R. I.	27,612	4,445	MC	20	0	P—2	11-40—20	None	None	CW
Newton, Iowa	11,560	2,250	MC	6†	2	NP—2	3-41—6	50	TA	CGSW
Newton, Kan.	11,034	2,400	Mgr	3	3	NP—4*	4-41—2	50	None	ACSW
Niles, Mich.	11,326	2,400	MC	8†	0	P—2	4-40—4	50	TAXKP	CEWX
Niles, Ohio	16,314	2,887	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	150	DTL	EdW
Norfolk, Neb.	10,717	2,500	MC	8†	0	P—2	4-40—4	200	TK	AWX‡
North Adams, Mass.	21,621	3,200	MC	21	21	P—3	12-40—7	None	A	ACSTW

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 30,000—continued										
Northampton, Mass.	24,381	22,720	MC	28	0	P—2	12-41—28	None	TK	CW
N. Attleborough, Mass.	10,197	12,063	TM	3	3	P—1	3-40—3	$ 200	DTAXKW	EdSW
N. Braddock, Pa.	16,782	912	MC	9†	0	P—4	11-41—5	None	DX	None
North Little Rock, Ark.	19,418	2,000	MC	10†	0	P—2	4-40—5	600	TKL	Ed
North Platte, Neb.	12,061	1,520	MC	8†	0	NP—2	4-40—4	200	TK	CWX
N. Providence, R. I.	11,104	3,750	MC	7	7	P—2	2-41—7	150	TKP	C
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	19,019	6,356	MC	7	0	P—2	11-41—7	600	TPL	MW
Norwich, Conn.	23,021	3,500	MC	13	13	P—2	6-40—7	None	TXK	CEGSW
Norwood, Mass.	15,049	6,912	Mgr	5	5	NP—3	1-41—2	None	FTXP	CEdW
Nutley, N. J.	20,572	14,304	Com	5	5	NP—4	5-40—5	1,500	None	W*
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16,915	3,456	MC	8†	0	P—4	11-41—4	None	None	WX
Oil City, Pa.	22,075	2,773	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—2	900	CT	WX
Okmulgee, Okla.	17,097	1,997	Com	3	3	NP—3	4-42—3	2,400	None	SW
Old Forge, Pa.	12,661	2,560	MC	12†	0	P—4	11-41—6	None	CX	None
Olean, N. Y.	21,790	3,964	MC	11†	0	P—2	11-41—11	200	None	SW
Olympia, Wash.	11,733	4,187	Com	3	3	NP—3	12-40—3	1,800	None	SWX
Olyphant, Pa.	10,743	3,340	MC	4†	0	P—4	11-41—2	None	CX	ES
Oneida, N. Y.	10,558	11,783	MC	6†	0	P—2	11-41—6	300	TA	SW
Oneonta, N. Y.	12,536	2,401	MC	6†	0	P—2	11-41—6	None	TAX	SW
Ontario, Calif.	13,583	6,336	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—5	300	TK	SWX‡
Orlando, Fla.	27,330	7,770	MC	5	1	NP—3	12-40—2	900	None	ACESTWX
Oskaloosa, Iowa	10,123	2,542	MC	7†	2	NP—2	3-41—7	50	TA	SW
Ossining, N. Y.	15,241	1,920	Com	5	5	P—2	12-40—3	300	TX	SW
Oswego, N. Y.	22,652	4,850	MC	8†	0	P—2	11-41—8	250	None	MSW
Ottawa, Ill.	15,094	22,920	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-43—5	900	None	W
Ottumwa, Iowa	28,075	5,562	Com	3	3	NP—2	4-41—3	1,800	None	WX
Owensboro, Ky.	22,765	2,580	Com	3	3	NP—2*	11-41—3	2,200	None	EPWX
Owosso, Mich.	14,496	2,740	Com	3	3	NP—3	4-40—1	2,500	None	SW
Painesville, Ohio	10,944	3,060	Mgr	7†	7	NP—4	11-41—2	300	None	CEGdW
Palestine, Tex.	11,445	2,443	Com	4	4	NP—2	11-41—4	500	None	CSWX
Palo Alto, Calif.	13,652	2,492	MC	15	15	NP—6	5-41—5	None	None	EGPSWX‡
Pampa, Tex.	10,470	1,995	Mgr	3	3	NP—2	4-40—3	520	None	ASW
Paris, Tex.	15,649	3,169	MC	5†	1	NP—2	4-40—5	360	AXKP	MSTWX
Parkersburg, W. Va.	29,623	3,400	Com	5	5	NP—3	4-41—5	3,000	None	WX
Park Ridge, Ill.	10,417	3,548	MC	10†	0	P—4	4-41—5	180	TK	W
Parma, Ohio	13,899	12,638	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	300	DTL	None
Parsons, Kan.	14,903	2,562	Com	3	3	NP—2	4-41—3	1,500	None	ACESWX
Peabody, Mass.	21,345	10,496	MC	11	5	NP—2	12-40—11	250	None	CEW
Peekskill, N. Y.	17,125	3,840	MC	6	0	P—3	4-40—4*	None	F	W
Pekin, Ill.	16,129	4,146	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-43—5	1,200	None	BS
Peru, Ind.	12,730	1,366	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-42—7	125	TK	ESW
Petersburg, Va.	28,564	3,607	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	8-40—3	400	TAP	CPMSW
Phenix City, Ala.	13,862	4,480	Com	3	3	NP—3	9-40—1	1,200	None	CW
Phillipsburg, N. J.	19,255	2,070	Com	5	5	NP—4	5-42—5	1,800	None	S
Phoenixville, Pa.	12,029	1,499	Mgr	12†	0	P—4	11-41—6	None	DX	SW
Pine Bluff, Ark.	20,760	3,350	MC	8†	8	P—2	4-40—4	250	TKL	CS
Piqua, Ohio	16,009	2,240	Mgr	5	1	NP—2	11-41—5	60	None	EMSW
Pittsburg, Kan.	18,145	3,127	Com	5	5	NP—2	4-41—5	1,500	None	ASWX
Pittston, Pa.	18,246	1,160	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—3	1,000	CTX	None
Plattsburg, N. Y.	13,349	3,400	MC	6†	0	P—2	11-41—6	250	None	ESW
Pleasantville, N. J.	11,580	3,567	MC	7	1	P—3*	11-40—3	None	XK	S
Plymouth, Mass.	13,042	62,464	TM	5	5	NP—1	3-40—5	150	AXKW	ACPSW
Plymouth, Pa.	16,543	691	MC	13†	0	P—4	11-41—7	None	CX	None
Pocatello, Idaho	16,471	1,996	MC	4†	4	P—4	4-41—2	300	None	CWX
Pomona, Calif.	20,804	8,000	MC	5	5	NP—4*	4-41—3	600	DTAXKL	SW
Ponca City, Okla.	16,136	2,133	Com	3	3	NP—3	4-40—1	None	None	AEWX

Table II.—Governmental Data for the Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
				Total	At Large					
10,000 to 30,000—continued										
Port Angeles, Wash.	10,188	3,200	Com	3	3	NP—3	12-42—3	$1,800	None	CEdW
Port Chester, N. Y.	22,662	1,600	MC	6†	6	P—3	4-40—2	600	None	S
Port Jervis, N. Y.	10,243	1,420	MC	9†	1	P—2	11-41—9	120	T	W
Portsmouth, N. H.	14,495	14,544	MC	9†	4	P—2	12-40—9	None	A	WX
Pottstown, Pa.	19,430	3,200	MC	20†	0	P—4	11-41—10	None	X	AS
Pottsville, Pa.	24,300	2,285	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—3	1,200	CX	None
Provo, Utah	14,766	7,700	Com	3	3	NP—4*	11-41—2	1,500	D	CEWX
Rahway, N. J.	16,011	2,513	MC	11	1	P—2	11-40—6	None	None	WS*
Rapid City, S. D.	10,404	3,840	Mgr	9	9	NP—3	4-40—3	None	None	ACSWX
Red Bank, N. J.	11,622	900	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	None	AX	SWX
Redlands, Calif.	14,177	10,560	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—2	300	TK	CSW
Reno, Nev.	18,529	1,980	MC	6†	0	NP—4	5-43—6	600	KL	S
Rensselaer, N. Y.	11,223	1,287	MC	9	0	P—2	11-41—9	300	TK	None
Richmond, Calif.	20,093	20,298	Mgr	9	9	NP—6	5-41—3	600	None	P
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	10,764	800	Com	3	3	NP—4	5-40—3	750	None	S
Ridgewood, N. J.	12,188	3,968	Com	3	3	NP—4	5-43—3	1,200	None	SW
River Rouge, Mich.	17,314	1,900	MC	7	7	NP—2	4-40—3	250	TAK	W*
Riverside, Calif.	29,696	25,600	MC	7†	0	NP—4	11-40—3	432	DTK	AEdSW
Rochester, Minn.	20,621	3,200	MC	7	1	NP—2	3-40—4	300	TA	AESW
Rochester, N. H.	10,209	22,040	MC	18†	0	P—3	12-40—6	None	None	W
Rock Hill, S. C.	11,322	1,280	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	12-40—2	400	None	CEdSWTX
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	13,718	2,088	MC	5	5	NP—2	3-40—2	600	None	ESW
Rocky Mount, N. C.	21,412	2,560	Mgr	12†	0	NP—2	5-40—7	120	None	CEGSWX
Rome, Ga.	21,843	1,968	Mgr	9	9	NP—4	12-40—9	200	None	ACW
Roselle, N. J.	13,021	1,495	MC	6†	1	P—3	11-40—2	None	TAX	None
Roswell, N. M.	11,173	3,260	Mgr	10†	0	P—4	4-40—5	None	None	CSWX
Royal Oak, Mich.	22,094	7,040	Mgr	7	7	NP—2	11-41—7	200	P	SWM*
Rutherford, N. J.	14,915	1,280	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	None	X	S*
Rutland, Vt.	17,315	5,100	MC	11†	11	NP—2	3-40—5	None	TAX	W
St. Augustine, Fla.	12,111	2,560	Mgr	5	5	NP—3	12-40—2	None	None	PSWX
St. Charles, Mo.	10,491	2,240	MC	8†	0	NP—2	4-40—4	180	TAXPL	CW
St. Cloud, Minn.	21,000	5,600	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-40—5	None	None	MSWX
Salem, Ohio	10,622	7,680	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	113	DTL	SW
Salem, Ore.	26,266	3,680	MC	14†	0	NP—4	5-40—9*	None	TK	WX‡
Salina, Kan.	20,155	2,959	Mgr	4†	4	NP—2*	4-41—3	75	None	ACSWX
Salinas, Calif.	10,263	2,053	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	6-41—2	300	None	SX
Salisbury, Md.	10,997	2,400	MC	5	5	P—2	5-40—2	300	TXK	W
Salisbury, N. C.	16,951	3,313	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	5-41—5	480	None	CSWX‡
San Angelo, Tex.	25,308	4,188	Mgr	3	3	NP—2	4-40—3	500	None	ABCSX
San Benito, Tex.	10,753	1,153	Com	5	5	NP—2	4-40—3	420	None	ST
Sandusky, Ohio	24,622	4,645	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	11-41—2	400	None	CPWX
Sanford, Fla.	10,100	3,500	Mgr	5	5	NP—3	11-40—1	200	None	ACWX
San Leandro, Calif.	11,455	1,500	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	4-40—3	None	TK	S
San Mateo, Calif.	13,444	6,400	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	4-41—3	None	TK	S
Santa Cruz, Calif.	14,395	6,400	Com	5	5	NP—4*	5-41—3	900	None	PMSWX
Santa Fe, N. M.	11,176	23,040	MC	8†	0	P—4	4-40—4	None	None	SX
Santa Rosa, Calif.	10,636	1,402	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	4-40—2	None	T	SWX
Sapulpa, Okla.	10,533	2,560	Mgr	10	0	NP—2	4-40—10	None	None	CW
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	13,169	20,859	Com	5	5	NP—2	11-41—5	500	None	ASWC*
Saugus, Mass.	14,700	7,360	RTM	3	3	NP—1	3-40—3	350	TAXKW	CW*
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	13,755	10,176	Mgr	5	5	NP—4*	4-40—2	200	None	ACWX
Sedalia, Mo.	20,806	4,380	MC	8†	0	NP—2	4-40—4	200	TAXPL	C
Selma, Ala.	18,012	2,500	MC	10†	10	NP—4	9-40—10	480	None	CWX
Seminole, Okla.	11,459	1,017	MC	8†	0	P—2	3-40—4	60	TKP	ACMSW
Shaker Heights, Ohio	17,783	4,160	MC	7	7	NP—4	11-43—7	420	None	None
Shamokin, Pa.	20,274	524	MC	20†	20	P—4	11-41—10	None	DXP	None

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 30,000—continued										
Sharon, Pa.	25,908	2,382	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—2	$ 750	CTXP	S
Shawnee, Okla.	23,283	2,325	Mgr	7	1	NP—4*	4-40—4	None	None	ACWX
Shelby, N. C.	10,789	5,027	MC	4†	0	NP—4	5-41—2	120	None	CEdSTW
Shelbyville, Ind.	10,618	986	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-42—7	125	TK	C
Shelton, Conn.	10,113	19,978	MC	6†	0	P—2	11-40—6	None	DTAX	None
Shenandoah, Pa.	21,782	640	MC	15†	15	P—4	11-41—8	None	DX	W
Sherman, Tex.	15,713	3,388	Mgr	15†	15	NP—2	4-40—7	None	None	ACSWX
Shorewood, Wis.	13,479	1,002	MC	7	7	NP—2	4-40—4	300	TAK	AW
Southbridge, Mass.	14,264	13,056	TM	3	3	P—1	3-40—3	450	TAXKPW	CS
South Gate, Calif.	19,632	4,480	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—2	300	TK	W
South Milwaukee, Wis.	10,706	3,072	MC	7†	0	NP—2	4-41—7	420	CTXKL	CSW
South Orange, N. J.	13,630	1,549	MC	6†	6	P—2	4-40—3	None	None	WS*
South Pasadena, Calif.	13,730	2,202	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	4-40—2	600	TK	W
South Portland, Me.	13,840	8,000	Mgr	5	5	NP—3	12-40—1	300	None	None
South River, N. J.	10,759	1,280	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	None	TAX	ESW
South St. Paul, Minn.	10,009	3,429	MC	7†	7	NP—2	4-41—7	50	TAKP	ASW
Spartanburg, S. C.	28,723	4,524	Com	4†	4	NP—4	5-41—2	2,000	None	XW*
Statesville, N. C.	10,490	2,048	MC	8†	0	P—2	5-41—8	120	None	CEdSTW
Staunton, Va.	11,990	1,800	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	6-40—3	300	TA	SWX‡
Steelton, Pa.	13,291	1,140	MC	10†	0	P—4	11-41—5	None	DX	W
Sterling, Ill.	10,012	1,135	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-43—5	400	None	ASX
Stevens Point, Wis.	13,623	3,833	MC	9†	0	NP—2	4-40—4	200	CT	CMSW
Stoneham, Mass.	10,060	3,840	TM	3	3	NP—1	3-40—3	100	TAXKW	ACW*
Stratford, Conn.	19,212	12,160	Mgr	10	0	NP—2	10-41—10	None	None	S
Streator, Ill.	14,728	2,076	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-43—5	900	None	None
Struthers, Ohio	11,249	2,624	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	150	DTL	None
Suffolk, Va.	10,271	1,280	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	6-41—2	None	TAKP	ACM
Summit, N. J.	14,556	3,904	MC	7	1	P—3	11-40—2	None	K	None
Sumter, S. C.	11,780	2,010	Mgr	3	3	P—4	7-40—2	200	None	SWXT‡
Sunbury, Pa.	15,626	1,920	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—2	750	CT	C
Swampscott, Mass.	10,346	1,984	RTM	3	3	NP—1	2-40—3	500	TAXKSW	CSW*
Sweetwater, Tex.	10,848	3,940	Mgr	4†	4	NP—2	4-40—1	180	None	ACSWX
Swissvale, Pa.	16,029	867	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-41—4	None	DX	None
Tallahassee, Fla.	10,700	2,672	Mgr	3	3	NP—3	2-41—1	None	None	CEGMSTWX
Tamaqua, Pa.	12,936	690	MC	12†	0	P—4	11-41—6	None	DX	W
Taylor, Pa.	10,428	3,281	MC	12†	0	P—4	11-41—6	None	DX	None
Temple, Tex.	15,345	3,900	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	4-40—5	180	None	ASTW
Texarkana, Ark.	10,764	1,965	MC	8†	0	P—2	3-40—4	420	TKL	ASX
Texarkana, Tex.	16,602	2,100	MC	5†	1	NP—2	4-40—3	150	AXKPL	CS
Thomasville, Ga.	11,733	....	MC	8†	8	NP—2	1-41—8	90	TKP	ACEWX
Thomasville, N. C.	10,090	2,160	Mgr	6	6	NP—2	5-41—6	100	None	CSW
Tiffin, Ohio	16,428	3,200	MC	7†	3	NP—2	11-41—7	120	DTKL	None
Tonawanda, N. Y.	12,681	2,291	MC	7	1	P—2	11-41—7	500	TL	CW
Torrington, Conn.	26,040	2,327	MC	4†	4	P—2	10-41—4	240	TAK	S
Traverse City, Mich.	12,539	4,160	Com	5	5	NP—4*	11-40—3	200	None	CESWX
Trinidad, Colo.	11,732	1,920	MC	10†	10	P—2	4-41—10	180	TK	SWX
Turtle Creek, Pa.	10,690	409	MC	9	0	P—4	11-41—5	None	DX	None
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	20,659	3,900	Com	3	3	P—4	9-41—3	1,500	None	CGdPWX
Two Rivers, Wis.	10,083	1,013	Mgr	9	9	NP—2	4-40—4	None	None	ACEdMSW
Tyler, Tex.	17,113	6,451	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	4-40—2	None	None	ACSWX
Uniontown, Pa.	19,544	1,285	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—2	750	CTX	S
University City, Mo.	25,809	3,744	MC	6†	0	NP—2	4-40—3	1,140	XP	None
Urbana, Ill.	13,060	1,400	MC	14†	0	P—4	4-41—7	120	TK	None
Valdosta, Ga.	13,482	3,202	MC	6†	6	NP—2	12-41—6	480	None	CMSWX‡
Vallejo, Calif.	14,476	5,741	Com	3	3	NP—4	4-41—1	1,800	DA	CW
Valley Stream, N. Y.	11,790	1,920	MC	5	5	P—2	3-40—2	600	None	None

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
				Total	At Large					
10,000 to 30,000—continued										
Vancouver, Wash.	15,766	4,250	MC	7	1	P—4*	12-40—4	None	TKL	CWX
Vandergrift, Pa.	11,479	450	MC	18	0	P—4	11-42—9	None	DXP	None
Ventura, Calif.	11,603	2,465	Mgr	7	7	NP—4	4-41—4	None	None	ACSW
Vicksburg, Miss.	22,943	4,900	MC	3	3	NP—4	11-40—3	$3,600	AX	SWXC‡
Vincennes, Ind.	17,564	1,938	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-42—7	125	TK	CSW
Virginia, Minn.	11,963	5,760	MC	9	3	NP—4	2-42—6	50	T	AEGMSWX
Wakefield, Mass.	16,318	4,672	TM	5	5	NP—1	3-40—5	100	TAXK	CEdGdW
Walla Walla, Wash.	15,976	2,541	Com	3	3	NP—3	12-41—3	2,000	None	CSWX
Wallingford, Conn.	11,170	2,620	TM	6	6	P—4	11-41—3	100	DTAXK	ESWX
Warren, Pa.	14,863	3,840	MC	18†	0	P—4	11-41—9	None	DX	X
Warwick, R. I.	23,196	23,206	MC	9†	0	P—2	11-40—9	500	None	W
Washington, Pa.	24,545	2,260	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—2	1,125	DCTX	S
Watertown, S. D.	10,214	3,900	MC	10†	0	NP—2	4-40—5	300	None	ACESWX‡
Watertown, Wis.	10,613	576	MC	14†	0	NP—2	4-40—7	120	CTAKSEL	SW
Waterville, Me.	15,454	7,680	MC	21†	0	P—1	3-40—21	None	None	CX‡
Watervliet, N. Y.	16,083	785	Mgr	3	3	P—4	11-41—1	500	None	SW
Waukesha, Wis.	17,176	2,590	MC	15†	0	NP—2	4-40—7	300	CTAKL	CSW
Wausau, Wis.	23,758	4,500	MC	18†	18	NP—2	4-40—18	200	TA	SWX
Wauwatosa, Wis.	21,194	2,720	MC	10†	0	NP—2	4-40—5	720	TAKL	W
Waycross, Ga.	15,510	5,460	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	1-41—2*	180	None	ACW
Waynesboro, Pa.	10,167	1,500	Mgr	6†	0	P—4	11-41—3	None	DX	MSWX
Webster, Mass.	12,992	8,000	TM	3	3	P—1	3-40—3	350	TAXKLW	ACW
Webster Groves, Mo.	16,487	3,146	Com	4	4	NP—2	4-41—4	1,800	None	W*
Wellesley, Mass.	11,439	8,258	RTM	3	3	NP—3	3-40—1	300	TAXK	EdW
Wenatchee, Wash.	11,627	1,055	Com	3	3	NP—3	11-40—3	1,800	None	CWX
Westbrook, Me.	10,807	11,127	MC	13†	3	P—1	12-40—13	None	K	C
West Chester, Pa.	12,325	640	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-41—4	None	CX	SW
Westerly, R. I.	10,997	19,750	MC	7	7	NP—2	11-41—7	100	TAXKSPW	SW
Westfield, Mass.	19,775	30,080	MC	11	6	NP—2	11-41—11	150	None	EdGWX
Westfield, N. J.	15,801	4,026	MC	8†	0	P—2	11-40—4	1	None	S*
West Frankfort, Ill.	14,683	3,840	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-43—5	900	None	W
West Hartford, Conn.	24,941	13,866	Mgr	7	0	P—2	4-41—7	None	K	C
West Haven, Conn.	25,808	7,204	TM	3	3	P—2	10-41—3	600	TXK	S
West Orange, N. J.	24,327	8,080	Com	5	5	NP—4	5-42—5	1,800	None	None
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	26,610	12,160	Mgr	5	0	NP—2	4-40—3	600	P	CPTX
W. Springfield, Mass.	16,684	19,200	RTM	3	3	P—3	2-41—1	900	TAXK	W
West Warwick, R. I.	17,696	4,480	MC	6	6	P—2	11-40—6	135	TAKW	None
Wewoka, Okla.	10,401	600	Com	3	3	NP—3	4-40—1	12	None	ACSWX
Weymouth, Mass.	20,882	11,338	RTM	5	5	NP—1	3-40—5	520	TAXK	AW
Whiting, Ind.	10,880	1,280	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-42—7	125	TK	W
Whittier, Calif.	14,822	2,200	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—3	300	TAXK	SW
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	29,639	1,294	MC	9	0	P—4	11-41—5	None	CX	None
Willimantic, Conn.	12,102	2,880	MC	7†	3	P—2	12-41—7	300	TAXK	SW
Wilmette, Ill.	15,233	3,361	Mgr	6†	6	NP—4	4-41—3	75	TK	W
Wilson, N. C.	12,613	2,305	Mgr	5†	0	NP—2	5-41—5	300	None	CEGSW
Winchester, Mass.	12,719	4,019	RTM	5	5	NP—3	3-40—2	None	TAXK	CW
Winchester, Va.	10,855	2,752	Mgr	13	1	NP—4	6-40—7	None	TAK	SWX‡
Winnetka, Ill.	12,166	2,413	Mgr	6†	6	NP—2	4-40—3	None	KP	EW
Winona, Minn.	20,850	4,621	MC	9	1	NP—4	4-41—5	200	TA	AMSW
Winthrop, Mass.	16,852	1,078	RTM	3	3	NP—1	3-40—3	350	TAXK	W*
Woburn, Mass.	19,434	15,000	MC	15	8	P—2	11-41—15	None	None	CW
Wooster, Ohio	10,742	2,250	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	120	DTL	SWX
Wyandotte, Mich.	28,368	3,347	MC	6†	6	NP—2	4-40—3	500	TAKP	EW
Xenia, Ohio	10,507	1,798	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	11-41—3	150	None	SW
Yakima, Wash.	22,101	3,158	Com	3	3	NP—3	12-40—3	3,000	None	CSW
Ypsilanti, Mich.	10,143	2,001	MC	10†	0	P—2	4-40—5	130	A	GMSW

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000										
Abilene, Kan.	5,658	3,200	Mgr	3	3	NP—3	4-40—1	$ 50	None	ASW
Abington, Mass.	5,872	5,960	TM	3	3	NP—3	3-40—3	250	TAXK	W
Aiken, S. C.	6,033	2,560	MC	6†	6	NP—2	12-40—6	63	None	ASWX
Alabama City, Ala.	8,544	(Consolidated with Gadsen, Alabama, July 14, 1932)								
Alamosa, Colo.	5,107	654	MC	8†	0	NP—2	4-41—8	60	TK	CWX
Albany, Calif.	8,569	1,614	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—3	260	TAXKPL	B
Albany, Ore.	5,325	900	MC	6†	0	NP—2	11-41—6	72	KP	X
Albion, Mich.	8,324	2,240	MC	7	1	NP—4	11-40—4	50	None	CW
Alcoa, Tenn.	5,255	2,800	Mgr	3	3	NP—6	6-41—1	1	None	S
Alliance, Neb.	6,669	745	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	4-41—3	120	None	ACESWX
Alma, Mich.	6,734	3,040	Mgr	4†	4	NP—4	5-41—2	200	A	CSW
Altus, Okla.	8,439	1,920	MC	8†	0	P—2	4-40—4	120	TKSP	ACESWX
Alva, Okla.	5,121	....	MC	8	0	NP—2	4-41—8	50	KP	W
Americus, Ga.	8,760	....	MC	7	7	NP—2	12-40—4	100	None	CWX‡
Amherst, Mass.	5,888	17,600	RTM	3	3	P—3	2-41—1	300	TAXK	CS
Anacortes, Wash.	6,564	5,792	MC	7†	1	NP—4	12-40—3	None	TKL	W
Anadarko, Okla.	5,036	....	MC	10†	0	P—2	4-40—5	180	TKSP	ACEW
Andalusia, Ala.	5,154	2,560	MC	6	6	P—4	10-40—6	None	None	GS
Andover, Mass.	9,969	20,480	TM	3	3	NP—3	3-40—1	800	TAXK	ACW
Antigo, Wis.	8,610	2,580	Com	3	3	NP—6	4-40—2	1,600	None	CSW
Arcadia, Calif.	5,216	6,557	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—3	120	TAXK	W
Archbald, Pa.	9,587	....	MC	9†	0	P—4	11-41—5	None	CX	None
Asheboro, N. C.	5,021	1,961	Mgr	5†	5	P—2	5-41—5	24	None	CW
Ashland, Pa.	7,164	1,044	Mgr	15	0	P—4	11-41—8	None	DX	W
Ashley, Pa.	7,093	640	MC	6†	0	P—4	11-41—3	None	DX	None
Athens, Ohio	7,252	....	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	144	DTL	CSWX
Athens, Tenn.	5,385	....	MC	5†	5	NP—2	7-41—5	120	DKLW	CW
Atlantic, Iowa	5,585	1,400	MC	6†	2	NP—2	3-41—6	50	TA	EdW
Auburn, Ind.	5,088	425	MC	5†	5	P—4	11-42—5	100	TK	ESW
Auburn, Mass.	6,147	....	TM	3	3	NP—1	2-40—3	300	DTAXKSPL	C
Audubon, N. J.	8,904	249	Com	3	3	NP—4	5-41—3	750	None	S
Avalon, Pa.	5,940	537	Mgr	9†	0	P—4	11-41—5	None	CX	None
Bainbridge, Ga.	6,141	....	MC	6†	6	NP—2	1-42—6	96	None	CSW
Baker, Ore.	7,858	4,320	Com	3	3	NP—4	11-40—1	1,800	None	CSWX
Bangor, Pa.	5,824	15,000	MC	12†	0	P—4	11-41—6	None	DX	None
Baraboo, Wis.	5,545	2,340	MC	9†	0	NP—3	4-40—3	72	TAKL	SW
Barnstable, Mass.	7,271	38,505	TM	3	3	NP—3	3-40—1	1,500	DTAXKSP	CS
Barrington, R. I.	5,162	5,414	MC	5	5	P—2	11-40—5	250	TAXKPW	None
Bartow, Fla.	5,269	3,420	Mgr	5	5	NP—3	12-40—3	120	None	ACESWX‡
Bastrop, La.	5,121	1,380	MC	5†	5	NP—4	6-41—5	300	None	CS
Batavia, Ill.	5,045	2,560	MC	8†	0	NP—4	4-41—4	150	TK	CEdSW
Bath, Me.	9,110	6,720	MC	28†	0	P—1	3-40—28	None	None	CW
Beardstown, Ill.	6,344	850	MC	10†	0	NP—4	4-41—5	192	TAXK	CW
Beaver, Pa.	5,665	500	MC	9†	0	P—4	11-41—5	None	DX	W
Beaver Dam, Wis.	9,867	2,637	MC	14†	0	NP—2	4-40—14	100	TAKSL	SW
Beckley, W. Va.	9,357	1,280	MC	5†	5	P—2	10-41—5	120	FTK	S
Bedford, Ohio	6,814	3,494	Mgr	7	7	NP—4	11-41—3	60	None	SW*
Bell, Calif.	7,884	1,005	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—2	300	TK	None
Bellefontaine, Ohio	9,543	2,002	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	150	FDCTSEPLW	CEGSW
Bellevue, Ky.	8,497	....	MC	8†	0	P—2	11-41—8	78	TAKPL	None
Bellevue, Ohio	6,256	1,439	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	120	DTL	CW
Belvidere, Ill.	8,123	1,600	MC	10†	0	NP—4	4-41—5	130	TAK	SW
Bemidji, Minn.	7,202	5,000	MC	11	1	NP—2	2-41—16	None	TAK	SWX
Bend, Ore.	8,848	2,445	Mgr	3	3	NP—4*	11-40—2	120	None	CSWX
Bennington, Vt.	7,390	1,280	TM	7	7	NP—3	3-40—3	45	DTXKL	CW
Benton, Ill.	8,219	....	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-43—5	400	None	SW

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
				Total	At Large					
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Berea, Ohio	5,697	3,000	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	$ 48	DTL	ESWC*
Bergenfield, N. J.	8,816	1,653	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	350	AX	S
Berkley, Mich.	5,571	1,536	Com	7	7	NP—2	11-40—7	100	TAK	W
Bexley, Ohio	7,396	1,600	MC	7	7	NP—4	11-41—3	100	D	None
Bicknell, Ind.	5,212	782	MC	5†	5	P—4	11-42—5	90	TK	W
Birmingham, Mich.	9,539	2,886	Mgr	7	7	NP—3	4-40—3	250	None	SW
Bisbee, Ariz.	8,023	1,600	MC	6†	0	P—2	6-40—6	120	None	CX
Blackwell, Okla.	9,521	2,760	Com	2†	2	NP—3	4-40—1	600	None	AESW
Blairsville, Pa.	5,296	602	Mgr	3†	0	P—4	11-41—1	None	DX	W
Blakely, Pa.	8,260	....	MC	9†	0	P—4	9-41—5	None	DX	E
Bloomsburg, Pa.	9,093	....	MC	7	7	P—4	11-40—3	None	X	None
Bluffton, Ind.	5,074	640	MC	5†	5	P—4	11-42—5	100	TK	AESW
Bogota, N. J.	7,341	640	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	150	AX	S
Bonham, Tex.	5,655	5,760	MC	5	1	NP—2	4-40—3	60	None	SWX
Boonton, N. J.	6,866	1,984	MC	9	1	P—2	11-40—4	None	None	W
Boonville, Mo.	6,435	1,400	MC	8†	0	P—2*	4-40—4	100	TAXPL	CW
Borger, Tex.	6,532	1,760	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	4-41—5	120	None	S
Bound Brook, N. J.	7,372	992	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	None	TAX	S
Bowling Green, Ohio	6,688	....	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	150	DTL	CS
Bozeman, Mont.	6,855	2,560	Mgr	3	3	NP—4	11-41—1	260	None	CW
Brackenridge, Pa.	6,250	640	MC	6†	0	P—4	11-41—3	None	X	EdW
Bradenton, Fla.	5,986	2,000	MC	3†	0	NP—2	12-40—1	300	None	AW
Brattleboro, Vt.	8,709	19,260	TM	5	5	NP—3*	3-40—3	200	DTAXKSPLW	AW
Brazil, Ind.	8,744	....	MC	5†	5	P—4	11-42—5	None	TK	CSW
Breckenridge, Tex.	7,569	1,800	Com	3	3	NP—2	5-40—3	300	None	ASX
Brenham, Tex.	5,974	2,760	Com	4†	4	NP—2	4-40—4	120	None	ASW
Brentwood, Pa.	5,381	900	MC	7	7	P—4	11-41—4	None	DXP	None
Brewer, Me.	6,329	11,520	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	12-40—2	None	None	AC
Bridgeport, Pa.	5,595	454	MC	9†	0	P—4	11-41—6	None	DXP	S
Bridgewater, Mass.	9,055	14,906	TM	3	3	NP—3	3-40—1	250	TAXKW	W
Brigham, Utah	5,093	7,300	MC	5†	5	P—2*	11-41—4	300	TK	CESW
Bristol, Va.	8,840	1,280	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	6-41—3	100	TA	W
Bristow, Okla.	6,619	640	MC	8†	0	P—2	4-40—4	60	TKSP	CSW
Bronxville, N. Y.	6,387	640	MC	5	5	P—2	3-40—2	None	None	None
Brookfield, Mo.	6,428	1,000	MC	8†	0	NP—2	4-40—4	200	TAXPL	CSW
Brookhaven, Miss.	5,288	1,440	MC	5†	1	NP—4	12-40—5	420	XKP	CSW
Brunswick, Me.	6,144	25,600	TM	3	3	NP—1	3-40—3	1,000	DTAXKS	X
Bryan, Tex.	7,814	....	Mgr	4†	4	NP—2	4-41—5*	60	None	BCEGdMSW
Burlington, N. C.	9,737	1,440	MC	8†	0	P—2	6-41—8	150	None	ACSW
Burrillville, R. I.	7,677	....	MC	7	7	NP—2	11-40—7	75	TAKW	CEW
Cadillac, Mich.	9,570	4,480	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	11-41—2	None	P	CMSX
Calais, Me.	5,470	19,392	MC	7†	0	P—1	4-40—7	None	None	CP
Caldwell, N. J.	5,144	723	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	None	AX	SW
Calexico, Calif.	6,299	825	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—3	180	TK	WX
Cambridge, Md.	8,544	1,458	MC	5†	0	NP—4	7-40—3	250	None	S*
Camden, Ark.	7,273	....	MC	8†	0	NP—2	4-40—4	72	TKL	ACS
Camden, S. C.	5,183	....	MC	6†	0	NP—2	4-40—6	300	None	EWX‡
Canandaigua, N. Y.	7,541	3,000	MC	8†	0	P—2	11-41—8	None	T	CSW
Canon City, Colo.	5,938	1,687	MC	8†	0	NP—2	4-41—8	180	TK	CW
Canton, Mass.	5,816	12,404	TM	3	3	P—1	3-40—3	500	TAXKSW	CW
Canton, N. C.	5,117	1,280	MC	3†	3	NP—2	5-41—3	180	DL	W
Carbondale, Ill.	7,528	1,250	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-43—5	360	None	CW
Carlstadt, N. J.	5,425	6,000	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	None	X	S*
Carrollton, Ga.	5,052	2,010	MC	4†	0	NP—2	9-41—4	100	None	ACTW
Cartersville, Ga.	5,250	2,010	Mgr	5	1	NP—2	12-41—5	None	None	CEdGW
Carthage, Mo.	9,736	1,615	MC	10†	0	P—2	3-40—5	240	TAXPL	AEMSWX

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Catlettsburg, Ky.	5,025	....	MC	8†	0	P—2	11-41—8	$ 25	TPL	None
Catskill, N. Y.	5,082	....	MC	5	5	P—3	3-40—2	25	TAX	AW
Cedar Falls, Iowa	7,362	2,780	MC	7†	2	NP—2	3-41—7	35	TA	CEGSW
Cedarhurst, N. Y.	5,065	640	MC	4†	4	P—2	3-40—2	None	None	S
Cedartown, Ga.	8,124	2,027	Mgr	4†	4	NP—4	12-41—2	None	None	ACSW
Centerville, Iowa	8,147	1,620	MC	5†	2	P—2	3-41—5	40	TA	CSX
Centerville, Pa.	6,467	....	MC	7	7	..—6	11-42—4	None	DXP	None
Centralia, Wash.	8,058	1,600	Com	3	3	NP—3	12-42—3	1,800	None	ACEW
Chariton, Iowa	5,365	602	MC	5†	2	NP—2	3-41—5	35	TA	CSW
Charles City, Iowa	8,039	2,560	MC	6†	2	NP—2	3-41—6	30	TA	SW
Charleston, Ill.	8,012	....	MC	10†	0	P—4	4-41—5	120	TK	CSW
Charlotte, Mich.	5,307	2,880	MC	8†	0	P—2	4-40—4	100	TK	MSW
Cherokee, Iowa	6,443	3,520	MC	5†	2	NP—2	3-41—5	50	TA	CSWX
Chester, S. C.	5,528	2,010	MC	8†	0	NP—2	5-40—4	None	None	CMW
Cheviot, Ohio	8,046	600	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	150	DTL	A
Chico, Calif.	7,961	3,731	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	4-41—2	None	T	SX
Childress, Tex.	7,163	2,560	MC	5†	5	NP—2	4-40—2	72	X	ASWX
Chillicothe, Mo.	8,177	1,900	MC	5†	1	P—2	5-41—5	144	DTAXKPL	ESW
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	9,539	4,440	MC	10†	0	NP—2	4-41—10	150	TA	MW
Chisholm, Minn.	8,308	....	MC	11	1	NP—2	12-41—11	300	None	CMW
Circleville, Ohio	7,369	1,421	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	108	DTL	S
Cisco, Tex.	6,027	....	Com	6	6	NP—2	4-40—3	150	None	CSW
Clarksville, Tenn.	9,242	2,000	MC	12†	12	NP—2	12-40—12	60	None	CEdWX‡
Clayton, Mo.	9,613	1,920	MC	10†	0	NP—2	4-40—5	300	XP	A
Clearfield, Pa.	9,221	....	MC	12†	0	P—4	11-41—6	None	DX	X‡
Clearwater, Fla.	7,607	6,500	Mgr	4†	4	NP—2	12-40—2	None	None	ACGSWX
Cleveland, Tenn.	9,136	2,440	Com	3	3	NP—6	10-40—1	100	None	CEdSW
Clifton Forge, Va.	6,839	2,500	MC	12	0	NP—4	6-40—6	None	TAKP	CW
Clifton Hgts., Pa.	5,057	415	MC	6†	0	NP—6	11-41—3	None	DX	None
Clinton, Ill.	5,920	1,000	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-43—5	360	None	CW
Clinton, Ind.	7,936	1,600	MC	5†	5	P—4	11-42—5	120	TK	CW
Clinton, Mo.	5,744	1,850	MC	8†	0	P—2	4-40—4	75	TAXPL	CS
Clinton, Okla.	7,512	1,300	MC	5	1	NP—2	4-40—3	240	None	SW
Clinton, S. C.	5,643	....	MC	6†	0	NP—2	6-40—6	120	None	CEdWT‡
Cloquet, Minn.	6,782	2,100	MC	5	2	NP—2	11-41—5	100	T	W
Clovis, N. M.	8,027	....	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	1-41—3	120	None	S
Coaldale, Pa.	6,921	1,348	MC	9†	0	NP—4	11-41—5	None	DTXP	None
Coeur D'Alene, Idaho	8,297	2,500	MC	8†	0	NP—2	4-41—8	120	TK	ACSX
Coldwater, Mich.	6,735	2,300	MC	8†	0	P—2	4-40—4	None	TK	CESWX‡
Coleman, Tex.	6,078	1,600	Com	3	3	NP—2	4-40—3	600	None	CESW
College Park, Ga.	6,604	5,760	MC	6†	0	NP—2	12-40—3	300	None	AEdSW
Collingdale, Pa.	7,857	640	MC	7	7	NP—4	11-41—4	None	DX	None
Collinsville, Ill.	9,235	....	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-42—5	400	AX	SW
Colton, Calif.	8,014	2,605	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—4	300	TK	CEdSW
Columbia, Tenn.	7,882	1,000	Mgr	5	5	NP—4*	10-41—2	1	None	None
Columbia Hgts., Minn.	5,613	1,653	Mgr	5	5	NP—4*	6-41—3	156	None	W
Columbus, Ind.	9,935	2,240	MC	5†	5	P—4	11-42—6	120	TK	CWX‡
Columbus, Neb.	6,898	1,400	MC	8†	0	P—2	4-40—4	200	TK	ACSW
Concord, Mass.	7,477	15,974	TM	3	3	NP—3	2-41—1	100	DTAXKSPW	CEdSW
Concordia, Kan.	5,792	1,500	MC	8†	0	NP—2	4-40—4	96	T	CW
Conneaut, Ohio	9,691	2,063	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	150	DTL	CPWX
Conway, Ark.	5,534	1,500	MC	8†	0	P—2	4-40—4	40	TKL	ESWX
Coral Gables, Fla.	5,697	9,280	Mgr	5	5	NP—4*	6-41—3	600	None	B
Corbin, Ky.	8,036	1,140	Com	3	3	P—2*	11-41—3	1,000	None	EW
Cordele, Ga.	6,880	1,600	Mgr	5	5	NP—5	12-40—1	120	None	CTWX
Corinth, Miss.	6,220	1,000	MC	5†	0	P—4	8-42—5	250	P	CSX
Corona, Calif.	7,018	11,520	MC	5	5	NP—4*	4-40—4	156	AK	S

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
				Total	At Large					
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Coronado, Calif.	5,425	1,100	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	4-40—2	None	TAXK	None
Corry, Pa.	7,152	3,382	Com	5	5	P—4	11-41—3	$ 300	CTP	None
Corvallis, Ore.	7,585	1,920	MC	9†	0	P—6*	11-40—9*	None	TK	W
Covington, Va.	6,538	471	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	6-41—5	None	None	W
Crafton, Pa.	7,004	1,100	MC	9†	0	P—4	11-41—5	None	DX	None
Creston, Iowa	8,615	3,276	MC	7†	2	NP—2	3-41—7	24	TA	CSW
Crookston, Minn.	6,321	1,925	MC	9	1	NP—4*	11-41—5	54	TP	X
Crowley, La.	7,656	1,735	MC	9	1	P—4	6-42—9	60	AP	AS
Crystal City, Tex.	6,609	892	MC	2†	2	NP—2	4-41—2	60	None	SW
Culver City, Calif.	5,669	2,080	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—3	600	TK	ABS
Cushing, Okla.	9,301	1,015	Mgr	5	1	NP—3	4-40—2	None	None	ESW
Dalton, Ga.	8,160	2,011	MC	4†	4	NP—2	12-40—2	25	None	CEdGSWX‡
Daly City, Calif.	7,838	691	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—2	180	TAK	BW
Danville, Ky.	6,729	1,000	MC	12†*	0	P—2	11-41—12	None	None	CSW
Danville, Pa.	7,185	....	MC	12	0	NP—4	11-41—6	None	DX	MWX‡
Darby, Pa.	9,899	960	MC	9†	0	P—4	11-41—4	None	DXP	None
Darlington, S. C.	5,556	1,502	MC	7	7	P—2	12-41—7	120	None	AS
Dartmouth, Mass.	8,778	35,149	RTM	3	3	NP—3	3-40—1	500	....	None
Dayton, Ky.	9,071	747	MC	6†	6	P—2	11-41—6	72	TAKPL	None
Decatur, Ind.	5,156	1,742	MC	5†	5	P—4	11-42—5	100	TK	EW
Defiance, Ohio	8,818	2,240	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	150	DTL	CW
De Kalb, Ill.	8,545	1,500	MC	10†	10	P—4	4-42—10	144	K	W
De Land, Fla.	5,246	3,072	Mgr	5	1	NP—2	5-41—5	400	None	SWX
Delaware, Ohio	8,675	2,500	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	120	DTL	SW
Delphos, Ohio	5,672	....	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	120	DTL	SW
Denton, Tex.	9,587	3,584	MC	5	5	NP—2	4-40—2	None	PL	CESW
De Pere, Wis.	5,521	2,471	MC	8†	0	NP—2	4-40—4	None	TAKSL	SW
Depew, N. Y.	6,536	3,134	MC	7	7	P—2	3-40—3	400	None	None
Derry, N. H.	5,131	....	TM	3	3	P—3	3-40—1	500	DTXKSP	CW
De Soto, Mo.	5,069	960	MC	8†	0	NP—2	4-40—4	60	TAXPL	CSW
Des Plaines, Ill.	8,798	3,285	MC	10†	0	P—4	4-41—5	180	TK	W
Devils Lake, N. D.	5,451	700	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-41—3	240	None	STX
Dickinson, N. D.	5,025	1,718	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-41—2	360	None	ASW
Dixon, Ill.	9,908	2,215	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-43—5	400	None	CSX
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	5,741	1,440	MC	7	7	P—2	3-40—3	300	None	None
Douglas, Ariz.	9,828	800	MC	6†	0	NP—2	5-40—6	300	None	SWX‡
Dover, Ohio	9,716	2,013	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	150	DTL	ACEW
Dowagiac, Mich.	5,550	1,440	MC	6†	0	P—2	4-40—3	50	TK	CEW
Downers Grove, Ill.	8,977	3,172	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-43—5	400	None	W
Dracut, Mass.	6,912	12,500	TM	3	3	P—3	2-41—1	340	TAXKE	CW
Dublin, Ga.	6,681	2,461	MC	7†	3	NP—2	11-40—3	180	None	W
Dumont, N. J.	5,861	960	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	300	AX	S
Duncan, Okla.	8,363	1,195	Mgr	4†	0	P—2	4-41—5*	300	None	CESWX
Dunellen, N. J.	5,148	640	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	None	AX	S*
Dupont, Pa.	5,161	1,920	MC	9†	0	P—4	11-41—5	None	DX	None
Duquoin, Ill.	7,593	2,560	MC	10†	0	NP—4	4-41—5	130	TK	SW
Durango, Colo.	5,400	646	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	4-41—2	None	None	CWX
Durant, Okla.	7,463	5,420	MC	8†	0	P—2	4-40—4	48	TKSP	CMSWX
Duryea, Pa.	8,503	3,200	MC	10†	0	P—4	11-41—5	None	DX	None
Dyersburg, Tenn.	8,733	....	MC	6	6	NP—2	8-41—6	120	....	CEWX
Eagle Pass, Tex.	5,059	....	Com	2†	2	NP—2	6-40—2	60	None	S
East Detroit, Mich.	5,955	3,200	Mgr	4†	4	NP—2	4-40—2	300	P	W*
East Palestine, Ohio	5,215	900	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	100	DTL	ESW
East Peoria, Ill.	5,027	3,000	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-43—5	400	None	SW
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	6,214	....	MC	9	0	P—4	9-41—5	None	DXP	None
East Point, Ga.	9,512	1,719	MC	6†	0	NP—2	12-40—3	300	None	EdW
East Rochester, N. Y.	6,627	675	MC	5	5	P—2	3-40—2	300	None	SW

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
				Total	At Large					
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
East Rutherford, N. J.	7,080	2,402	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	None	TX	S*
East Stroudsburg, Pa.	6,099	....	MC	6†	0	P—4	9-41—3	None	DX	W
Edwardsville, Ill.	6,235	1,600	MC	10†	0	NP—4	4-41—5	$135	TK	S
Edwardsville, Pa.	8,847	730	MC	14†	0	P—4	11-41—7	None	DXP	None
El Centro, Calif.	8,434	2,042	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—3	300	TK	SW
Electra, Tex.	6,712	862	Com	4†	4	NP—2	4-40—2	12	None	CESW
Elizabethton, Tenn.	8,093	300	Mgr	7	7	NP—4	7-40—7	600	FW	W
Elk City, Okla.	5,666	1,000	Mgr	4†	4	NP—4	4-41—2	None	None	CSW
Elkins, W. Va.	7,345	2,560	MC	10†	0	NP—4	3-41—5	100	None	WX
Elmira Hgts., N. Y.	5,061	677	MC	4	4	P—2	3-40—2	270	None	None
El Reno, Okla.	9,384	1,137	Mgr.	9	9	NP—3	4-40—3	None	T	CSW
Ely, Minn.	6,156	1,651	MC	7	7	NP—2	12-40—4	200	None	ACEdSW
Emaus, Pa.	6,419	1,656	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-41—4	None	DX	W
Englewood, Colo.	7,980	....	MC	6†	0	NP—2	4-41—6	36	TK	None
Ennis, Tex.	7,069	1,673	Com	3	3	NP—2	4-40—2	300	P	SW
Etna, Pa.	7,493	600	MC	9†	0	P—4	9-41—5	None	DX	EW
Eufaula, Ala.	5,208	....	MC	9	1	P—4	5-40—9	48	....	CT
Eveleth, Minn.	6,484	2,982	MC	5	5	NP—2	11-41—5	600	None	ACMSWT‡
Exeter, Pa.	5,724	3,840	MC	8†	0	NP—4	11-41—4	None	DXP	None
Fairbury, Neb.	6,192	800	MC	8†	0	P—2	4-40—4	200	TK	EWX*
Fairfield, Iowa	6,619	1,490	MC	6	2	NP—2	3-41—6	50	TA	SW
Fair Lawn, N. J.	5,990	3,390	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	None	TX	W
Fairmont, Minn.	5,521	1,334	MC	7†	1	NP—2	4-41—7	270	None	ESW
Fairview, N. J.	9,067	159	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	None	X	S
Falls City, Neb.	5,787	500	MC	6†	0	P—2	4-40—3	100	TK	AEW
Fayetteville, Ark.	7,394	1,440	MC	8†	0	P—2	4-40—4	150	TXKL	SWX
Fergus Falls, Minn.	9,389	....	MC	8†	0	NP—2	4-40—4	None	T	EdSW
Fitzgerald, Ga.	6,412	1,000	MC	9†	5	NP—2	12-40—4	24	T	CESW
Ford City, Pa.	6,127	....	MC	6†	0	P—4	11-41—3	None	DX	EW
Forest City, Pa.	5,209	640	MC	6†	0	P—4	11-41—4	None	DX	None
Fort Atkinson, Wis.	5,793	1,120	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	4-40—2	100	None	ASW
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	8,666	19,840	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	10-41—5	1,200	None	CSWX
Fort Lee, N. J.	8,759	2,000	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	500	TAX	S
Fort Myers, Fla.	9,082	2,560	MC	5†	0	NP—2	4-41—5	180	TAXKP	CGWX‡
Forty Fort, Pa.	6,224	1,250	MC	9†	0	P—4	11-41—5	None	DX	A
Frackville, Pa.	8,034	2,240	MC	9	0	P—4	9-40—3	None	P	None
Franklin, Ind.	5,682	1,155	MC	5†	5	P—4	11-42—5	100	K	CS
Franklin, Mass.	7,028	16,887	TM	3	3	NP—1	2-40—3	100	DTAXKPW	SW
Franklin, N. H.	6,576	9,200	MC	9†	0	P—3	11-40—3	None	None	CW
Fredericksburg, Va.	6,819	1,271	Mgr	12	0	NP—4	6-40—6	None	TAP	GW
Fredonia, N. Y.	5,814	3,840	MC	5	5	NP—2	2-41—3	250	None	EdSW
Freehold, N. J.	6,894	960	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	None	AX	MSW
Freeland, Pa.	7,098	640	MC	12†	0	P—4	11-41—6	None	DX	None
Frostburg, Md.	5,588	800	Com	4	4	NP—2	4-40—4	300	None	W
Fulton, Mo.	6,105	800	MC	8†	0	P—2	4-40—4	120	TAXPL	CEGdSW
Gaffney, S. C.	6,827	2,010	MC	6†	0	P—2	3-40—6	150	None	CEdSTW
Gainesville, Ga.	8,624	2,009	Mgr	3	0	NP—3	12-40—1	None	None	CWX
Gainesville, Tex.	8,915	1,920	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	4-40—2	None	L	CEMSW
Galion, Ohio	7,674	....	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	134	DTL	ESW
Gallipolis, Ohio	7,106	2,200	Mgr	3	3	NP—4	11-41—3	None	None	CWX‡
Gallup, N. M.	5,992	1,900	MC	5	5	NP—2	4-40—5	None	T	CEdW
Garden City, Kan.	6,121	1,661	Com	2	2	NP—3	4-40—1	500	None	CEdWX
Garden City, N. Y.	7,180	3,390	MC	7	7	P—2	3-40—3	None	None	SW
Gardiner, Me.	5,609	9,450	MC	7†	1	NP—1	11-40—7	None	None	C
Georgetown, S. C.	5,082	....	MC	4	4	P—2	12-41—4	400	None	EPMSWX‡
Gettysburg, Pa.	5,584	1,280	MC	9†	0	P—4	11-41—3	None	X	S
Gillespie, Ill.	5,111	....	MC	8†	0	NP—4	4-41—4	48	TK	SW

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	City Council: Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	City Council: Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	City Council: Type of Election and Term of Office	City Council: Next Election and Number to be Elected	City Council: Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Girard, Ohio	9,859	2,030	MC	7†	3	NP−2	11-41−7	$ 150	DTL	ACW
Gladstone, Mich.	5,170	....	Mgr	5	5	NP−3	4-40−2	60	None	CEdPSW
Glasgow, Ky.	5,042	800	MC	6†	6	P−2	11-41−6	24	None	SW
Glassport, Pa.	8,390	1,450	MC	9†	0	P−4	11-41−5	None	DX	None
Glencoe, Ill.	6,295	2,267	Mgr	6†	6	NP−4	4-40−3	None	XKSP	W
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	7,680	2,500	MC	6†	6	NP−4	4-41−3	36	K	SW
Glen Ridge, N. J.	7,365	896	MC	6†	6	P−3	11-40−2	None	AX	W
Globe, Ariz.	7,157	1,600	MC	6†	0	P−2	5-40−6	300	None	CSW
Goose Creek, Tex.	5,208	560	Mgr	4†	4	NP−2	4-40−2	204	None	SW
Grafton, W. Va.	7,737	2,500	Com	3	3	NP−3	3-41−3	1,200	KSP	CW
Grand Haven, Mich.	8,345	3,410	Mgr	5	5	NP−2*	4-40−3	50	T	CESW
Grandview Hgts., Ohio	6,358	8,128	MC	7	7	NP−4	11-41−4	None	T	None
Gt. Barrington, Mass.	5,934	28,621	TM	3	3	NP−1	2-40−3	300	DTAXK	C
Great Bend, Kan.	5,548	1,800	MC	8†	0	P−2	4-40−4	72	T	ACX‡
Greeneville, Tenn.	5,544	2,400	MC	4†	0	NP−2	6-40−2	24	None	SW
Greensburg, Ind.	5,702	350	MC	5†	5	P−4	11-42−5	100	TK	SW
Greenville, N. C.	9,194	1,728	MC	8†	0	NP−2	5-40−3	140	None	CEGWP*
Greenville, Ohio	7,036	1,400	MC	7†	3	P−2	11-41−7	100	DTL	SWC*
Greenville, Pa.	8,628	976	MC	7	7	P−4	11-41−4	None	DX	S
Greenwich, Conn.	5,981	....	(Greenwich Village has been abolished as a governmental unit)							
Gretna, La.	9,584	16,000	MC	5†	5	NP−4	4-41−5	60	TSP	CSW
Grosse Pointe, Mich.	5,173	686	MC	6†	6	NP−2	11-41−6	None	TAK	None
Grove City, Pa.	6,156	998	Mgr	8†	0	P−4	11-41−4	None	DX	ESW
Guthrie, Okla.	9,582	1,200	Mgr	7	7	NP−2	4-41−7	1	None	CW
Guttenberg, N. J.	6,535	1,400	MC	6	6	P−2	11-40−2	500	None	None
Haddonfield, N. J.	8,857	1,800	Com	3	3	NP−4	5-41−3	900	None	SW
Haddon Hgts., N. J.	5,394	1,240	MC	6†	0	NP−3	11-40−2	None	TAX	S
Hammond, La.	6,072	2,560	Com	2†	2	NP−4	4-41−2	1,500	S	SW
Hammonton, N. J.	7,656	28,160	MC	7	7	P−2	11-40−3	72	TS	SW
Hampton, Va.	6,382	640	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	11-41−2	100	T	None
Hancock, Mich.	5,795	1,100	MC	8†	0	NP−2	4-40−4	50	TK	W
Hanford, Calif.	7,028	1,280	MC	4†	4	NP−4	4-40−2*	200	K	X‡
Harrisonburg, Va.	7,232	1,640	MC	9	0	NP−4	6-40−5	180	TAXP	ESW
Hartford City, Ind.	6,613	1,000	MC	5†	5	P−4	11-42−5	100	K	SW
Hartsville, S. C.	5,067	1,131	MC	6†	6	NP−2	12-40−6	None	None	CSWX
Hasbrouck Hgts., N. J.	5,658	960	MC	6†	6	P−3	11-40−2	None	TX	S
Hastings, Mich.	5,227	1,280	MC	8†	0	P−2	4-40−4	100	TAK	SW
Hastings, Minn.	5,086	....	MC	7	3	NP−2	4-40−7	None	None	W
Hastings-on-Hud. N. Y.	7,097	1,280	MC	5	5	P−2	3-40−2	240	None	None
Haverstraw, N. Y.	5,621	....	MC	4	..	P−4*	....	500	None	S
Havre, Mont.	6,372	640	MC	6†	0	NP−2	4-41−6	72	T	WX
Hawthorne, Calif.	6,596	1,267	MC	5	5	NP−4	4-40−2	300	TK	W
Hayward, Calif.	5,530	1,152	MC	5	5	NP−4	4-40−2	None	TK	W
Hazard, Ky.	7,021	1,280	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	11-41−5	500	None	W
Helena, Ark.	8,316	929	MC	8†	0	NP−2	4-40−4	180	TKL	X
Henderson, N. C.	6,345	963	MC	8†	0	NP−2	6-40−4	100	None	CSW
Hendersonville, N. C.	5,070	640	MC	4†	4	P−4	5-41−2	60	None	CSWX‡*
Henryetta, Okla.	7,694	2,200	MC	8†	0	P−2	3-40−4	120	TKSP	CSW
Herrin, Ill.	9,708	1,520	MC	8†	0	NP−4	4-41−4	144	TK	CW
Hickory, N. C.	7,363	3,172	Mgr	7	1	NP−2*	6-40−4	52	None	ACSWA‡X‡
Highland Park, N. J.	8,691	3,520	Com	5	5	NP−4	5-43−5	2,250	TX	STW
Highland Park, Tex.	8,422	1,500	MC	5†	5	NP−2	4-40−5	None	K	W
Hillsboro, Tex.	7,823	2,616	MC	4†	4	NP−2	4-40−2	96	AXP	ACMSW
Hillsdale, Mich.	5,896	....	MC	8†	4	P−2	4-40−4	50	TK	CEWX
Hingham, Mass.	6,657	14,000	TM	3	3	NP−3	3-40−1	750	TAXKPW	Ed
Hinsdale, Ill.	6,923	2,240	MC	6	6	P−4	4-41−3	None	K	EW
Hinton, W. Va.	6,654	2,523	MC	5	5	P−2	6-41−5	25	None	None

Table II.—Governmental Data for the Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
				Total	At Large					
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Hobart, Ind.	5,787	5,748	MC	5†	5	P—4	11-42—5	$100	TK	C
Holdenville, Okla.	7,268	1,200	MC	8†	0	P—2	4-40—4	48	TKSP	CSW
Hollidaysburg, Pa.	5,969	....	MC	12†	0	P—4	11-41—6	None	DX	SW
Homewood, Ala.	6,103	2,400	MC	11	1	NP—4	9-40—11	120	None	None
Honesdale, Pa.	5,490	....	MC	7	7	P—4	11-40—3	None	XP	None
Hoopeston, Ill.	5,613	760	MC	8†	0	NP—4	4-41—4	1	TK	CSW
Hope, Ark.	6,008	1,500	MC	8†	0	NP—2	4-40—4	180	TKL	ACESW
Houma, La.	6,531	960	MC	5†	1	P—4	4-42—5	270	AP	EGdSWX*
Hudson, Mass.	8,469	7,782	TM	3	3	NP—3	3-40—1	175	TAXK	CESW
Hudson Falls, N. Y.	6,449	1,120	MC	4†	4	P—2	3-40—2	200	None	S
Hugo, Okla.	5,272	2,000	MC	8†	0	P—2	4-41—8	100	TKSP	CSW
Huntingdon, Pa.	7,558	750	MC	10	0	P—4	11-41—5	None	DX	CW
Huntsville, Tex.	5,028	725	MC	6†	0	P—2	4-40—3	12	T	SW
Idaho Falls, Idaho	9,429	1,822	MC	8†	0	P—2	4-41—8	480	TK	CEWX
Ilion, N. Y.	9,890	1,536	MC	4	4	P—2	3-40—2	250	TA	ESW
Indiana, Pa.	9,569	300	MC	12†	0	P—4	11-41—6	None	DXP	S
Inter. Falls, Minn.	5,036	800	MC	7	1	NP—2	4-40—4	52	TK	ACXW*
Iola, Kan.	7,160	720	Com	3	3	NP—3	3-40—1	900	None	ACEGdSW
Ionia, Mich.	6,562	1,280	MC	8†	0	P—2	4-40—4	40	TAK	W
Ipswich, Mass.	5,599	25,478	TM	3	3	NP—3	4-40—1	200	DTAXKPLW	ABCEPW
Ishpeming, Mich.	9,238	5,840	MC	21	0	P—2	4-40—11	None	TK	CW
Jackson, Ohio	5,922	....	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	48	DTL	CEdS
Jacksonville, Tex.	6,748	2,560	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	4-40—2	120	None	SWX
Jamestown, N. D.	8,187	4,800	MC	12†	0	NP—4	4-40—6	120	T	ASW
Jasper, Ala.	5,313	2,560	MC	6	6	NP—4	8-40—6	200	None	ACS
Jenkins, Ky.	8,465	....	MC	4†	4	P—2	11-41—4	24	None	None
Jersey Shore, Pa.	5,781	1,280	MC	8†	0	P—4	11-41—4	None	DX	None
Johnston, R. I.	9,357	17,920	MC	7	7	P—2	11-40—7	50	TAKP	None
Johnston City, Ill.	5,955	780	MC	8†	0	P—4	4-41—4	100	TK	CS
Junction City, Kan.	7,407	1,302	Com	3	3	NP—3	4-40—2	900	None	W
Kalispell, Mont.	6,094	992	MC	6†	0	NP—2	4-41—6	72	T	WX
Kane, Pa.	6,232	1,280	MC	8†	0	P—4	11-42—4	None	DX	None
Kaukauna, Wis.	6,581	2,080	MC	10†	0	NP—2	4-40—5	167	TAKL	ESW
Kearney, Neb.	8,575	2,860	MC	8†	0	NP—2	4-40—4	200	TK	CW
Kelso, Wash.	6,260	2,340	MC	7†	1	NP—2*	12-41—4	None	TKL	W
Kendallville, Ind.	5,439	960	MC	5†	5	P—4	11-42—5	100	TAK	ESW
Kent, Ohio	8,375	2,560	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	90	DTL	SWC*
Kenton, Ohio	7,069	....	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	48	DTL	CW
Keyser, W. Va.	6,248	717	MC	3	3	NP—2	6-40—2	350	None	W
Kingsford, Mich.	5,526	2,432	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	3-40—2	192	None	W
Kings Mountain, N. C.	5,632	1,280	MC	4†	0	NP—2	5-41—4	60	None	CEdSW
Kingsville, Tex.	6,815	960	Com	3	3	NP—2	4-40—3	720	None	SW
Kirksville, Mo.	8,293	1,680	Com	3	3	NP—2	4-40—3	600	None	SW
Kirkwood, Mo.	9,169	6,700	Com	3	3	NP—2	4-40—2	1,750	None	EdSW
Kittanning, Pa.	7,808	640	MC	8†	0	P—4	11-41—4	None	DX	None
Kulpmont, Pa.	6,120	800	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-41—4	None	DXP	None
LaGrande, Ore.	8,050	1,280	Mgr	3	3	NP—2	11-40—3	260	None	SW
La Junta, Colo.	7,193	1,200	MC	6†	0	NP—2	4-41—6	120	TK	CESW
Lake Forest, Ill.	6,554	9.408	MC	8†	0	NP—2	4-40—4	None	TSP	CW
Lake Worth, Fla.	5,940	3,840	Mgr	5	1	NP—2	4-41—5	120	None	ACESW
Lancaster, N. Y.	7,040	1,000	MC	7	0	NP—2	3-40—4	480	None	SW
Lanett, Ala.	5,204	800	MC	5	5	P—4	10-40—5	50	....	CETW
Lansdale, Pa.	8,379	600	MC	9†	0	P—4	9-41—5	None	D	ES
Lansdowne, Pa.	9,542	750	Mgr	7†	7	NP—4	11-41—4	None	DX	None
Lansford, Pa.	9,632	950	MC	9	0	P—4	10-41—5	None	DX	None
Lapeer, Mich.	5,008	3,040	Mgr	3†	3	NP—3	4-40—1	120	None	W
Laramie, Wyo.	8,609	....	MC	6†	0	P—4	11-40—3	100	None	ACSWX‡*

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
				Total	At Large					
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Larchmont, N. Y.	5,282	691	MC	5	5	P–2	3-40–3	....	None	SW
Larksville, Pa.	9,322	2,477	TM	7	2	P–4	11-41–4	None	CXP	None
Las Cruces, N. M.	5,811	2,560	MC	4†	4	NP–2	4-40–5*	None	T	AGdSW
Las Vegas, Nev.	5,165	8,960	Com	5	5	NP–4	5-41–2	$ 120	TAKL	CS
Laurens, S. C.	5,443	4,000	MC	7	1	NP–2	2-40–7	60	None	ESTWX
Lawrenceville, Ill.	6,303	600	MC	8†	0	NP–4	4-41–4	100	TK	C
Lead, S. D.	5,733	887	Com	3	3	NP–5	5-41–2	1,000	None	CS
Lebanon, Ind.	6,445	....	MC	5†	5	P–4	11-42–5	100	TK	SW
Lebanon, N. H.	7,073	23,680	TM	3	3	NP–3	3-40–1	300	TXKSP	ACW
Lehighton, Pa.	6,490	640	MC	9	0	P–4	4-41–4	None	DX	Ed‡
Lenoir, N. C.	6,532	2,560	MC	7†	7	NP–2	7-41–7	None	None	CSW
Leonia, N. J.	5,350	....	MC	6	..	P–3	11-40–2	None	TAX	S
Lewiston, Idaho	9,403	4,160	Com	6†	6	NP–2	6-40–3	200	None	CSW
Lewistown, Mont.	5,358	765	MC	6†	0	NP–2	4-41–6	72	T	ACSWX
Lexington, Mass.	9,467	10,880	RTM	5	0	NP–3	3-40–1	200	TXK	ACW*
Lexington, N. C.	9,652	1,760	Mgr	8†	0	NP–2	5-41–8	118	None	CEdW
Liberal, Kan.	5,294	1,440	MC	8†	0	NP–2	4-40–4	34	None	CSWX
Linton, Ind.	5,085	800	MC	5†	5	P–4	11-42–5	100	TK	CEdGdSW
Litchfield, Ill.	6,612	2,560	MC	10†	0	P–4	4-41–5	100	TK	SW
Little Falls, Minn.	5,014	1,200	MC	9	1	NP–2	4-40–9	100	TA	W
Livingston, Mont.	6,391	1,100	MC	8†	0	P–2	4-41–8	72	T	CW
Lock Haven, Pa.	9,668	1,280	MC	5	5	P–4	11-41–2	900	FDCTX	APWX
Lockland, Ohio	5,703	1,120	MC	7†	3	P–2	11-41–7	120	DTL	W*
Lodi, Calif.	6,788	1,516	MC	5	5	NP–4	4-40–2	600	TAXK	EdSW
Logan, Ohio	6,080	821	MC	7†	3	P–2	11-41–7	48	DTL	CW
Logan, Utah	9,979	3,000	Com	3	3	NP–4	11-41–2	1,500	DK	CETWX
Lombard, Ill.	6,197	....	MC	6†	6	P–4	4-41–3	90	K	SW
Long Beach, N. Y.	5,817	1,408	MC	5	5	P–4	11-41–2	2,500	TAX	SW
Longmont, Colo.	6,029	960	MC	6	0	P–2	4-41–6	240	TK	ESW
Longview, Tex.	5,036*	823	Mgr	5	5	NP–2	4-40–2	None	None	CW
Loveland, Colo.	5,506	640	MC	8†	0	P–2	3-41–8	150	TK	ACESW
Ludington, Mich.	8,898	1,625	MC	8†	3	NP–2*	4-40–3	50	TK	CMSW
Ludlow, Ky.	6,485	....	MC	8†	0	NP–2	11-41–8	72	TAKPL	W
Ludlow, Mass.	8,876	17,344	RTM	3	0	P–3	3-40–1	None	TAXP	S
Lufkin, Tex.	7,311	1,800	Mgr	5	1	NP–2	4-40–1	120	None	ASWX
Luling, Tex.	5,970	1,280	Com	2†	2	NP–2	4-40–2	96	None	CEdS
Luzerne, Pa.	6,950	1,280	MC	8	8	P–4	11-41–4	None	DX	None
Lynwood, Calif.	7,323	2,106	MC	5	5	NP–4	4-40–4	120	TK	W
McAdoo, Pa.	5,239	640	MC	7†	7	P–4	6-41–3	None	DX	None
McAllen, Tex.	9,074	1,362	Com	4†	4	NP–2	4-41–4	120	None	S
McCook, Neb.	6,688	1,246	MC	8†	0	P–2	4-40–4	100	TK	ACSWX‡
McKinney, Tex.	7,307	1,600	Com	2†	2	NP–2	4-41–2	300	None	MW
McPherson, Kan.	6,147	1,625	Com	3	3	NP–3	4-40–1	900	None	ACESW
Macomb, Ill.	8,509	....	MC	8†	0	P–4*	4-40–4	240	TAK	CSW
Madison, Ill.	7,661	1,600	MC	6†	6	NP–4	4-41–3	78	K	None
Madison, Ind.	6,530	960	MC	5†	5	P–4	11-42–5	100	TK	CPWX‡
Madison, N. J.	7,481	2,560	MC	6†	6	P–3	11-40–2	None	TX	EdWS*
Madisonville, Ky.	6,908	1,450	MC	6†*	0	P–2	11-41–6	150	None	ESW
Malone, N. Y.	8,657	1,680	MC	4†	4	P–2	3-40–3	200	None	SW
Malvern, Ark.	5,115	1,500	MC	8†	0	NP–2	4-40–4	24	TKPL	CSW
Mandan, N. D.	5,037	2,956	Com	5	5	NP–4	4-40–3	420	None	W
Manistee, Mich.	8,078	1,792	Mgr	7	7	NP–2	4-40–4	100	A	MSWX
Manistique, Mich.	5,198	1,878	Mgr	5	5	NP–4	4-40–3	50	None	CW
Mansfield, Mass.	6,364	11,500	Mgr	5	5	NP–3	1-41–2	None	None	EdSW
Manville, N. J.	5,441	2,560	MC	6†	6	P–3	11-40–2	None	X	SW
Maple Hgts., Ohio	5,950	3,500	MC	7†	0	NP–2	11-41–7	100	DT	B
Marblehead, Mass.	8,668	2,714	TM	5	5	NP–1	3-40–5	100	TAXK	CESW

Table II.—Governmental Data for the Cities Over 5,000—Continued

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				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
				Total	At Large					
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Marietta, Ga.	7,638	5,125	MC	6†	0	NP−2	8-41−6	$ 50	None	ACEdSW
Marion, Ill.	9,033	1,950	Com	5	5	NP−4	4-43−5	400	None	CSX
Marlin, Tex.	5,338	1,642	MC	6†	0	NP−2	4-40−3	90	TAXKPL	CSW
Marshall, Mich.	5,019	2,560	MC	8†	0	P−2	4-40−4	50	TK	CEWX
Marshall, Mo.	8,103	1,600	MC	8†	0	P−2	4-40−4	75	TAXPL	ESW
Marshfield, Ore.	5,287	860	MC	6†	6	NP−4	11-40−3	90	K	X‡
Marshfield, Wis.	8,778	5,790	MC	8†	0	NP−2	4-40−4	75	TAKS	CESW
Martinez, Calif.	6,569	1,500	MC	5	5	NP−4*	4-40−3	None	TK	PW
Martinsville, Va.	7,705	1,765	MC	8†	8	NP−2	6-40−8	275	TAP	EW
Marysville, Calif.	5,763	1,600	MC	5	5	NP−4	1-42−2	150	None	CSX
Maryville, Mo.	5,217	2,300	MC	3	3	NP−2	4-41−3	300	None	CW
Mayfield, Ky.	8,177	....	MC	6†	0	P−2	8-41−6	156	TXPW	CSX
Maynard, Mass.	7,156	3,264	TM	3	3	P−1	2-41−3	175	TAXKP	CSW
Maysville, Ky.	6,557	610	Com	3	3	P−2	11-41−3	1,000	None	None
Maywood, Calif.	6,794	850	MC	5	5	NP−4	4-40−4	300	TK	A
Mechanicsburg, Pa.	5,647	....	MC	5	0	P−4	11-41−3	None	DX	None
Mechanicville, N. Y.	7,924	640	Com	5	5	NP−2*	11-41−4	500*	None	SW
Media, Pa.	5,372	487	MC	7†	7	P−4	11-41−4	None	DX	SW
Medina, N. Y.	6,071	2,400	MC	7	7	NP−2	3-40−4	200	None	CW
Menasha, Wis.	9,062	1,344	MC	10†	0	NP−2	4-40−5	170	TA	ESW
Menomonie, Wis.	5,595	6,800	Com	3	3	NP−6	4-40−1	1,000	None	SW
Merced, Calif.	7,066	1,920	MC	4†	4	NP−4	4-40−3*	240	TK	SX
Mercedes, Tex.	6,608	640	Com	4†	4	NP−2	4-40−2	120	None	S
Merrill, Wis.	8,458	2,880	MC	16†	0	NP−2	4-40−16	60	TAKSL	None
Metropolis, Ill.	5,573	1,000	MC	8†	0	NP−4	4-41−4	360	TK	EW
Metuchen, N. J.	5,748	18,940	MC	6†	6	P−3	11-40−2	None	TX	S
Mexia, Tex.	6,579	1,705	Mgr	4†	4	NP−2	4-40−2*	1	None	CSW
Mexico, Mo.	8,290	1,000	MC	8†	0	P−2	4-40−4	120	TAXPL	CS
Miami, Ariz.	7,693	640	MC	6†	6	NP−2	5-40−7*	None	None	S
Miami, Okla.	8,064	640	Com	4†	0	NP−2	4-41−4	100	None	CESWX‡
Miami Beach, Fla.	6,494	5,120	Mgr	7	7	NP−4*	6-41−5	1,800	None	W*
Miamisburg, Ohio	5,518	3,520	MC	7†	3	P−2	11-41−7	90	DTL	EW
Middleborough, Mass.	8,608	43,584	Mgr	5	5	NP−3	1-41−2	None	TAX	EGW
Middletown, Pa.	6,085	1,280	MC	9	0	P−4	11-41−5	None	DX	AEd
Midland, Mich.	8,038	6,080	MC	8†	0	P−2	4-40−4	100	TK	CSW
Midland, Pa.	6,007	1,020	MC	7†	0	P−4	11-41−4	None	X	None
Midland, Tex.	5,484	2,560	MC	5†	5	NP−2	4-40−2	150	KP	SW
Miles City, Mont.	7,175	1,450	MC	8†	0	NP−2	4-41−8	72	T	WX
Millbury, Mass.	6,957	....	TM	3	3	NP−3	2-40−1	450	DTAXKSPL	C
Milledgeville, Ga.	5,534	3,240	MC	6†	6	NP−4	12-41−3	None	None	CW
Millvale, Pa.	8,166	680	MC	9†	0	P−4	11-41−5	None	DXP	W
Milton, Pa.	8,552	2,240	Mgr	15†	0	P−4	11-41−8	None	DX	None
Minden, La.	5,623	640	MC	5†	5	P−2	6-40−5	360	P	ACESW
Mineola, N. Y.	8,155	1,150	MC	5	5	NP−2	3-40−2	600	None	SW
Mineral Wells, Tex.	5,986	....	Com	3	3	NP−2	4-40−1	1,500	TAXKEPLW	ACMSWX‡
Minersville, Pa.	9,392	357	MC	12†	0	P−4	11-41−6	None	DTX	None
Mingo Junction, Ohio	5,030	640	MC	7†	3	P−2	11-41−7	150	DTL	CW
Mission, Tex.	5,120	736	MC	4†	4	NP−2	4-40−4	240	None	CSTWX
Monmouth, Ill.	8,666	1,280	MC	10†	0	P−4	4-41−5	168	TK	CSWX
Monongahela City, Pa.	8,675	1,155	Com	5	5	P−4	11-41−2	300	CT	None
Monroe, N. C.	6,100	1,486	MC	3†	3	P−2	5-41−3	360	None	CEdSW
Monroe, Wis.	5,015	1,700	MC	8†	0	NP−2	4-40−4	120	TAKL	SW
Montague, Mass.	8,081	20,300	TM	3	3	P−3	3-40−1	250	TAXK	WXB*
Montebello, Calif.	5,498	4,800	MC	5	5	NP−4	4-40−3	300	TK	B
Monterey, Calif.	9,141	2,560	Mgr	5	5	NP−4*	5-41−3	None	D	CPX‡
Monterey Park, Calif.	6,406	3,200	MC	5	5	NP−4	4-40−2	300	TK	W
Montpelier, Vt.	7,837	5,413	MC	6†	0	NP−2	3-40−3	None	DTAK	ACWX

Table II.—Governmental Data for the Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
				Total	At Large					
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Mooresville, N. C.	5,619	2,000	MC	9	9	P—2	5-41—9	$ 24	DTA	ACSW
Moorhead, Minn.	7,651	2,600	MC	8†	0	NP—2	2-41—8	None	TL	ESW
Morgan City, La.	5,985	....	MC	5†	5	NP—4	1-43—5	120	None	CEMW
Morganton, N. C.	6,001	2,518	Mgr	4†	4	NP—2	4-41—4	24	None	CEdSWX‡
Morris, Ill.	5,568	1,536	MC	8†	0	P—4	4-41—4	100	TK	W
Morristown, Tenn.	7,305	1,738	MC	4†	0	NP—2	12-40—4	240	XK	EW
Morrisville, Pa.	5,368	1,280	MC	8†	0	P—4	11-41—4	None	X	W
Moultrie, Ga.	8,027	1,712	Mgr	5	1	NP—2	8-40—3	120	None	CEdSTWX
Mount Airy, N. C.	6,045	1,234	MC	5†	1	NP—2	6-41—5	100	None	CSW
Mount Carmel, Ill.	7,132	1,500	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-43—5	400	None	CW
Mount Kisco, N. Y.	5,127	1,792	MC	5	5	P—2	3-40—2	300	None	W
Mount Oliver, Pa.	7,071	....	MC	7	1	P—4	11-40—3	None	DX	None
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	5,211	2,000	Mgr	5	5	NP—3	11-40—2	150	None	CWX
Mount Pleasant, Pa.	5,869	....	MC	9	0	P—4	11-41—5	None	DXP	None
Mount Vernon, Ind.	5,035	830	MC	5†	5	P—4	11-42—5	100	TK	GdW
Mount Vernon, Ohio	9,370	1,099	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	None	DTL	CSW
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	7,993	1,862	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	4-40—2	260	None	CEdSW
Murphysboro, Ill.	8,182	2,200	MC	10†	0	P—4	5-41—5	180	TK	C
Murray, Utah	5,172	4,200	Com	3	3	NP—4*	11-41—2	720	D	CEW
Nacogdoches, Tex.	5,687	2,000	Com	5	5	NP—2	4-40—2	60	None	CSWX
Nampa, Idaho	8,206	3,125	MC	6†	0	NP—2	4-41—6	300	TK	CSWX
Nanty-Glo, Pa.	5,598	1,315	MC	6†	0	P—4	11-41—2	None	DX	AW
Napa, Calif.	6,437	992	MC	5	5	NP—5	5-40—1	None	None	WP‡
Naperville, Ill.	5,118	1,050	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-43—5	400	None	EdSW
National City, Calif.	7,301	2,950	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—2	120	TAXK	S
Navasota, Tex.	5,128	2,540	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	4-40—5	120	None	CS
Nazareth, Pa.	5,505	1,074	MC	9†	0	P—4	11-41—4	None	DX	None
Nebraska City, Neb.	7,230	....	Com	3	3	NP—2	4-40—3	660	None	C
Neenah, Wis.	9,151	2,411	MC	10†	0	NP—2	4-40—5	150	TAP	ACSW
Neguanee, Mich.	6,552	8,960	MC	10	0	P—2	4-40—5	None	TK	CEdW
Nelsonville, Ohio	5,322	1,100	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—8	120	DTL	EW
Nevada, Mo.	7,448	2,300	MC	10	0	P—2	4-40—5	1	TAXPL	None
Newark, N. Y.	7,649	1,920	MC	5	5	P—2	3-40—2	300	None	SWX‡
Newberry, S. C.	7,298	....	MC	5	0	P—2	10-41—5	....	None	CEPSW
New Boston, Ohio	5,931	1,920	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	120	DTL	None
New Braunfels, Tex.	6,242	2,500	Com	2†	2	NP—1	4-40—2	600	None	CSW
New Brighton, Pa.	9,950	753	MC	10†	0	P—4	11-41—5	None	DXP	None
New Iberia, La.	8,003	1,558	MC	8†	2	NP—4	4-40—8	120	None	S
Newman, Ga.	6,386	2,011	MC	8†	8	NP—2	12-40—4	100	None	ACEdSW
Newport, Vt.	5,094	....	MC	4†	4	NP—2	3-40—2	None	DTAXK	W
Newton, N. J.	5,401	2,500	TM	3	3	P—3	11-40—1	400	AXK	SW
New Ulm, Minn.	7,308	4,843	MC	8	0	NP—2	4-40—4	250	TK	CESWX
Niles Center, Ill.	5,007	7,368	MC	6†	6	P—4	4-41—3	72	K	None
Nogales, Ariz.	6,006	640	MC	6†	6	NP—2	4-41—6	None	None	CSWX‡
Normal, Ill.	6,768	2,560	MC	6†	6	NP—4	3-40—3	72	K	W
Norman, Okla.	9,603	1,434	Mgr	5	1	P—4*	3-41—3	None	T	W
Northampton, Pa.	9,839	2,000	Mgr	12†	0	P—4	11-41—6	None	X	S
North Andover, Mass.	6,961	17,920	TM	3	3	NP—1	3-40—3	250	DTAXKS	SW
N. Arlington, N. J.	8,263	1,600	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	None	AX	SW
Northbridge, Mass.	9,713	10,240	TM	5	5	NP—3	2-40—1	150	TAXKW	CSW
North Chicago, Ill.	8,466	1,163	MC	10†	0	P—4	4-41—5	300*	TK	W
N. Plainfield, N. J.	9,760	1,920	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	None	TAX	S*
N. Tarrytown, N. Y.	7,417	1,160	MC	6†	6	P—2	3-40—3	600	None	SW
Norwalk, Ohio	7,776	2,560	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	120	DTL	ESW
Norwich, N. Y.	8,378	1,425	MC	6†	0	P—4	11-41—3	300	A	None
Nyack, N. Y.	5,392	384	MC	5	5	NP—2	3-40—3	300	None	SW
Oakmont, Pa.	6,027	832	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-41—4	None	DX	None

Table II.—Governmental Data for the Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Oakwood, Ohio	6,494	1,760	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	11-41—2	$ 150	None	W
Ocala, Fla.	7,281	2,560	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	12-41—2	180	None	ACEdSWX
Ocean City, N. J.	5,525	4,872	Com	3	3	NP—4	5-43—3	3,000	None	X
Oconto, Wis.	5,030	3,840	MC	10†	0	NP—2	4-40—5	60	TAKL	None
Oelwein, Iowa	7,794	1,633	MC	6†	2	NP—2	3-41—6	50	T	CSW
Old Town, Me.	7,266	3,840	MC	10†	0	P—1	3-40—10	None	S	C
Olney, Ill.	6,140	2,560	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-41—4	400	None	CSWX
Opelika, Ala.	6,156	1,920	Com	3	3	NP—3	9-40—1	900	None	CEdSW
Opelousas, La.	6,299	700	MC	5†	1	P—4	4-42—5	240	P	CESW
Orange, Calif.	8,066	2,400	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—3	300	TK	SW
Orange, Mass.	5,365	20,679	TM	3	3	NP—3	3-40—1	200	TAXKW	CW
Orange, Tex.	7,913	1,280	MC	4†	0	P—2	7-40—2	48	None	PST
Orangeburg, S. C.	8,776	2,010	Com	3	3	NP—4	9-41—3	600	None	CEWX
Oregon City, Ore.	5,761	1,000	Mgr	3	3	NP—6	11-40—1	None	None	CW
Ottawa, Kan.	9,563	1,960	Com	3	3	NP—3	4-40—1	1,200	None	ACEMSW
Owatonna, Minn.	7,654	5,056	MC	7†	2	NP—2*	3-40—6	24	TK	EGSW
Oxnard, Calif.	6,285	1,724	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—2	300	TK	SW
Pacific Grove, Calif.	5,558	1,152	Mgr	7	7	NP—4*	4-41—4	None	TAXK	None
Palatka, Fla.	6,500	2,880	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	12-40—2	240	None	W
Palisades Park, N. J.	7,065	640	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	None	AX	None
Palmer, Mass.	9,577	20,000	TM	3	3	NP—1	2-41—3	1,600	DTAXK	None
Palmerton, Pa.	7,678	3,200	MC	6†	6	P—4	9-41—3	None	DXP	None
Pana, Ill.	5,835	1,220	MC	10†	0	NP—4	4-41—5	120	TK	SW
Panama City, Fla.	5,402	6,720	Mgr	5	1	NP—2	3-40—5	60	None	CWX
Paragould, Ark.	5,966	2,500	MC	6†	6	NP—2	4-40—3	96	TKL	CESW
Paris, Ill.	8,781	1,800	Com	5	5	NP—4	4-43—5	400	None	SW
Paris, Ky.	6,204	1,093	Com	4†	4	NP—4	11-41—4	600	None	ESW
Paris, Tenn.	8,164	1,070	MC	7	7	NP—2	6-41—7	120	TKPL	ACEdSW
Parnassus, Pa.	6,240	(New Kensington and Parnassus merged in 1934 under the name of New Kensington)								
Patchogue, N. Y.	6,860	1,557	MC	7	7	P—2	3-40—4	300	None	S
Paulsboro, N. J.	7,121	1,500	MC	6†	6	P—2	11-40—2	None	TX	GSW
Pawhuska, Okla.	5,931	960	Mgr	5	5	NP—3	4-40—2	260	None	CEGSW
Pendleton, Ore.	6,621	1,922	MC	8†	0	P—4	11-40—4	None	T	CSWXA‡
Pennsgrove, N. J.	5,895	....	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	None	AX	None
Penn Yan, N. Y.	5,329	1,200	MC	7	7	P—2	3-40—4	180	None	CESW
Perry, Iowa	5,881	366	MC	5	2	NP—2	3-41—5	50	TA	CSW
Peru, Ill.	9,121	1,517	MC	10†	0	NP—4	4-41—5	52	TAK	CESW
Petaluma, Calif.	8,245	1,440	MC	7	7	NP—4	6-41—4	150	DTAXK	S
Petoskey, Mich.	5,740	2,560	Mgr	5	1	NP—2*	4-40—3	72	TK	CESW
Picher, Okla.	7,773	1,280	MC	8†	0	P—2	4-40—4	1	TKP	W
Piedmont, Calif.	9,333	1,152	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—3	None	None	None
Pitcairn, Pa.	6,317	200	MC	7	7	P—4	11-41—4	None	DX	E
Pitman, N. J.	5,411	2,279	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	None	TX	SW
Pittsburg, Calif.	9,610	2,240	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	4-40—3	None	TAK	W
Plainview, Tex.	8,834	2,500	MC	5†	5	NP—2	4-40—3	240	TK	ASW
Plant City, Fla.	6,800	1,650	Mgr	4†	4	NP—3	11-40—1	180	None	ACGSW
Plaquemine, La.	5,124	640	MC	5	5	P—4	....	10	None	ESW
Plymouth, Ind.	5,290	....	MC	5†	5	P—4	11-42—5	100	TK	ACW
Pontiac, Ill.	8,272	1,200	MC	10†	0	P—4	4-41—5	156	TK	CS
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	7,551	3,986	MC	10†	0	P—2	4-40—5	120	TAP	CEWX
Portage, Wis.	6,308	4,700	MC	10†	0	NP—2	4-40—5	200	TAK	ASW
Porterville, Calif.	5,303	1,120	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	4-41—3	120	None	W
Portland, Ind.	5,276	....	MC	5†	5	P—4	11-42—5	100	K	EW
Pratt, Kan.	6,322	2,000	Com	3	3	NP—3	4-40—1	500	None	ACESWX
Prescott, Ariz.	5,517	1,200	MC	5	5	P—4	1-41—2	None	None	SW
Princeton, Ind.	7,505	640	MC	5†	5	P—4	11-42—5	120	TK	S
Princeton, N. J.	6,992	1,174	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	None	TAX	S

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
				Total	At Large					
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Princeton, W. Va.	6,955	1,280	MC	6†	0	P—4	6-41—3	$ 198	None	X
Prospect Park, N. J.	5,909	560	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	None	TAX	W*
Pulaski, Va.	7,168	2,146	MC	8†	0	NP—2	6-40—8	None	T	CWX‡
Punxsutawney, Pa.	9,266	1,997	MC	12†	0	P—4	11-41—6	None	DXP	None
Putnam, Conn.	7,318	2,560	MC	9†	1	P—2	12-41—9	None	DTX	SW
Puyallup, Wash.	7,094	3,840	MC	7	1	NP—4*	3-41—4	None	TKL	ACW
Radford, Va.	6,227	9,600	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	6-40—2	240	TA	BEW
Randolph, Mass.	6,553	5,850	TM	3	3	P—1	3-40—3	400	TAXKSW	W
Ranger, Tex.	6,208	5,760	Com	4†	4	NP—2	4-41—4	520	None	CSWX
Rankin, Pa.	7,956	480	MC	7	7	P—4	11-41—4	None	DX	W
Raton, N. M.	6,090	1,804	MC	10†	0	P—4	4-40—5	None	None	AEWX
Ravenna, Ohio	8,019	1,700	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	100	DTL	SW
Reading, Mass.	9,767	5,600	TM	3	3	NP—3	3-40—1	None	TAXK	CEdW
Reading, Ohio	5,723	....	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	150	DTL	EW
Red Oak, Iowa	5,778	2,240	MC	5†	2	NP—2	3-41—5	40	TA	CW
Redondo Beach, Calif.	9,347	4,000	MC	5	0	NP—2	4-41—5	120	TKL	None
Red Wing, Minn.	9,629	4,627	MC	9	1	NP—2	4-40—4	50	T	ACW
Redwood City, Calif.	8,962	3,616	Mgr	7	7	NP—4	4-40—4	240	None	PW
Reidsville, N. C.	6,851	....	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	5-40—5	175	None	ACSW
Rhinelander, Wis.	8,019	1,664	Mgr	5	5	NP—1	4-40—5	100	None	CSW
Rice Lake, Wis.	5,177	4,410	MC	8†	0	NP—2	4-40—4	140	TAXKSL	CEdWX‡
Richmond, Ky.	6,495	....	MC	6†	0	NP—2	11-41—6	36	P	SW
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	9,150	2,000	Com	3	3	NP—4	4-40—3	1,800	None	None
Richwood, W. Va.	5,720	530	MC	9	1	P—2	6-40—4	50	K	A
Ridgway, Pa.	6,313	1,540	MC	5	0	P—4	11-41—3	None	DX	W
River Forest, Ill.	8,829	1,534	MC	6†	6	NP—4	4-41—3	None	K	W
River Junction, Fla.	5,624	1,425	MC	5	5	P—2	9-40—2	12	None	ESW
Riverside, Ill.	6,770	1,200	Mgr	6†	6	NP—4	4-41—3	None	K	W
Rochester, Pa.	7,726	180	MC	12†	0	P—4	11-41—6	None	CX	PS
Rockland, Me.	9,075	7,040	MC	7†	0	P—2	12-41—7	54	None	AC
Rockland, Mass.	7,524	6,400	TM	3	3	NP—1	3-40—3	300	DTAXKSEP	W
Rock Springs, Wyo.	8,440	1,350	MC	6†	0	P—2	11-40—3	150	None	C
Rockville, Conn.	7,445	....	MC	12	4	P—2	12-40—6	None	DTAK	S
Rocky River, Ohio	5,632	3,350	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	150	DTL	None
Roselle Park, N. J.	8,969	811	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	None	TAX	S*
Roseville, Calif.	6,425	1,120	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—2	None	TAXKP	EdSW*
Roseville, Mich.	6,836	4,224	Com	5	5	NP—2	3-40—3	60	TK	W
Rumford Falls, Me.	8,726	44,300	Mgr	5	5	NP—3	2-41—2	None	TAXK	None
Rushville, Ind.	5,709	1,280	MC	5†	5	P—4	11-42—5	100	TK	EW
Russellville, Ark.	5,628	....	MC	6†	0	P—2	2-40—3	120	TKL	ABCSX
Rye, N. Y.	8,712	4,086	MC	7	7	NP—2	3-40—3	None	None	None
Saco, Me.	7,233	17,280	MC	7†	0	P—1	3-40—7	None	None	None
St. Albans, Vt.	8,020	832	MC	6†	0	P—3	3-40—2	None	TK	SW
St. Bernard, Ohio	7,487	960	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	150	DTL	Ed
St. Charles, Ill.	5,377	2,060	MC	6†	0	P—4	4-41—3	150	TK	EdSW
St. Clair, Pa.	7,296	640	MC	12†	0	P—4	11-42—6	None	DXP	CEd
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	6,745	7,360	Com	5	5	NP—2	11-40—3	60	K	W
St. Johnsbury, Vt.	7,920	21,076	Mgr	3	3	NP—3	1-41—1	1	DTAXK	ABCWX
St. Joseph, Mich.	8,349	1,760	Mgr	5	5	NP—3	4-40—2	100	None	CW
St. Marys, Ohio	5,433	1,280	MC	7†	3	NP—2	11-41—7	150	DT	ESW
St. Mary's, Pa.	7,433	....	MC	7	7	P—4	11-41—4	None	DX	None
Salamanca, N. Y.	9,577	3,774	MC	5†	0	P—2	11-41—5	None	None	EdWX
Salem, N. J.	8,047	1,700	MC	9	1	P—4	11-40—3	None	T	PSW
Salida, Colo.	5,065	820	MC	6†	0	P—2	4-41—6	120	TK	WX
Sand Springs, Okla.	6,674	1,210	Com	3	3	P—2	3-41—3	3	None	None
San Fernando, Calif.	7,567	1,460	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—2	260	TK	SW
San Gabriel, Calif.	7,224	2,138	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—3	260	TK	A

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	8,276	1,920	MC	5	5	NP—4*	4-41—3	$ 500	DAK	SW
San Marcos, Tex.	5,134	1,050	Com	3	3	NP—2	4-40—2	1,200	None	CSW
San Rafael, Calif.	8,022	3,482	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-41—3	None	TAXKPL	S
Santa Clara, Calif.	6,302	2,120	MC	5	5	NP—2	4-40—2	120	TKP	CEdSW
Santa Maria, Calif.	7,057	2,560	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—3	240	TAK	SW
Santa Paula, Calif.	7,452	3,200	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—2	150	TAK	None
Saranac Lake, N. Y.	8,020	1,341	Mgr	5	5	P—2	3-40—2	225	None	SW
Sarasota, Fla.	8,398	7,700	MC	5†	5	NP—3	12-40—2	400	None	ACPWX
Savanna, Ill.	5,086	300	MC	8†	0	NP—4	4-41—4	96	TK	W
Sayre, Pa.	7,902	1,600	MC	15†	0	P—4	11-41—11	None	FTXKSEPL	None
Sayreville, N. J.	8,658	9,600	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	None	AX	SW*
Scarsdale, N. Y.	9,690	4,052	MC	7	7	P—2	3-40—3	None	None	W
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	6,514	....	MC	12†	0	P—4	11-41—6	None	DXP	EGW
Scotia, N. Y.	7,437	963	MC	5	5	P—2	3-40—2	400	None	SW
Scottdale, Pa.	6,714	673	MC	12†	0	P—4	11-41—6	None	DX	None
Scottsbluff, Neb.	8,465	1,083	MC	8†	0	NP—2	4-40—4	200	K	CWX
Secaucus, N. J.	8,950	3,400	MC	7	1	P—2	11-40—3	300	None	None
Seguin, Tex.	5,225	1,682	MC	8†	0	NP—2	4-40—4	120	TAXKPL	ESW
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	6,443	2,440	MC	5	1	P—2	3-40—3	200	None	CSW
Sewickley, Pa.	5,599	640	Mgr	9†	0	P—4	5-41—5	None	DX	W
Seymour, Ind.	7,508	1,135	MC	5†	5	P—4	11-42—5	120	TK	X‡
Sharpsburg, Pa.	8,642	320	MC	7	7	P—4	11-41—4	None	DTXKP	EPW
Sharpsville, Pa.	5,194	847	MC	7†	7	P—4	11-41—4	None	DX	SW
Sheffield, Ala.	6,221	3,000	Com	3	3	NP—3	9-40—1	900	None	CESW
Shelby, Ohio	6,198	....	MC	5	1	NP—2	11-41—5	120	FTL	ESW
Shelbyville, Tenn.	5,010	....	MC	6†	0	NP—2	8-41—6	25	None	CEdS
Shenandoah, Iowa	6,502	1,620	MC	5†	2	NP—2	3-41—5	50	TA	CW
Sheridan, Wyo.	8,536	1,565	Com	3	3	NP—2	11-41—3	2,000	None	CSWX
Sidney, Ohio	9,301	1,491	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	150	DTL	CW
Sikeston, Mo.	5,676	....	MC	8†	0	NP—2	4-40—4	60	XPL	CEdWX
Solvay, N. Y.	7,986	1,044	MC	7	1	P—2	3-40—3	500	None	EdW
Somerset, Ky.	5,506	1,280	MC	6	0	NP—2	11-41—6	40	PL	None
Somerset, Mass.	5,398	4,652	TM	3	3	NP—3	3-40—1	500	DTAXK	ACW
Somersworth, N. H.	5,680	6,615	MC	10†	0	NP—2	11-41—10	None	None	CW
Somerville, N. J.	8,255	1,439	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	None	AX	S
South Amboy, N. J.	8,476	640	MC	5	1	P—2	11-40—3	None	K	SW
S. Brownsville, Pa.	5,314	(Consolidated with Brownsville, 1935)								
S. Charleston, W. Va.	5,904	3,840	MC	6†	6	P—4	4-42—6	75	K	None
South Hadley, Mass.	6,773	....	RTM	3	3	NP—3	3-40—1	400	TAXK	E
Southington, Conn.	5,125	24,310	TM	3	3	P—2	10-40—3	260	FDTAXK	SW
S. Jacksonville, Fla.	5,597	(Consolidated with Jacksonville in 1931)								
South Norfolk, Va.	7,857	1,440	MC	5†	5	NP—4	6-41—2	240	TP	None
S. Plainfield, N. J.	5,047	2,380	MC	6†	0	P—3	11-40—2	None	AX	None
S. San Francisco, Calif.	6,193	5,760	MC	5	5	NP—4	4-40—3	360	TAK	None
S. Williamsport, Pa.	6,058	1,120	MC	9†	0	P—4	11-41—4	None	DX	None
Spencer, Iowa	5,019	1,600	MC	6†	2	NP—2	3-40—6	42	TA	CESWX
Spencer, Mass.	6,272	20,212	TM	5	5	P—1	3-40—5	100	TAXKW	CSW
Springfield, Tenn.	5,577	....	Com	3	3	NP—2	6-41—3	720	None	ESW
Spring Valley, Ill.	5,270	3,000	MC	10†	0	NP—4	4-41—5	48	TK	W
Sterling, Colo.	7,195	960	MC	6†	0	NP—2	4-41—6	160	TK	ASWX
Stillwater, Minn.	7,173	1,762	MC	5	5	NP—4	11-40—2	None	None	W
Stillwater, Okla.	7,016	1,500	MC	4†	4	NP—3	4-40—2	1,800	TK	ESWX
Stoughton, Mass.	8,204	10,000	Mgr	5	5	NP—3	2-40—2	None	None	W
Stroudsburg, Pa.	5,961	1,150	MC	5†	0	P—4	11-41—3	None	DX	S
Sturgis, Mich.	6,950	960	Mgr	9	1	NP—2*	4-40—5	100	P	CESWX
Sullivan, Ind.	5,306	2,560	MC	5†	5	P—4	11-42—5	100	TK	CSX‡
Sulphur Springs, Tex.	5,417	2,560	Com	3	3	P—2	4-40—2	600	AXKPL	AMSW

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Land Area in Acres	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
				Total	At Large					
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Summit, Ill.	6,548	1,325	MC	6†	6	P—4	4-41—3	$ 78	K	None
Summit Hill, Pa.	5,567	1,871	MC	9	0	P—4	11-41—5	None	DXP	None
Swoyerville, Pa.	9,133	....	MC	6†	0	P—4	11-41—3	None	DX	None
Takoma Park, Md.	6,415	....	MC	6†	0	NP—2	5-40—6	None	None	None
Talladega, Ala.	7,596	2,419	Com	3	3	NP—3	9-40—1	900	None	W
Tarboro, N. C.	6,379	1,173	MC	8†	0	NP—2	5-40—4	60	None	CEMSW
Tarentum, Pa.	9,551	538	MC	9†	0	P—4	11-41—5	None	DXP	EW
Tarrant City, Ala.	7,341	....	MC	7	1	NP—4	9-40—7	120	None	Ed
Tarrytown, N. Y.	6,841	1,800	MC	7	7	P—2	3-40—3	600	None	SW
Taylor, Tex.	7,463	2,560	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	4-40—3	48	None	CSTW
Taylorville, Ill.	7,316	....	MC	8†	0	NP—4	4-41—4	150	TK	CSW
Tenafly, N. J.	5,669	1,495	MC	6†	6	NP—3	11-40—2	None	TAX	S
Terrell, Tex.	8,795	....	Mgr	5	2	NP—2	4-40—3	130	AXKSPL	ESW
The Dalles, Ore.	5,883	1,600	MC	5†	1	NP—4	11-40—3	None	T	AW
Three Rivers, Mich.	6,863	1,920	Mgr	4†	4	NP—2	4-40—2	100	None	W
Throop, Pa.	8,027	....	MC	9	0	P—4	11-41—5	None	DCX	CS
Titusville, Pa.	8,055	....	MC	5	5	P—4	9-41—2	300	CT	W
Tooele, Utah	5,135	5,760	Mgr	5†	5	P—2	11-41—5	120	TK	CSW
Toronto, Ohio	7,044	726	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	84	DTL	WX‡
Torrance, Calif.	7,271	12,082	MC	5	5	NP—4*	4-40—3	600	TK	AW
Trenton, Mo.	6,992	2,000	MC	8	0	NP—2	4-40—4	100	TAXPL	EW
Troy, Ala.	6,814	2,560	MC	11	1	NP—4	9-40—11	120	None	CEdGWX
Troy, Ohio	8,675	1,430	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	96	DTL	CESW
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	6,138	398	MC	5	5	P—2	3-40—2	600	None	None
Tulare, Calif.	6,207	2,720	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	4-43—5	120	DT	ASW
Tupelo, Miss.	6,361	1,920	MC	5†	1	P—4	12-40—5	600	XKSP	ACEWX
Tupper Lake, N. Y.	5,271	1,260	MC	4†	4	P—2	3-40—2	200	None	EdW
Twin Falls, Idaho	8,787	1,423	Com	5	5	NP—4*	4-41—3	450	None	WX
Tyrone, Pa.	9,042	815	MC	14†	0	P—4	11-41—7	None	DXP	W
Uhrichsville, Ohio	6,437	960	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	81	DTL	C
Union, S. C.	7,419	2,560	MC	4†	0	NP—2	6-40—4	360	None	ACESTW
Union City, Tenn.	5,865	700	Com	3	3	NP—6	11-41—1	2,400	None	CEW
Urbana, Ohio	7,742	3,000	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	150	DTL	CSW
Uvalde, Tex.	5,286	1,500	MC	5†	5	NP—2	12-40—5	24	None	CSWX
Uxbridge, Mass.	6,285	19,093	TM	3	3	NP—3	2-40—1	100	DTAXK	AW
Valley City, N. D.	5,268	1,230	MC	8†	0	NP—4	4-40—4	75	T	AEMSWX‡
Valparaiso, Ind.	8,079	1,700	MC	5†	5	P—4	11-42—5	120	TK	CW
Van Buren, Ark.	5,182	....	MC	6†	0	P—2	4-40—3	60	TKL	W
Van Wert, Ohio	8,472	1,920	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	120	DTL	SWXC*
Venice, Ill.	5,362	1,280	MC	6†	0	P—4	5-41—3	120	TK	None
Ventnor, N. J.	6,674	1,205	MC	7	1	P—3*	11-40—2	None	CX	WS*
Vernon, Tex.	9,137	2,560	Com	4†	0	NP—2	4-40—2	300	None	CESW
Verona, N. J.	7,161	1,920	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	500	TAX	SW*
Victoria, Tex.	7,421	1,787	MC	4†	4	NP—2	4-41—4	25	TAXKPL	SW
Villa Park, Ill.	6,220	....	MC	6†	6	P—4	4-41—3	60	K	W
Vineland, N. J.	7,556	688	Com	3	3	NP—4	5-41—3	1,125	None	ESW
Visalia, Calif.	7,263	1,707	Mgr	5	5	NP—4	4-41—2	None	None	ASXC*
Wabash, Ind.	8,840	2,404	MC	5†	5	P—4	11-42—5	120	TK	None
Wadsworth, Ohio	5,930	1,600	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	120	DTL	EdSWC*
Wallington, N. J.	9,063	820	MC	6†	6	P—3	11-40—2	None	AX	W
Walpole, Mass.	7,273	13,184	TM	5	5	NP—1	1-41—5	250	TAX	SW
Walsenburg, Colo.	5,503	1,040	MC	8†	0	P—2	4-41—8	None	TK	W
Wapakoneta, Ohio	5,378	1,500	MC	7†	3	P—2	11-41—7	75	DTL	EdSW
Ware, Mass.	7,385	17,178	TM	3	3	NP—1	2-41—3	250	DTAXKS	CW
Warren, R. I.	7,974	....	MC	5	5	P—2	3-41—5	200	TAXKS	S
Warrensburg, Mo.	5,146	1,700	MC	8†	0	P—4	4-40—4	60	TAXPL	None
Warsaw, Ind.	5,730	10,000	MC	5†	5	P—4	11-42—5	100	TK	C

Table II.—Governmental Data for the Cities Over 5,000—Continued

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				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Next Election and Number to be Elected	Salary of Councilmen		
				Total	At Large					
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Washington, Ind.	9,070	12,800	MC	5†	5	P–4	11-42–5	$ 120	TK	EW
Washington, Mo.	5,918	1,450	MC	8†	0	P–2	4-40–4	60	TAXPL	ACW
Washington, N. C.	7,035	1,049	MC	8†	0	NP–2	5-41–8	120	None	CEW
Washington Ct. Hse., O.	8,426	1,552	Mgr	5	5	NP–4	11-41–2	120	None	S
Watsonville, Calif.	8,344	864	MC	8†	0	NP–4	5-41–4	300	TK	ASW
Waupun, Wis.	5,768	....	MC	6†	0	NP–2	4-41–6	100	....	ESW
Waverly, N. Y.	5,662	500	MC	7	7	P–2	3-40–3	150	None	CW
Waxahachie, Tex.	8,042	4,800	MC	6†	0	P–2	4-40–3	120	AXPL	CSW
Waynesboro, Va.	6,226	2,560	Mgr	5	1	NP–4	6-40–3	180	None	CW
Webb City, Mo.	6,876	2,680	MC	12†	0	P–2	4-40–6	24	TAXL	C
Webster City, Iowa	7,024	2,461	Mgr	3	3	NP–3	3-41–2	None	T	CEGMSW
Welch, W. Va.	5,376	2,448	MC	5†	2	P–2	6-40–5	120	None	None
Wellington, Kan.	7,405	1,700	Com	3	3	NP–3	4-40–1	900	None	ACESW
Wellsburg, W. Va.	6,398	300	MC	8†	0	P–2	6-40–4	100	TKP	CSW
Wellston, Ohio	5,319	....	MC	7†	3	P–2	11-41–7	60	DTL	CESW
Wellsville, N. Y.	5,674	1,314	MC	4†	4	NP–2	3-40–2	300	None	ESW
Wellsville, Ohio	7,956	700	MC	7†	3	P–2	11-41–7	150	DTL	W
W. Hazleton, Pa.	7,310	....	MC	6†	0	P–4	11-41–3	None	DX	None
W. Lafayette, Ind.	5,095	1,098	MC	5†	5	P–4	11-43–5	100	TK	None
West Monroe, La.	6,566	....	MC	5†	5	P–4	6-42–5	90	None	CSW
Weston, W. Va.	8,646	....	MC	5	1	P–2	3-41–5	240	KSPL	None
West Pittston, Pa.	7,940	....	MC	7	7	P–4	11-40–3	None	DX	None
West View, Pa.	6,028	2,400	MC	7	7	P–4	11-41–4	None	C	None
West York, Pa.	5,381	320	MC	7†	7	P–4	11-41–4	None	DXP	None
Wheaton, Ill.	7,258	2,880	Com	5	5	NP–4	4-43–5	400	None	W
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	5,362	1,344	MC	7	7	NP–3	4-40–2	60	TAK	W
Whitehall, N. Y.	5,191	1,200	MC	4†	4	P–2	3-40–2	250	None	WC‡
Whitman, Mass.	7,638	4,480	TM	5	5	NP–1	3-40–5	172	TAXKSPW	W
Wildwood, N. J.	5,330	850	Com	3	3	NP–4	5-40–3	2,400	None	SWP*
Williamson, W. Va.	9,410	1,920	MC	5	1	NP–3	6-40–5	300	None	CW
Williston, N. D.	5,106	980	Com	5	5	NP–4	4-41–3	480	None	AWX
Willmar, Minn.	6,173	1,760	MC	8†	0	NP–4	4-41–4	None	TK	AESWX
Wilmerding, Pa.	6,291	....	MC	8†	0	P–2	11-40–4	None	DXP	None
Wilmington, Ohio	5,332	1,814	MC	7†	3	P–2	11-42–7	120	DTL	S
Wilson, Pa.	8,265	749	MC	9	0	P–4	11-41–4	600	X	None
Winchendon, Mass.	6,202	23,040	TM	3	3	NP–3	3-40–1	300	TAXKS	CSW
Winchester, Ky.	8,233	....	Com	4†	4	NP–4	11-41–4	1,000	None	S
Windber, Pa.	9,205	1,225	MC	7	7	P–4	11-41–3	None	X	None
Winfield, Kan.	9,398	2,000	Mgr	3	3	NP–2*	4-41–2	50	None	CEGdSWX
Winooski, Vt.	5,308	795	MC	5	5	NP–2	3-40–3	None	None	W
Winsted, Conn.	7,883	....	TM	4†	4	NP–2	10-41–4	400	DKP	CW
Winter Haven, Fla.	7,130	11,200	Mgr	5	5	NP–3	10-40–2	120	None	CSX
Winton, Pa.	8,508	4,400	MC	9†	0	P–4	11-41–3	None	CX	None
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	8,726	....	MC	16†	0	NP–2	4-40–8	48	TAKL	EdSW
Woodbury, N. J.	8,172	1,353	MC	9	0	P–3	11-40–3	None	None	SW
Woodland, Calif.	5,542	960	MC	5	5	NP–4	4-43–5	120	TAXKPL	SW
Wood Ridge, N. J.	5,159	710	MC	6†	6	P–3	11-40–2	None	AX	S
Wood River, Ill.	8,136	1,478	MC	8†	0	NP–4	4-41–4	180	TK	W
Woodstock, Ill.	5,471	1,200	MC	8†	0	NP–4	4-40–4	144	TK	ESW
Woodward, Okla.	5,056	972	Mgr	3	3	NP–3	4-40–1	300	T	ACWX
Yankton, S. D.	6,072	1,600	Com	5	5	NP–5*	4-40–1	500	None	ASWX
Yazoo City, Miss.	5,579	1,837	MC	4†	0	NP–4	4-40–1	108	None	CESW
Yeadon, Pa.	5,430	1,063	MC	7	7	P–4	11-41–4	None	DX	None
Yoakum, Tex.	5,656	1,120	Mgr	4†	4	NP–2	4-40–2	None	None	ESW
York, Neb.	5,712	788	MC	8†	0	P–2	4-40–4	100	TKE	S
Zion, Ill.	5,991	1,800	Com	5	5	NP–4	4-43–5	400	None	W

See next page for footnotes.

Notes on Directory of Cities Over 10,000

(An asterisk in the table refers to these notes; cities are in alphabetical order without regard to population)

Notes for cities under 10,000 begin on page 63

Alexandria, Virginia: The six ward councilmen have two-year terms, the three elected at large have three-year terms.

Alhambra, California: The sewage disposal plant is owned jointly with Pasadena. The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Arkansas City, Kansas: Two councilmen have four-year terms, one has a two-year term.

Arlington, Massachusetts: The city owns the water distribution system only.

Atchison, Kansas: Two commissioners have two-year terms; one has a four-year term.

Auburn, Maine: The airport is jointly owned by Auburn and Lewiston and is leased to a private operator.

Augusta, Georgia: Councilmen receive $300 the first year in office, $600 the second and third years.

Baltimore, Maryland: President of council receives $5,000, the vice-president, $3,000.

Barre, Vermont: The councilmen receive 50 cents an hour.

Belleville, New Jersey: The city owns the water distribution system only.

Belmont, Massachusetts: The city owns the water distribution system only.

Benton Harbor, Michigan: Five elected at large have two-year terms; four elected by wards have one-year terms.

Beverly, Massachusetts: The water works is owned and operated jointly with Salem and is controlled by the Salem and Beverly Water Supply Board, two of whose members are the city engineers of the two cities, the third being appointed by the state.

Binghamton, New York: The airport is owned jointly with Endicott.

Boston, Massachusetts: The president of the council receives $5,000, the vice-president, $3,000. The city owns the water distribution system only.

Bristol, Pennsylvania: Six councilmen have two-year terms, 12 have four-year terms.

Bristol, Tennessee: The airport is owned jointly with Johnson City, Kingsport, and Sullivan County, and is operated by a board selected from the county and three cities.

Buffalo, New York: The nine councilmen elected by wards have two-year terms, the six elected at large have four-year terms.

Burlingame, California: The city owns the water distribution system only.

Chelsea, Massachusetts: The city owns the water distribution system only.

Chicago, Illinois: The chairman of the committee on finance receives an additional $3,500.

Chicopee, Massachusetts: The seven ward aldermen have one-year terms, the 10 elected at large have two-year terms. Beginning with the 1941 election there will be 19 aldermen, 5 elected at large every year for two-year terms, and nine elected by wards for one-year terms.

Clifton, New Jersey: Water is purchased from the Passaic Valley Water Commission, of which the city is part owner.

Clinton, Massachusetts: The salaries of the selectmen vary each year.

Columbus, Mississippi: The councilmen receive $4.00 a meeting. The number of meetings a year was not reported.

Concord, New Hampshire: The nine councilmen elected by wards have two-year terms and receive $75 a year; the six elected at large have four-year terms and receive $200 a year.

Connellsville, Pennsylvania: The airport is owned jointly with the county.

Corning, New York: Eight councilmen have four-year terms, eight have two-year terms.

Covington, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a four-year term.

Dubuque, Iowa: The office of mayor rotates among the councilmen; the term is one year. Two take office on April 1, 1940, and three in April, 1941.

Dunkirk, New York: The water works and electric generation and distribution system are owned and operated by the Dunkirk Board of Water Commissioners.

Durham, North Carolina: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

East Cleveland, Ohio: The city owns the water distribution system only.

East Orange, New Jersey: The sewage disposal plant is owned jointly with 11 other municipalities.

El Dorado, Kansas: Two councilmen have four-year terms, one has a two-year term.

Elizabeth City, North Carolina: The airport is owned jointly with the county.

Elmwood Park, Illinois: Three councilmen have four-year terms, three have two-year terms. The city owns the water distribution system only.

Endicott, New York: The airport is owned jointly with Binghamton.

Everett, Massachusetts: Everett has a bicameral council, the 18 councilmen receiving $200, and seven aldermen receiving $400. The city owns the water distribution system only.

Ferndale, Michigan: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Fresno, California: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, receives $6,000; the two administrative commissioners, $5,000 each, and the two legislative commissioners, $1,200 each.

Glen Cove, New York: The mayor receives $500, and the commissioner of finance receives $2,000.

Granite City, Illinois: The city owns the water distribution system only.

Great Falls, Montana: The airport is owned jointly with the county.

Greenfield, Massachusetts: The bus system is owned jointly with Montague.

Greenville, South Carolina: The airport is owned jointly with the county.

Greenwood, South Carolina: The airport is owned jointly with the county. The electric distribution system and the water works are operated by the water and light commission.

Griffin, Georgia: The slaughterhouse and airport are owned jointly with the county.

Hackensack, New Jersey: The number of councilmen to be elected depends upon the census.

Hamtramck, Michigan: The city owns the water distribution system only.

Hanover, Pennsylvania: The water works is operated under a commission appointed by the county court.

Harrison, New Jersey: The city owns the water distribution system only.

Henderson, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a four-year term.

Hibbing, Minnesota: The council consists of a mayor, a recorder, and three trustees. The mayor and recorder have two-year terms, the trustees three-year terms. The mayor, recorder, and one trustee are to be elected in December, 1940.

Irondequoit, New York: Irondequoit is a town. Its chief elective officer is the supervisor who has full voting power and has a two-year term.

Ironton, Ohio: The cemetery is owned jointly with Upper Township.

Irvington, New Jersey: The sewage disposal plant is owned jointly with 11 other municipalities.

Jacksonville, Florida: The port facilities are only partially owned by the city.

Johnson City, Tennessee: The airport is jointly owned with Bristol, Kingsport, and Sullivan County, and is operated by a board selected from the county and three cities. Three commissioners have four-year terms, two have two-year terms.

Kearny, New Jersey: The water works is only partially owned by the city.

Kingsport, Tennessee: The airport is jointly owned with Bristol, Johnson City, and Sullivan County, and is operated by a board selected from the county and the three cities.

Lansing, Michigan: The airport is owned by the state but the city contributes to its operating cost.

Lewiston, Maine: The airport is owned jointly by Auburn and Lewiston and is leased to a private operator.

Lexington, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a four-year term.

Lima, Ohio: The councilman-at-large receives $750.

Lincoln, Nebraska: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Lincoln Park, Michigan: The city owns the water distribution system only.

Lodi, New Jersey: The city owns the water distribution system only.

Malden, Massachusetts: The city owns the water distribution system only.

Marshalltown, Iowa: The auditorium and water works are owned and operated by an independent commission.

Medford, Massachusetts: The city owns the water distribution system only.

Melrose, Massachusetts: Beginning with 1941 the councilmen will have two-year terms. The city owns the water distribution system only.

Miami, Florida: One councilman has a two-year term.

Middlesborough, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a four-year term.

Milton, Massachusetts: The city owns the water distribution system only.

Muskogee, Oklahoma: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Nashua, New Hampshire: The nine ward aldermen have two-year terms, the six elected at large have four-year terms.

Natchez, Mississippi: The airport is owned jointly with the county.

Needham, Massachusetts: The city owns the water distribution system only.

New Orleans, Louisiana: Under a statewide constitutional amendment in 1937 the terms of all elected officials of New Orleans were automatically extended to December, 1942.

Newport, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a four-year term.

Newton, Kansas: Two commissioners have four-year terms, one has a two-year term.

New York, New York: New York has a bicameral legislative body. The number of aldermen is one for each 75,000 votes cast in each borough.

Norwalk, Connecticut: Two electric plants owned by taxing districts serve two of the five taxing districts of the city only.

Nutley, New Jersey: The city owns the water distribution system only.

Ogden, Utah: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Owensboro, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a four-year term.

Paducah, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a four-year term.

Pasadena, California: The sewage disposal plant is owned jointly with Alhambra.

Passaic, New Jersey: Water is purchased from the Passaic Valley Water Commission, of which the city is part owner.

Paterson, New Jersey: Water is purchased from the Passaic Valley Water Commission, of which the city is part owner.

Pawtucket, Rhode Island: Pawtucket has a bicameral council, the 18 councilmen receiving $200, and the six aldermen receiving $300.

Peekskill, New York: Ordinarily two councilmen are elected each year. In the last election, however, officials were elected to serve under a new charter, which charter was subsequently invalidated. Therefore, in effect, no election was held last year, so four are to be elected in 1940.

Peoria, Illinois: The airport is owned and operated by the park district.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: The number of councilmen varies with the district population.

Plainfield, New Jersey: The sewage disposal plant is owned and operated jointly with Dunellen and North Plainfield.

Pleasantville, New Jersey: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Pomona, California: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Pontiac, Michigan: The public market is owned jointly with the county.

Providence, Rhode Island: Providence has a bicameral council, the 39 councilmen receiving $500, and the 13 aldermen receiving $750.

Provo, Utah: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a two-year term.

Quincy, Massachusetts: The city owns the water distribution system only.

Rahway, New Jersey: The sewage disposal system is owned and operated by the Rahway Joint Meeting of which the city is part owner.

Revere, Massachusetts: The city owns the water distribution system only.

Richmond, Virginia: Richmond has a bicameral legislature, the 20 common councilmen having two-year terms, the 12 aldermen having four-year terms.

River Rouge, Michigan: The city owns the water distribution system only.

Rochester, New York: The council selects the mayor for a two-year term and may select one of its own members or any citizen. If the mayor selected is not a councilman, he has no voting rights in council meetings.

Royal Oak, Michigan: The public market is owned jointly with the county.

Rutherford, New Jersey: The sewage disposal plant is owned jointly with Carlstadt and East Rutherford.

Salem, Massachusetts: The water works is owned and operated jointly with Beverly and is controlled by the Salem and Beverly Water Supply Board, two of whose members are the city engineers of the two cities, the third being appointed by the state.

Salem, Oregon: Nine councilmen are to be elected because two are serving temporary terms.

Salina, Kansas: Three councilmen have two-year terms, two have four-year terms.

Santa Cruz, California: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a two-year term.

Saratoga Springs, New York: The cemetery is only partially owned by the city.

Saugus, Massachusetts: The city owns the water distribution system only.

Sault Ste Marie, Michigan: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Somerville, Massachusetts: The city owns the water distribution system only.

South Orange, New Jersey: The sewage disposal plant is owned jointly with 11 other municipalities.

Spartanburg, South Carolina: The water works is owned and operated by the Spartanburg Water Works Commission.

Stoneham, Massachusetts: The city owns the water distribution system only.

Swampscott, Massachusetts: The city owns the water distribution system only.

Syracuse, New York: The four councilmen-at-large have four-year terms.

Traverse City, Michigan: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a two-year term.

Vancouver, Washington: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Washington, D. C.: The governing board of the District is composed of three members, two of whom are appointed by the President with confirmation by the Senate, and one army engineer who is detailed for four years.

Watertown, Massachusetts: The city owns the water distribution system only.

Waycross, Georgia: The two councilmen who are elected in January, 1941, take office in 1942.

Webster Groves, Missouri: The city owns the water distribution system only.

Westfield, New Jersey: The sewage disposal plant is owned and operated by the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting of which the city is part owner.

White Plains, New York: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Wichita, Kansas: City owns source of water supply, but distribution system is privately owned.

Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania: The airport is owned jointly with the county.

Wilmington, North Carolina: Port facilities are owned jointly with the county.

Winthrop, Massachusetts: The city owns the water distribution system only.

Woonsocket, Rhode Island: Woonsocket has a bicameral council, the 15 councilmen receiving $200, and the five aldermen receiving $300.

Notes on Directory of Cities Between 5,000 and 10,000

Bedford, Ohio: The city owns the water distribution system only.

Bend, Oregon: One councilman has a four-year term, one has a two-year term, and the mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a one-year term.

Berea, Ohio: The cemetery is operated jointly with the village of Middleburgh.

Boonville, Missouri: The terms of the councilmen will be four years beginning with the councilmen elected in April, 1940.

Brattleboro, Vermont: Three selectmen have three-year terms, two have one-year terms.

Brigham, Utah: Four councilmen have two-year terms, one has a four-year term.

Bryan, Texas: Five councilmen are elected, one of whom is selected by the council as mayor, after which he may vote only in a tie.

Carlstadt, New Jersey: The sewage disposal plant is owned jointly with the cities of Rutherford and East Rutherford.

Columbia, Tennessee: Three commissioners have four-year terms, two have two-year terms.

Columbia Heights, Minnesota: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Coral Gables, Florida: Four councilmen have four-year terms, one has a two-year term.

Corbin, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a four-year term.

Corona, California: Three councilmen have four-year terms, two have two-year terms.

Corvallis, Oregon: In 1940, three councilmen will be selected for six-year terms, three for four-year terms, and three for two-year terms. Thereafter, three councilmen will be elected every two years for six-year terms.

Crookston, Minnesota: The councilman-at-large has a four-year term.

Danville, Kentucky: Council may select any citizen as mayor, and he may vote in case of a tie.

Duncan, Oklahoma: Five councilmen are elected, one of whom is selected by the council as mayor, after which he may vote only in a tie.

Dunellen, New Jersey: The sewage disposal plant is owned and operated jointly with Plainfield and North Plainfield.

East Detroit, Michigan: The city owns the water distribution system only.

East Rutherford, New Jersey: The sewage disposal plant is owned jointly with the cities of Carlstadt and Rutherford.

Fairbury, Nebraska: The airport is operated jointly with the chamber of commerce.

Grand Haven, Michigan: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a one-year term.

Greenville, North Carolina: The port facilities are operated jointly with Pitt County.

GREENVILLE, OHIO: The cemetery is operated jointly with the township.

HANFORD, CALIFORNIA: One councilman is selected by the council as mayor, after which he may vote only in a tie.

HAVERSTRAW, NEW YORK: Two councilmen have four-year terms, two have two-year terms.

HENDERSONVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA: The airport is partially owned by the city.

HICKORY, NORTH CAROLINA: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a one-year term.

HOUMA, LOUISIANA: The airport is only partially owned by the city.

INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINNESOTA: The city owns the water distribution system only.

KELSO, WASHINGTON: Four councilmen have two-year terms, three have four-year terms.

KENT, OHIO: The cemetery is operated jointly with Franklin Township.

LARAMIE, WYOMING: The airport is owned jointly with the county and leased to a private operator.

LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO: Five councilmen are elected, one of whom is selected by the council as mayor, after which he may vote only in a tie.

LEXINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS: The city owns the water distribution system only.

LOCKLAND, OHIO: The city owns the water distribution system only.

LONGVIEW, TEXAS: This city reports an estimated population of 20,000 as of 1937.

LUDINGTON, MICHIGAN: Five councilmen have two-year terms, three have three-year terms.

MACOMB, ILLINOIS: Some councilmen have four-year terms, some have two-year terms.

MADISON, NEW JERSEY: The sewage disposal plant is operated jointly with the borough of Chatham.

MADISONVILLE, KENTUCKY: Council may select any citizen as mayor, and he may vote in case of a tie.

MARTINEZ, CALIFORNIA: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

MECHANICVILLE, NEW YORK: Three commissioners have two-year terms, two have four-year terms. Two receive $500, one receives $750, one receives $2,000, and one receives $2,200.

MERCED, CALIFORNIA: One councilman is selected by the council as mayor, after which he may vote only in a tie.

MEXIA, TEXAS: One commissioner is selected by the council as mayor, after which he may vote only in a tie.

MIAMI, ARIZONA: Seven councilmen are elected, one of whom is selected by the council as mayor, after which he may vote only in a tie.

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA: Four councilmen have four-year terms, three have two-year terms. The city owns the water distribution system only.

MONTAGUE, MASSACHUSETTS: The bus system is owned jointly with Greenfield.

MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

MURRAY, UTAH: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a two-year term.

NORMAN, OKLAHOMA: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

NORTH CHICAGO, ILLINOIS: Councilmen receive an additional $120 per year as member of Board of Local Improvements.

NORTH PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY: The sewage disposal plant is owned and operated jointly with Plainfield and Dunellen.

OREGON CITY, OREGON: One commissioner is selected by the council as mayor, after which he may vote only in a tie.

OWATONNA, MINNESOTA: The five councilmen elected by wards have two-year terms, the two elected at large have four-year terms.

PACIFIC GROVE, CALIFORNIA: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

PETOSKEY, MICHIGAN: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a one-year term.

PROSPECT PARK, NEW JERSEY: The city owns the water distribution system only.

PUYALLUP, WASHINGTON: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

ROSELLE PARK, NEW JERSEY: The sewage disposal plant is owned and operated by the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting of which the city is a part owner.

ROSEVILLE, CALIFORNIA: The city owns the water distribution system only.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

SAYREVILLE, NEW JERSEY: The city owns the water distribution system only.

STURGIS, MICHIGAN: The commissioner-at-large has a one-year term.

TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA: Three councilmen have four-year terms, two have two-year terms.

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a two-year term.

VAN WERT, OHIO: The cemetery is owned and operated jointly with the township.

VENTNOR, NEW JERSEY: The city owns the water distribution system only.

VERONA, NEW JERSEY: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

VISALIA, CALIFORNIA: The cemetery is only partially owned by the city.

WADSWORTH, OHIO: The cemetery is operated jointly with the township.

WILDWOOD, NEW JERSEY: Port facilities are maintained for pleasure craft only.

WINFIELD, KANSAS: Some commissioners have four-year terms, and some have two-year terms.

YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a one-year term.

State Municipal Leagues

By Earl D. Mallery

Executive Director, American Municipal Association, Chicago

SINCE most state legislatures were in session during 1939, legislative programs were given major emphasis by state municipal leagues during the year. A review of the individual league activities reveals that their legislative "batting average" was remarkably good. Most measures opposed by city officials were defeated, and a large proportion of league-sponsored bills were enacted. Although legislative measures of concern to cities were too varied to be summarized here, it is interesting to note that municipal sharing of state-collected revenues was the most common subject in the leagues' legislative programs.

Participation in in-service training activities for municipal officials and employees continues to hold a dominant position in the service programs of many leagues. In some cases the league itself sponsors these training programs, while in other cases it co-operates with state boards of vocational education, colleges or universities, and other agencies in making the training available. Training for police and fire officers continues to be the most widespread, but finance officers, assessors, utility employees, and others are being brought into the programs in some states. The use of itinerant instructors to make training services more easily accessible to local employees gained in favor during the year.

The use of WPA facilities in conducting surveys, codifications, and other "white collar" projects of benefit to municipal governments was popular with the leagues in 1939. Several leagues co-operated with national professional organizations or other agencies in the preparation of manuals, model ordinances, and other aids to good practice.

The publication of magazines, newsletters, and special bulletins is a standard feature of league services, and several leagues published magazines for the first time in 1939. An interesting development in this field was the establishment during the year of *Southern Municipal News,* a magazine published by the North Carolina League of Municipalities in co-operation with the leagues in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

The league movement as a whole gave evidence of new strength in 1939. One new league (South Carolina) was organized during the year, while several other leagues materially increased their membership. The states showing the greatest increases in league membership during the year were Maine, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Missouri.

TABLE III

STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES

Services and activities during 1939 are discussed in the accompanying article. Official journals are listed on page 260. An asterisk (*) indicates part-time league.

State	Name of League	Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized††	Number of Member Cities
Alabama......	Alabama League of Municipalities	207½ Dexter Ave. Montgomery	Ed. E. Reid	1914**	1930	133
Arizona.......	*Arizona Municipal League	City Hall Phoenix	James Girand	1925	1937	34
Arkansas......	Arkansas Municipal League	1126 Donaghey Bldg. Little Rock	William D. Hopson	1917**	1934	100
California.....	League of California Cities	2121 Allston Way Berkeley	Richard Graves	1898	1898	258
Colorado......	Colorado Municipal League	University of Colorado, Boulder	Don C. Sowers	1917**	1923	93
Connecticut....	Connecticut League of Municipalities	258 Henry St. Manchester	....	1935	1935	84
Florida........	Florida League of Municipalities	Barnett Bank Bldg., Jacksonville	E. P. Owen	1922	1922	70
Georgia.......	*Georgia Municipal Association	Ansley Hotel Atlanta	Zach Arnold	1916	1934	131
Idaho.........	*Idaho Municipal Officers' Association	Emmett	George C. Huebener	1918**	....	....
Illinois........	Illinois Municipal League	500 E. Capitol Ave., Springfield	A. D. McLarty	1899	1914	700
Indiana.......	Indiana Municipal League	City Hall Indianapolis	W. Vincent Youkey	1891	1899	120
Iowa..........	League of Iowa Municipalities	Marshalltown	Frank G. Pierce	1898	1898	806
Kansas........	League of Kansas Municipalities	Fraser Hall Lawrence	John G. Stutz	1910	1910	536
Kentucky......	Kentucky Municipal League	University of Kentucky, Lexington	Carl B. Wachs	1929	1929	144
Louisiana.....	Louisiana State Conference of Mayors	Box 1574 Shreveport	Leon Booth	1935	1937	68
Maine........	Maine Municipal Association	97 Water Street Hallowell	James M. Jackson	1936	1936	228
Maryland......	*Maryland Municipal League	5 Pershing Ave. Brentwood P. O.	John N. Torvestad	1937	....	....
Michigan......	Michigan Municipal League	205 South State Ann Arbor	Herbert A. Olson	1899	1927	231
Minnesota.....	League of Minnesota Municipalities	University of Minn. Minneapolis	C. C. Ludwig	1903	1913	360
Mississippi.....	Mississippi Municipal League	610 Old Merchants Bank Building Jackson	C. D. Ross (State Manager)	1918**	1936	80
Missouri.......	Missouri Municipal League	Guitar Building Columbia	George A. Spencer	1914	1927	196

TABLE III.—STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES—Continued

State	Name of League	Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized††	Number of Member Cities
Montana......	*Montana Municipal League	519 Birch St. Anaconda	M. J. Mee	1910	....	68
Nebraska......	League of Nebraska Municipalities	311 Richard Block Lincoln	C. E. Beals	1910	1910	310
New Jersey....	New Jersey State League of Municipalities	Trenton Trust Bldg. Trenton	S. S. Kenworthy	1915	1915	345
New Mexico...	*New Mexico Municipal League	City Hall Santa Fe	C. R. McIntosh	1915	....	....
New York.....	N. Y. State Conference of Mayors	City Hall Albany	William P. Capes	1910	1910	152
North Carolina.	North Carolina League of Municipalities	Raleigh Bldg., Raleigh	Patrick Healy, Jr.	1908	1922	193
North Dakota..	League of North Dakota Municipalities	City Hall Bismarck	M. H. Atkinson	1912	1927	137
Ohio..........	*Ohio League of Municipalities	City Hall Dayton	E. E. Hagerman President	1912	....	....
Oklahoma.....	Oklahoma Municipal League	Kingkade Hotel Oklahoma City	F. C. Higginbotham	1913	1913	120
Oregon........	League of Oregon Cities	University of Oregon Eugene	William Hall (Acting Director)	1913	1933	140
Pennsylvania ..	Pa. State Association of Boroughs (a)	State College	H. F. Alderfer (a) Secretary	1900	1936	371
Pennsylvania ..	Pa. League of Third Class Cities (b)		(b) Director of Publications			44
South Carolina.	Municipal Association of South Carolina	1214 College St. Columbia	J. N. Caldwell	1936	1939	18
South Dakota..	League of South Dakota Municipalities	Union Building Vermillion	A. E. Mead	1925	1935	185
Tennessee.....	*Tennessee Municipal League	Hermitage Hote Nashville	John W. Harton	1913	....	....
Texas.........	League of Texas Municipalities	2220 Guadalupe Austin	E. E. McAdams	1913	1925	310
Utah..........	Utah Municipal League	Public Safety Building Salt Lake City	Tom McCoy	1907	....	129
Virginia.......	League of Virginia Municipalities	Travelers Bldg., Richmond	Morton L. Wallerstein	1905	1921	134
Washington....	Assoc. of Washington Cities	University of Wash. Seattle	Chester Biesen	1910	1910	152
West Virginia..	West Virginia League of Municipalities	Hinton	Hume K. Nowlan	1917	1935	133
Wisconsin.....	League of Wisconsin Municipalities	30 East Johnson St. Madison	Frederick N. MacMillin	1898	1900	396
Wyoming......	*League of Wyoming Municipalities	Laramie	G. R. McConnell	....	....	....

† The date in this column refers in most instances to the beginning of a loosely knit organization of cities on a corporate basis for the purpose of presenting municipal problems before the legislature.

†† This date is the year when an active service organization, as now known, was established.

** Approximate date.

NOTE: According to the records of the American Municipal Association, there are 11 *active* leagues with uninterrupted existence: California, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Virginia.

ALABAMA—133 Members

The Alabama League of Municipalities sponsored and secured the passage during 1939 of the following legislative program: (1) increasing the municipalities' share of the state-administered automobile registration tax from 20 to 30 per cent; (2) providing an additional fund of $200,000 from state stores liquor profits for distribution to municipalities on a population basis; (3) increasing the municipal share of the financial institutions tax from 25 to 50 per cent; and (4) allocating annually to the municipalities on a population basis $125,000 from the state-county gasoline tax.

Fire and police training schools were sponsored jointly by the State Department of Education, Division of Vocational Training, and the League. The fire training program covers 25 local departments and will include in 1940 a full-time itinerant instructor. A full-time itinerant supervisor of police instruction was provided in 1939 and local police schools have increased from six to twenty in number. All funds for these educational purposes have been provided from state and federal sources. The budget of the state board of education for these purposes during 1940 is about $25,000.

Titles of League reports issued during the year 1939 are: *Federal Taxation of Other Governments; Provisions for Fire Service Beyond Corporate Limits of Various Alabama Municipalities; Salaries and Working Conditions of Policemen; Garbage Collection Practices in Municipalities; Use of Private Automobiles by Municipal Employees on Municipal Business; Charges of Municipal Ownership Cities for Electric Connections to Premises of Customers.*

Plans are being developed for a municipal ordinance codification service by the League in co-operation with WPA. A survey of unemployment is also being undertaken by a special League committee. The League at its annual conference in June, 1939, adopted resolutions opposing restrictions on local self-government and favoring increased municipal sharing in certain state-collected taxes. The state planning commission and the League will develop jointly in 1940 a zoning manual for small cities and lend assistance to cities desiring to modernize their building codes. A special committee will develop a uniform traffic ordinance and a series of short courses for municipal finance officers and for policy-determining municipal officials will be conducted.

ARIZONA—34 Members

The Arizona Municipal League sponsored in 1939 a municipal housing act conforming to USHA standards and a law amending the existing minimum wage law by transferring its administration from the state highway commission to a special minimum wage board. The League opposed a referendum placing municipally owned utilities under the jurisdiction of the state corporation commission and will continue its opposition pending the general election when this matter will be determined by popular vote.

The League sponsored jointly with the University of Arizona a police training school (attendance 150). No fees were charged. Federal agencies (FBI, Immigration Service, Narcotic Service, Secret Service, United States Post Office, etc.) contributed instructors, but no federal money was received.

For the first seven months of 1939 the League published biweekly its mimeographed *Municipalities News,* and beginning in August its printed monthly magazine, *Arizona Municipalities*. Legislative bulletins were issued at intervals during the legislative session. Co-operative purchasing and legal consulting services were inaugurated during the year.

Resolutions adopted at the annual conference included: (1) authorizing the appointment of a special committee to prepare legislation providing for municipal sharing on a fair basis of state gasoline tax proceeds; (2) endorsing the establishment of the merit system for police departments and recommending that higher educational institutions of the state provide police training. The League program for 1940 also contemplates an initiated measure to provide replacement revenue for municipalities, in the event that the homestead tax exemption should be approved.

ARKANSAS—100 MEMBERS

THE Arkansas Municipal League in 1939 sponsored legislation providing (1) for municipal sharing of state-collected gasoline tax revenues, and (2) for changing the time of filing mayor's reports. Measure (1) was adopted by the legislature but vetoed by the governor, while measure (2) became law. Training schools for firemen, mayors, clerks and aldermen, and water and sewage plant operators were conducted in co-operation with other organizations under the George-Deen Act. During 1939 the League developed a suggested uniform traffic ordinance and ordinances on the regulation and taxation of taxicabs, taxing itinerant photographers, weed and trash removal, taxation of coin-operated amusement devices, and leasing city prisoners to county farms.

The League magazine, *Arkansas Municipalities,* discontinued publication in June, 1939, when it was merged with the *Southern Municipal News*. Titles of reports published in 1939 included *Outside Fire Service, When is a Peddler a Peddler, Electric Rates in Arkansas,* and *Five Years of Municipal Progress*. League personnel service for recruiting firemen and other city employees was supplied for the first time in one city.

The League program for 1940 includes (1) a campaign for improved property assessment methods; (2) sponsorship of a statewide WPA ordinance recodification project; (3) fire hose co-operative purchasing service; (4) co-operative magazine service and publication of periodical informational bulletins; (5) investigation of fire insurance on municipally owned buildings; (6) development of League program and policy for the 1941 legislative session.

CALIFORNIA—258 MEMBERS

BY ACTION of the annual League conference of 1939 the name of the League was changed from League of California Municipalities to League of California Cities. All of the following measures sponsored by the League during 1939 were enacted into law: (1) legalizing the use of parking tags without acknowledging signatures of car drivers; (2) regulating sale and use of fireworks and prohibiting sale of dangerous fireworks; (3) proposing state constitutional amendment permitting direct grant of state revenues to cities for general city purposes; and (4) providing a series of amendments of the state employees' retirement act to permit cities to join the state system by individual city contract between the city and the state retirement board.

In matters of public service training the League continued its co-operation in an extensive program of the California State Department of Education. In addition to positions previously established for development of police and fire training, the state department of education created a general state supervisorship of public service training.

Publication of the League magazine, *Western City*, was continued, the magazine serving also as the official publication of five other state leagues. Reports on *Budgeting for California Municipalities, Manual of Accounting Procedures for California Municipalities, Suggested Form of City Tax Ordinance,* and *Finality of Zoning Variance Determinations,* were issued. Bulletins included: (1) *Legislative* (during the session of the legislature); (2) *Peace Officers' News Letter;* (3) *General League News Letter;* and (4) *Public Utilities Bulletin.* The *General League News Letter* was a new League service begun in 1939.

The League is planning a local government survey which may require either WPA or NYA assistance. A new League committee on taxation has been established, with consulting service by the University of California, to evaluate the California state tax structure with special reference to its municipal implications and to the effects of new tax proposals. A new League committee on insurance will co-operate with the California State Association of Insurance Agents in developing a model program of municipal insurance providing adequate coverage at minimum cost under existing rate schedules. The question of premium reductions will be taken up subsequently, in the light of conclusions resulting from the first part of the committee program.

COLORADO—93 MEMBERS

THE Colorado Municipal League sponsored six legislative measures, and the two enacted were: (1) an optional civil service law permitting establishment by ordinance of the merit system for firemen and policemen, and (2) authorizing cities to avail themselves of the federal bankruptcy act as a method of attacking the delinquent special assessment situation. Police training was conducted in 19 zone schools under an itinerant instructor whose salary and traveling expenses were paid by the state board of vocational education. Fire instruction was conducted by a full-time itinerant instructor, traveling to each municipality and with salary and expenses paid by the State Board. In each instance George-Deen Act funds were obtained.

The League continued to publish its monthly magazine, *Colorado Municipalities,* and also issued reports, entitled *Civic Survey, Directory of Officials of Second-Class Cities,* and a suggested *Civil Service Ordinance for Colorado Cities.* A new legal advisory service was inaugurated through retainer by the League of a Denver law firm for that purpose. Resolutions adopted at the annual conference included: (1) provision for a general League survey and report on all types of insurance premiums paid by municipalities; (2) favoring a state-wide referendum to clarify and determine the allocation of state income tax proceeds; (3) opposing any and all tax increases; and (4) endorsing extension of League services to include assistance in codifying municipal ordinances, collection and distribution of uniform suggested ordinance forms, assistance in drafting ordinances, collection and distribution of legal briefs on municipal law cases. The League in 1940 will conduct a municipal insurance survey and will campaign to have state income tax proceeds legally designated in replacement of the general property tax.

CONNECTICUT

THE secretary of the Connecticut League of Municipalities resigned July 1, 1939, and the business of the League appears to be at a standstill. Renewed activity must await the selection of a successor.

FLORIDA—70 MEMBERS

ACTIVITIES of the Florida League of Municipalities are largely confined to an annual conference and a biennial legislative program. The state legislature adopted a resolution providing for the submission at the November, 1940, general election of a measure prohibiting the levy after 1940 of state ad valorem taxes on real and personal property. This would take the state out of the ad valorem tax field and leave it to local governments. Among other enacted measures considered favorable to cities were those which would: (1) empower municipalities to establish and enforce zoning regulations; (2) create zoning authorities; (3) give the power of condemnation to housing authorities; (4) make housing authority bonds legal investments and security for public, fiduciary, and private funds and deposits; and (5) provide for creation and maintenance of certain firemen's relief and pension funds by a 1 per cent municipal excise tax on gross premiums of fire and tornado insurance companies on property within municipal limits, to be offset against the corresponding state excise tax and to be collectible and distributed by the state.

GEORGIA

EXCEPT for its participation by furnishing news items for the *Southern Municipal News,* published by the North Carolina League of Municipalities, the Georgia Municipal League has not broadened its activity over its 1938 program.

ILLINOIS—700 MEMBERS

IN ADDITION to the legislative objectives (1) to (11) mentioned in THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1939, pp. 130-31, the Illinois Municipal League sponsored legislation (12) to protect municipal well-water supplies; (13) to authorize municipalities to accept approved assessment bonds in redemption of forfeited special assessments; and (14) authorizing townships to use relief funds for the purchase of materials for city WPA projects. Municipal legislation enacted, reviewed in the *Illinois Municipal Review* for August and October, 1939, included provisions for codification of municipal statutes, for the creation of a state commission to study local revenue problems, and for establishment and operation of a municipal pension system. The 2 per cent fire department tax act of 1895 was amended to require foreign fire insurance companies to pay this tax to fire protection districts as well as to cities and villages. A measure placing control of municipal utilities in the Illinois Commerce Commission was defeated.

Besides publishing the monthly *Illinois Municipal Review,* the League issued bulletins on foreclosure proceedings as to delinquent special assessments and on rights of municipalities (in counties under 500,000 population) to collect penalties on delinquent special assessments. Resolutions adopted by the annual conference included: (1) endorsement of proposed legislation permitting cities to establish park boards; (2) endorsing legislation permitting adoption of municipal building codes by reference; (3) recommending extension to solicitors and canvassers of municipal power to regulate hawkers and peddlers; (4) authorizing the League to institute a test case on municipal powers in collecting delinquent special assessment taxes. The 1940 program of the League includes development of a legislative program for 1941 by a series of 12 regional meetings.

INDIANA

Objectives of the Indiana Municipal League, as mentioned in the 1939 Year Book, continue to be centered on the three objectives of municipal home rule, increased municipal sharing in state-collected revenues, and revision of state laws relating to municipalities. After an interval extending from December, 1938, to September, 1939, both inclusive, publication of the League monthly magazine, *Hoosier Municipalities,* was resumed.

IOWA—806 Members

The League of Iowa Municipalities supported the following legislation which was enacted: (1) giving cities and towns the option to employ private, rather than state, auditors; (2) permitting cities and towns to finance through revenue bonds, the acquisition and improvement of sewage disposal plants, wharves, docks and piers; (3) authorizing outside fire service by municipalities; authorizing acquisition of fire equipment by townships, or joint acquisition by townships, cities, and towns; (4) permitting towns, as well as cities, to zone for residential purposes.

Training courses for firemen and sewage plant operators were conducted by Iowa State College, with League endorsement; and for policemen by the University of Iowa, with the endorsement of the League.

The League actively participated in court proceedings against the state tax commission to secure equalization of assessment and taxation of property. Resolutions adopted by the annual League conference: (1) endorsed preparation and presentation by the League to the next legislature of a constitutional amendment providing municipal home rule, and (2) endorsed the principle of increased legislative control of appointive state administrative boards, commissions, and officials.

KANSAS—536 Members

The only legislation sponsored by the League of Kansas Municipalities in 1939 authorized political subdivisions of the state to subscribe to the League monthly magazine, *Kansas Government Journal,* and to co-operate with the Journal in the compilation of governmental information. The League directly sponsored training schools in budget-making, accounting, and city planning. Police and fire training schools, now under League sponsorship, were conducted with both federal and state aid. No fees were charged in any school.

Kansas Government Journal was the original vehicle of publication of all material released by the League during 1939, except the biennial *Kansas Directory of Public Officials*. Reprints of city-owned utility operating statistics, social welfare statistics, material on the county unit road system, and the *Tax Rate Book* were also issued. Sole new League service, beginning in November, 1939, was publication of the Governmental Calendar. Its usefulness in proportion to cost is being tested.

The program for 1940 will be confined to the development and improvement of existing services. Significant evidences of the prestige of the League were its employment (1) to prepare an authoritative, condensed report on histories of defalcations on the part of four Kansas political subdivisions, and (2) to make for a well-known investors' service special reports on the fiscal position of certain Kansas municipalities.

Suggested ordinance forms prepared by the League during 1939 were concerned with electric plant regulations, standard plumbing ordinance and forms, and condemnation proceedings. These ordinances are loaned without charge to cities and to other state leagues of municipalities.

KENTUCKY—144 MEMBERS

A FIVE-DAY police school, jointly sponsored by the University of Kentucky and the Kentucky State Safety Commission, was conducted without federal aid. Publication of *The Kentucky City,* quarterly magazine of the League, continued throughout the year and was supplemented from October by a section in *Southern Municipal News,* joint monthly publication of several state leagues. Bulletins were published on: (1) procedure for public-service company assessments; (2) suggested forms of petition, resolution, and ordinance required to order street improvements when assessment plan is used on WPA projects; (3) suggested form of ordinance to establish a city planning commission; (4) suggested codification of ordinances for fifth-class cities; (5) charter outlines for fifth- and sixth-class cities, respectively. Consulting service in planning and zoning was inaugurated during the year in co-operation with the American Society of Planning Officials by a series of regional meetings.

Resolutions of the annual conference adopted a dues schedule designed to increase League income from that source by 25 per cent and also set up a League legislative program for 1940. This program includes proposed legislation as follows: (1) providing that 20 per cent of state gasoline tax proceeds shall be allocated and paid quarterly to cities and towns on basis of population; (2) providing for allocation to cities of origin of all state automobile license fees; (3) exempting municipalities from state gas tax for governmental purposes; (4) providing for return to the cities of a portion of the state utility tax; (5) providing for notification within 90 days of the occurrence of damage claims against cities; (6) providing for acquisition, construction, improvement and maintenance of revenue-producing public works by incorporated places and for financing thereof by revenue bonds; and (7) authorizing the establishment of park police by first-class cities. This program was discussed at 12 regional meetings held during November and December, 1939. A municipal insurance survey will be conducted by the League during 1940.

LOUISIANA—68 MEMBERS

THE Louisiana State Conference of Mayors and Municipal Officials co-operated with Louisiana State University in giving a short training course for municipal finance officers. Resolutions adopted by the second annual meeting of the Conference included the following subjects: (1) requesting allocation to towns and cities for street maintenance of a suitable proportion of state- and parish-collected gasoline tax proceeds; (2) endorsing municipal exemption from state gasoline taxes; (3) endorsing revision of existing law to permit supplementary assessment of newcomers after completion of assessment rolls; (4) endorsing establishment of a deadline date after which the state tax commission may not revise assessed valuations; (5) endorsing municipal exemption from state sales taxes on materials and equipment used solely in municipal operations, not including proprietary municipal utility purchases.

MAINE—228 MEMBERS

LEGISLATION sponsored by the Maine Municipal Association in 1939 and enacted included: (1) authorizing the use of state highway funds on municipal streets and bridges for matching federal funds applied to like purpose; (2) requiring corporate surety bonds for municipal officials, unless local personal bondsmen submit acceptable financial statements; (3) authorizing supplementary assessment by local assessors of property erroneously or illegally omitted from taxation during five immediately preceding years, at the tax rate of the years in question; (4) requiring presentation of poll tax receipt or evidence of poll tax exemption as a condition precedent to issuance of motor operator's license; (5) providing for payment by trustees, executors, administrators, receivers, of deceased or bankrupt persons of unpaid personal property taxes after funeral expenses, widow's and children's allowance, etc., and making such trustees, etc., personally liable in event of failure to pay; and (6) clarifying tax exemption of benevolent and charitable institutions to apply only to property strictly devoted to such purposes.

A new monthly magazine, *The New England Townsman,* was published beginning in January, 1939, and 15 legislative bulletins and a general statement of the legislative program of the Association were issued. *A Zoning Manual for Maine Towns* was prepared in 1939 with the co-operation of Bowdoin College Bureau for Research in Municipal Government, and a completely revised edition of *Town Meeting Handbook* was issued. Manuals for tax collectors and for overseers of the poor are being prepared and will be published during 1940.

MICHIGAN—231 MEMBERS

MICHIGAN Municipal League sponsored or supported during 1939 the following legislation which became law: (1) entitling villages, as well as cities, to share in state severance taxes on oil and gas; (2) allocating proceeds of state-collected intangibles tax proceeds, one-third to state, two-thirds to counties and cities, on a population basis; (3) authorizing municipalities to impress upon property, liens for unpaid water bills; (4) providing extensive amendments of the state housing code, making house trailers and tents subject to the act; (5) providing for financing of automobile parking lots under the revenue bond act of 1933; (6) providing for municipal sharing in state drivers' license receipts to offset increased costs of examinations by police departments; (7) giving cities greater control of billboards; and (8) prohibiting resubmission of defeated charter amendments until after two years. The League successfully opposed measures which would have decreased firemen's working hours, extended supervisory powers of the state board of health over municipal water works and sewage disposal operations, provided a $5,000 homestead tax exemption, and provided mandatory minimum and maximum salaries for all policemen and firemen in cities over 7,500 population.

The League in-service training service operated under definite contracts-in-aid under George-Deen Act procedure, in eleven cities, and offered police, fire, water and sewage operators, assessors, and park employees courses, among others, to a total of about 850 enrollees. Co-sponsors included various city police and fire departments, Wayne University, and the University of Michigan. Additional courses, not under contracts-in-aid, for assessors, police and sheriffs, were offered to about 200 persons and with similar sponsorship.

Besides publishing the monthly *Michigan Municipal Review;* the *Twelfth Annual Directory of Michigan Municipal Officials;* and a bulletin on *Assessed Valuations, Tax Rates, Levies, Collections and Miscellaneous Receipts in 1938,* the League issued periodical legislative bulletins and letters. A Municipal Clerks' Association was organized late in the year as a functional group within the League.

Resolutions by the annual conference included: (1) endorsement of additional municipal mapping projects and studies by the state planning commission; (2) advocating revision of allocation of highway revenues; (3) endorsing the principle of municipal home rule and inaugurating an active campaign to eliminate invasions thereof;

(4) condemning legislation requiring state licensing of municipally owned and operated electric and gas utilities and imposing excise taxation on sales of such utilities.

Advisory charter drafting service was rendered by the League in four instances. A suggested "water lien" ordinance, supplementary to the League water administration ordinance of 1936, was prepared. Copies of 655 ordinances were loaned or presented without charge to 198 municipalities which had specially requested them during 1939.

The League personnel service to municipalities has been extended in selected instances to states other than Michigan, with the co-operation of the respective Leagues concerned. During 1940 the League will publish an information bulletin on zoning and planning, which will be in effect a manual on that subject.

MINNESOTA—360 MEMBERS

MAJOR proposed legislation sponsored by the League of Minnesota Municipalities and enacted included the following subjects: (1) state constitutional amendment changing procedure for adoption or amendment of home rule city charters (subject to referendum vote); (2) establishing two- instead of one-year term for village council presidents; (3) state traffic code amendments and drivers' license act; (4) providing uniform closing hours for sale of both beer and liquor. There were 22 other sponsored items, making a total of 26, nine of which became law.

Short training courses for waterworks and sewage plant operators, plumbing inspectors, milk sanitarians, assessors, and firemen were conducted by the League in co-operation with the Center for Continuation Study of the University of Minnesota and without federal aid. The milk sanitarians' school was additionally co-sponsored by the federal and Minnesota health departments and was centered on administration of the Public Health Service uniform milk code.

Publication of the League monthly magazine, *Minnesota Municipalities,* was continued, and *The Minnesota Year Book, 1939* (now issued every two years), and bulletins on *Village Election Procedure* and a suggested *Traffic Ordinance* were published. The League program for 1940 contemplates a series of radio broadcasts on municipal subjects; the development in co-operation with the state examiner of accounts of a municipal accounting manual and the issuance of a manual for village clerks. The League is also preparing a revision of its model gas and electric franchises and a disaster preparedness manual.

MISSISSIPPI—80 MEMBERS

THE Mississippi Municipal Association co-operates with Leagues of other southern states in the publication of *Southern Municipal News.* An annual report is issued, and a monthly informational bulletin was started in November, 1938. Resolutions adopted by the annual conference included: (1) endorsement of legislation exempting cities from paying the state gasoline and fuel oil tax; (2) advocating that proceeds of delinquent real estate tax sales by the state shall be allocated to the respective municipalities on account of delinquent municipal taxes; (3) advocating legislation requiring county sheriffs and tax collectors to obtain proof of payment of municipal ad valorem motor vehicle taxes before issuing motor vehicle licenses; (4) advocating legislation providing complete homestead tax exemption and in lieu thereof a compensatory sales tax increase, distributable one-third to the state and one-third each to the respective counties and cities of origin. The 1940 program of the Association will include a campaign to realize the legislative objectives described above and in general to oppose centralization of governmental authority in the state.

MISSOURI—196 MEMBERS

DURING 1939 the Missouri Municipal League sponsored or supported proposed legislation dealing with the following matters: (1) increasing the terms of office of councilmen of third-class cities; (2) providing third- and fourth-class cities with the option of electing certain officials or of appointment by the mayor; (3) increasing municipal liquor license fees; (4) exempting cities from payment of state sales taxes; (5) providing for the destruction of obsolete municipal records after 10 years; and (6) permitting cities to issue special tax bills for sidewalk, curb, and street construction when supplemented by state or federal aid.

During the past year the League successfully participated in two court actions: (1) defining the detail required in the publication of municipal financial statements so as to avoid excessive costs of publication; and (2) avoiding the imposition of municipal liability for damages on account of accidents in connection with traffic markers placed on the surfaces of municipal streets. The League distributed mimeographed reports on *Licensing and Regulating Itinerant Merchants, Solicitors, Canvassers, Hawkers, and Peddlers,* and on *Enacting Valid Ordinances* (dealing with publication). A report on *Fire and Police Data in Cities of 8,000 to 75,000 Population* was published in the *Missouri Municipal Review* for July, 1939.

MONTANA—68 MEMBERS

SUBSEQUENTLY enacted legislation, which was sponsored or supported by the Montana Municipal League in 1939, related to 15 different subjects, of which the more important were: (1) authorization of municipalities to issue revenue bonds to finance revenue-producing municipal undertakings; (2) permitting the use of so-called "band concert" tax levy proceeds for general public recreational purposes; (3) permitting the disposal of obsolete public records and the transfer of funds in dormant special assessment accounts to the general fund; (4) permitting municipalities to invest sinking funds in other appropriate public obligations; (5) permitting municipalities under certain agreements with bondholders to take bankruptcy action. The League successfully opposed the passage of legislation which would have required printing of city council minutes, raised state auditors' fees in cities owning utilities, arbitrarily raised police salaries in second-class cities to equal those in first-class cities, required operation of municipal water plants in first- and second-class cities by a separate council-appointed commission, and made it mandatory to appoint police chiefs from within the department in all cases. The League in 1939 began an ordinance codification service.

NEBRASKA—310 MEMBERS

AMONG the measures sponsored or supported by the League of Nebraska Municipalities and enacted into law were those: (1) authorizing cities and villages to finance purchase and construction of water and gas plants by issuing revenue bonds; (2) empowering cities and villages to accumulate funds for the future acquisition or construction of necessary public improvements; (3) making delinquent taxes and special assessments a first lien on the proceeds of fire, lightning, windstorm, cyclone and tornado insurance; (4) extending the power of eminent domain to villages as well as to first- and second-class cities, for acquirement by condemnation of water, electric, gas, and heating utilities; (5) authorizing public power and irrigation districts to sell electric plants and distribution systems, in whole or in part, to cities and villages; (6) authorizing second-class cities and villages to regulate electric rates of both public and private utilities; (7) authorizing counties, cities, and villages to levy two special annual taxes for 1939 and 1940, respectively, for relief purposes; (8) providing that petitioners for local improvement bond elections shall post a bond reimbursing the local jurisdiction for the election expenses, in event the proposition submitted fails to receive 60 per cent of the vote cast in the election; (9) requiring treasurers in cities under 25,000 population to transfer to the fire department the proceeds of the annual fire insurance company tax; (10) authorizing municipalities of 5,000 to 25,000 population to establish classified merit systems of employment; (11) empowering cities and villages to regulate radio interference; (12) providing for establishment of rural fire protection districts.

Police training schools were conducted under League sponsorship with FBI assistance. A new ordinance revision service with WPA assistance was established by the League, with the co-sponsorship of the University of Nebraska. In 1940 the League program contemplates 10 police schools, five one-day and one three-day fire schools, 15 regional meetings, opposition to proposed constitutional tax limitation, a radio broadcast program on municipal subjects, continuation of the ordinance revision service, a compilation of tax revenue sources and a breakdown of municipal expenditures.

NEW JERSEY—345 Members

The New Jersey State League of Municipalities issued weekly legislative bulletins relating to bills introduced and actions thereon while the legislature was in session. Sponsored measures which became law provided for receivership of rents in connection with delinquent taxes; for the payment of delinquent taxes and assessments on an installment basis spread over a period of five years, applicable only upon the payment of current taxes; and for the costs of direct relief to be paid on the collective basis of 75 per cent by the state and 25 per cent by the municipalities. A training course for municipal finance officers was held weekly during a period of 10 weeks with schools located in Newark and Camden and with an enrollment of 185. At the annual conference (attendance 1,700) the principal subjects of discussion were: war pressures on the democratic process, taxation, and protection of municipal bank deposits. Three regional meetings were held at which legislation was discussed, especially the problem of public relief. The League secured publication in more than two-thirds of the weekly newspapers of the state of its weekly article, "Municipal Topics." A weekly radio program, entitled "New Jersey Municipal Government," was prepared by the League and broadcast during the first half of the year. Over one hundred high schools made this broadcast a part of their curriculums and the broadcasting station adopted it as one of its own special features. This publicity is proving very valuable in developing public opinion in support of measures advocated by the League. *New Jersey Municipalities,* the official magazine of the League, was published throughout the year.

NEW YORK—152 Members

The New York State Conference of Mayors endorsed 83 proposed legislative measures of 294 which it considered. Of these 83 bills, 46 were enacted. Only two measures of 82 opposed by the Conference became law. Endorsed and enacted legislation included measures: (1) providing for revised financial provisions of the state municipal code; (2) providing simplified procedure for tax-lien foreclosures; (3) compromising and cancelling delinquent taxes and penalties; (4) revising provisions for municipal home rule; (5) repealing the optional city government law; (6) making term of office of village police justices the same as that of other village officials; (7) delegating power to regulate traffic; and (8) creating a commission to study extension of civil service to villages.

Through its special Municipal Training Institute, the Conference co-operated with the New York State Bureau of Public Service Training in operating 19 fire schools, 12 police schools, 4 schools for sewage disposal plant operators and two each for the following groups: food inspectors, planning officials, weights and measures officials, milk inspectors, and water superintendents. The total attendance was about 16,500, an increase of 12 per cent over the preceding year. Federal aid was received.

Resolutions adopted by the annual meeting of the Conference included: (1) an invitation to the state bar association to join in a study of the state condemnation law with a view to recommending cost-reducing amendments; (2) inviting the state tax commission, the state bar association, the town officials association and the county officials association to join in a study of priority of tax liens and recommendations thereon; (3) inviting the state tax commission to collaborate with the Conference in the preparation of a model local law regulating sale of tax-delinquent property; (4) providing for a Conference study of existing public housing project operation, including a factual statement; (5) inviting the State Planning Council to join in the preparation of model land subdivision regulations; (6) endorsing the creation of a state commission to investigate methods of review of local assessments used in other states and to make recommendations thereon for the state of New York; (7) offering Conference co-operation to appropriate state agencies for the extension of civil service to villages, for preparation of a home rule law for first-class villages, and in the study of local government finances.

NORTH CAROLINA—193 MEMBERS

THE North Carolina League of Municipalities sponsored or supported in 1939 enacted legislation which provided for an increase in the amount of all state-collected taxes on intangible personal property returned to cities and counties. A retirement law including local employees was passed but included a requirement for local vote to participate. The League opposed and defeated a proposed homestead tax exemption measure.

Short training courses, sponsored by the League in co-operation with the extension division of North Carolina State College, were held at the College for waterworks operators, electric plant operators, street superintendents, building inspectors, and police photographers. No federal aid was received. The format of *Southern Municipal News* (successor to *North Carolina Municipal News* and *Arkansas Municipalities*) has been changed from that of a tabloid-sized newspaper to that of a standard trade paper with a type page of 7 inches by 10 inches. *Southern Municipal News* is now the official publication of the municipal leagues of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Mississippi, and is also serving the leagues of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Reports published during 1939 were: *Insurance Costs and Practices in North Carolina Municipalities; Roster of North Carolina Municipal Officials; Christmas Decorations in North Carolina Cities; Proposed Retirement System for Employees of Cities, Towns, and Counties of North Carolina; Manual for Municipal Election Officials in North Carolina.* The League sponsored WPA projects for codification and indexing of city charters and ordinances, and for installation and operation of a modern police record system.

Resolutions adopted by the annual conference concerned, among other matters: (1) city sharing of state gasoline tax proceeds; (2) allocation to municipalities of 100 per cent of state-collected intangibles tax proceeds; (3) endorsing a petition for repeal of referendum requirement on adoption of the retirement plan. The League program for 1940 contemplates a series of 12 regional meetings, held jointly with the County Commissioners' Association of North Carolina and the North Carolina Municipal Employees' Association to discuss these objectives and also: (4) a proposed state constitutional amendment increasing municipal home rule and avoiding much special local legislation; (5) organized opposition to homestead tax exemption and all other tax exemptions tending to raise local tax rates; (6) opposition to state encroachment on local government revenues. The North Carolina League expects to sponsor additional statewide WPA projects for indexing city council proceedings and for preparation of financial plans for municipal public works programs.

NORTH DAKOTA—137 MEMBERS

LEGISLATION sponsored by the League of North Dakota Municipalities in 1939 and enacted into law included measures: (1) authorizing the issuance of bonds for the joint purpose of constructing waterworks and sewer systems; (2) clarifying the civil service act for cities; (3) authorizing cities over 4,000 to establish police pension systems; and (4) permitting banks to pledge approved assets in lieu of surety bonds as security for public deposits. Various measures providing homestead tax exemption and depriving municipalities of control of hard liquor failed of enactment.

The League promoted a WPA project, sponsored by the state examiner of accounts and the University of North Dakota School of Accounting, for a survey of existing county, city, and village accounting systems, and prepared accounting manuals. A WPA statewide survey of governmental services in the 41 largest municipalities has been completed. Under the supervision of the state attorney general, the League has been carrying on a WPA project for revision and codification of ordinances. Work of this type is in progress or has been completed for the cities of Fargo, Grand Forks, Casselton, Valley City, Bismarck, Hazen, Minot, and New Rockford.

OKLAHOMA—120 MEMBERS

AMONG legislative measures sponsored or supported in 1939 by the Oklahoma Municipal League and enacted into law were the following: (1) apportioning 5 per cent of state gasoline tax proceeds to the municipalities; (2) increasing by 25 per cent the allocation of state motor vehicle fees to municipalities; (3) reapportioning proceeds of delinquent property tax sales to give municipalities an equitable share thereof; (4) authorizing municipal licensing of retail beer sellers; (5) exempting municipalities from liability for damages in connection with outside fire service; (6) revising municipal budget laws. Annual new municipal revenue secured through these measures is estimated at $1.50 per capita of the municipal population.

A three-day training conference of city managers was jointly sponsored by the International City Managers' Association, the United States Office of Education, and the League. Collateral support wherever possible was also given to the training programs of the state department of vocational education. Publication of the League monthly magazine, *Oklahoma Municipal Review*, has been continued. Numerous reports and bulletins were prepared and circulated during the year, and while the legislature was in session weekly legislative bulletins were published. Press releases to all interested newspapers, both daily and weekly, are a regular feature of League activity.

The annual League conference adopted resolutions (1) condemning any measure repealing the state liquor prohibition laws and failing to provide for local option and adequate financing for local enforcement; and (2) reiterating opposition to federal taxation of municipal securities. In line with (1), the League is campaigning against a proposed constitutional amendment which lacks the desired provisions. To facilitate attendance at its regional meetings the League has subdivided its former eight operating districts, which conformed to the state congressional districts, to make 24 districts each with a district vice-president.

OREGON—140 Members

The League of Oregon Cities in 1939 sponsored a measure which became law authorizing cities to establish and contribute to sinking funds in anticipation of public improvements and equipment purchases, and also a resolution which, if approved by the voters, will establish a new base for calculation of the 6 per cent tax increase limitation. A police school (attendance 75) was sponsored jointly by the FBI, the University of Oregon, the Oregon Association of City Police Officers, and the League. No federal aid was received. League publications included a study of state highway revenues and their relationship to municipal finances, periodical news letters and bulletins on *Comparative Tax Rates in Oregon Cities for 1939; Lighting for Night Tennis; Regulation of All-Night Parking on City Streets; Regulation of Food Handlers; Municipal Regulation of Curb Cuts and Service Driveways; Police Department Data for 17 Pacific Northwest Cities and 64 Other Comparable Cities; Local Government Reporting of Federal and State Income Tax Information; Highway Revenues and City Streets; Portland Pension Problems, 1938* (supplement to 1934 report); *Trend of Assessed Value of Taxable Property in Oregon by Class of Property, 1910-1937; Proposed Eugene-Glenwood-Springfield Merger*. The League is developing a series of model ordinances in conjunction with its codification project. The 75,000 ordinances of the city of Portland are being compiled and codified by a staff of 40 persons, working under the auspices of WPA, the Bureau of Municipal Research and Service of the University of Oregon, and the League.

Resolutions adopted by the annual conference: (1) continued prosecution of the League's gasoline tax allocation campaign; (2) provided for study of airport zoning and the development of standards for airport fees and charges; (3) organization of public utilities and public health sections of the League; (4) comprehensive study of organization and financing of state and local governmental activities; (5) study of problems connected with retirement of superannuated public employees.

PENNSYLVANIA—415 Members

Forty-four cities of the third class were members of the League of Cities of the Third Class as of January 1, 1940. As of that date 371 of 935 boroughs were members of the Association of Boroughs. The League of Third Class Cities unsuccessfully opposed continuance of tax abatement legislation. It issued a monthly mimeographed informational bulletin. The Borough Association continued its monthly (except August) *Borough Bulletin*. Under joint sponsorship of the League of Third Class Cities and the Institute of Local Government of Pennsylvania State College an *Assessment Manual for Elected Assessors* was prepared and published. Under the same sponsorship a meeting of municipal finance officers (attendance 170) was held. Two officers of the League served on the advisory committee of the Institute of Public Service and the president of the League also served on the state legislative commission on local government. In 1940 the League plans to establish a permanent office at Harrisburg, to issue a printed monthly magazine, and to provide increased informational and legislative services.

SOUTH CAROLINA—18 Members

The Municipal Association of South Carolina was organized in the fall of 1939 and has been engaged primarily in organizing its services and promoting a membership campaign by active presentation of the advantages of municipal co-operation as developed in other states. A first annual meeting, held after the close of the year, was attended by 190 persons.

SOUTH DAKOTA—185 Members

The League of South Dakota Municipalities in 1939 sponsored or supported the following legislative measures which became law: (1) providing for closing, as common nuisances, of places where liquor laws are violated; (2) permitting cities and towns to compromise special assessment taxes, irrespective of county having taken tax deed; (3) authorizing municipalities to sponsor WPA street improvement projects on petition of 60 per cent of property owners involved; (4) releasing cities from damage liability on account of airports municipally owned but leased for operation by others; (5) providing court procedure for collection of delinquent municipal poll taxes; and (6) making city streets which are connecting links a part of the state highway system. Besides a monthly informational bulletin, the League issued reports on *Survey of Fire Insurance on Municipal Property,* and a *Synopsis of League Activities and Objectives.* A resolution adopted by the annual conference favored the return of a fair share of special taxes to municipalities.

The League program for 1940 contemplates the establishment of training schools for municipal officials with federal aid and a reorganization of the activities of the League legislative committee to deal with the pressing subject of additional municipal revenue sources. The introduction and adoption of a uniform accounting system for small cities and towns is regarded as a major achievement of the League and will continue to be an important element of League activity.

TEXAS—310 Members

Among the measures enacted into law in 1939, the League of Texas Municipalities sponsored or supported the following (1) authorizing the state highway commission to construct and maintain intramunicipal state highway links; (2) providing for publication of ordinances of home-rule cities in accordance with city charter provisions, as distinguished from general law requirements; and (3) providing that cities and certain other political subdivisions may utilize federal laws authorizing debt adjustments with creditors. The League successfully opposed measures which, among other things, would have imposed mandatory discounts for advance payment of taxes, regulated firemen's hours and wages in cities over 10,000 population, required excessively detailed publication of semiannual municipal financial statements, abated delinquent tax penalties, established five-year ad valorem homestead tax exemption, and required state permits for and inspection of municipal public building construction, costing 1 per cent of construction cost.

Training schools for policemen, firemen, water and sewage plant operators and sanitarians were conducted under the same sponsorship and conditions as described in the 1939 MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK. Besides the monthly magazine, *Texas Municipalities,* reports on *Telephone Rates,* and on *Tax Data and Sewerage Service Charges in Texas Cities,* were issued.

The annual conference adopted resolutions (1) requesting the governor to appoint a committee to co-ordinate the airport program of the state; (2) endorsing the principle of federal aid to cities in waste treatment projects; (3) pledging co-operation with state departments in developing diversified in-service training programs; (4) endorsing city-county co-operation for fire protection and protesting penalty fire rates on shingle roofs; (5) urging legislation to exempt cities from gas tax used for public purposes or providing for refund to cities of gasoline taxes collected from them; and (6) requesting increased financial aid to cities by the state highway department.

During 1940 a League bulletin on water and gas rates in Texas cities, and one on tax and other financial data for cities, schools, and counties, will be published. Eight regional meetings will be held. Training programs for municipal finance and assessing officers and an assessor's manual will be developed by the League.

UTAH—129 MEMBERS

LEGISLATION sponsored by the Utah Municipal League in 1939 and enacted into law included the following: (1) revising the allocation of state motor vehicle fees so as to divide them between cities and counties, 45 per cent on a population basis, 45 per cent on a road mileage basis, and 10 per cent on an area basis; (2) prohibiting the use of fireworks except according to regulations of county and municipal governing bodies and under the direction of qualified operators; and (3) clarifying nominating procedure for municipal elections and providing that such elections shall be on a nonpartisan basis. A municipal accounting manual was prepared by the League in co-operation with the Municipal Finance Officers' Association and used in connection with the regional training schools for clerks, auditors, recorders and treasurers. These schools were made possible with federal aid and the co-operation of the Extension Division of the University of Utah.

Resolutions adopted by the annual conference (attendance 443) were directed to the following subjects: (1) providing for the appointment of a statewide advisory council to co-operate with the state highway safety council; (2) renewing endorsement of legislation allocating to cities and towns on a population basis one-half of the net revenue of the state liquor control commission, after provision for reserves and surplus; (3) endorsing reservation of real property taxes for city purposes and city sharing of state-collected excise tax proceeds in certain circumstances; (4) authorizing cities to discontinue water service for nonpayment of water-service charges.

VIRGINIA—134 MEMBERS

THE legislative program of the League of Virginia Municipalities for 1940 (there was no legislative session in 1939) includes sponsorship or support of proposed legislation on: (1) increased state support of public schools; (2) maintenance by state highway commission of intramunicipal state highway links and equitable allocation of gasoline tax receipts to cities and towns at the rate of $5,000 per mile of intramunicipal primary highway to be used in construction and maintenance of any city streets; (3) assignment to localities of 50 per cent of inheritance and gift tax revenue; (4) giving priority to municipal tax liens; (5) removing time limitations on city tax liens; (6) permitting cities and towns to license motor vehicle dealer vehicles at rates not in excess of corresponding state fees; (7) permitting the state highway department to lend or rent equipment to municipalities; (8) giving discretion to the state highway department when constructing, reconstructing, widening, or maintaining intramunicipal links in incorporated towns of 4,000 or less population, to construct sidewalks parallel thereto; (9) empowering to cities and towns to prohibit, regulate, and fix routes of trucks carrying inflammable or otherwise dangerous materials; (10) limiting truck sizes and weights, with special reference to transportation of hazardous materials; (11) providing statewide minimum standards for building codes; (12) prohibiting use of fireworks, except under special conditions.

Supplementing zone fire school training, an itinerant instructor was employed with federal aid in 1939 to organize training of volunteer departments, not otherwise participating in zone schools. The first school for public utility operators, including those employed in commercial, sales, and promotional activities, was conducted. Besides the monthly magazine, *Virginia Municipal Review,* which is published privately, the League issued mimeographed informational reports on practices of Virginia municipalities in relation to (1) public liability insurance on taxicabs; (2) salaries of city officials; (3) operation of incinerators; (4) license taxes on physicians; (5) appointment, tenure, and dismissal of fire and police chiefs; (6) bonded indebtedness of towns; (7) firemen's salaries and working conditions; (8) various practices with reference to separate meters for individual tenants of apartment and office buildings; and (9) license taxes on soft-drink vending machines. A new service in 1939 was the organization of a municipal attorneys' section of the League, and plans for 1940 include a study of fire insurance rates; study of distribution of gasoline taxes in cities and towns; and possibly publication of new League Year Book.

WASHINGTON—152 Members

Legislative measures sponsored or supported by the Association of Washington Cities in 1939 and enacted into law included: (1) providing for the allocation to cities of 15 per cent of state gasoline tax proceeds, after refunds, administration expenses and certain debt service; (2) increasing the cities' share of state liquor control board profits from 33 per cent to 52 per cent; (3) fixing four-year terms of office for mayors, city attorneys, clerks and treasurers of third- and fourth-class cities; (4) providing for the creation of local housing authorities; (5) regulating sale of county property acquired on account of delinquent taxes and permitting cities to purchase same for resale; (5) requiring public utility companies to pay a percentage of gross earnings to cover costs of rate investigations by the state public service department.

The Association of Washington Cities co-operated with the Bureau of Governmental Research, University of Washington, in conducting the annual Institute of Government, with the Washington State Firemen's Association in holding a fire college (attendance 600), with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in holding six regional police schools of two to three weeks each (total attendance 470).

Reports were published in 1939 on *Facts About Highway and City Streets; Financial Condition of Washington Cities; Radio Interference and the Community;* and *Budget Manual for Washington Cities,* the last two in co-operation with the University of Washington. Nineteen bulletins were issued on subjects such as the Association's legislative program, state aid to local government, home rule, new laws affecting cities, and general information.

Work on a model building code for small cities and on uniform accounting was carried on by special committees. An increased dues schedule was adopted, and the Association staff was placed on a full-time basis.

The Association program for 1940 contemplates the development of consultative services on a cost basis, publication of model building code for small cities, development of a model traffic ordinance, continued committee activity on uniform accounting, publication of manuals for city officials, and a systematic campaign to inform prospective state legislators about municipal problems.

WEST VIRGINIA—133 MEMBERS

THE West Virginia League of Municipalities sponsored or supported the following legislative measures enacted in 1939: (1) reapportionment of property taxes; (2) providing extraterritorial fire protection service within three miles of municipal corporate limits by contract; and (3) enabling application of full credit for all expended public funds as municipal portion of cost in procedure for improvement assessment. Periodical informational news bulletins were issued. The principal item of League activity in 1940 will be preparation of a legislative program for 1941.

WISCONSIN—396 MEMBERS

AMONG legislative measures sponsored by the League of Wisconsin Municipalities the following were enacted: (1) clarifying authority of municipalities to refund mortgage indebtedness by general obligation bonds; (2) clarifying authority of municipalities to co-operate in exercise of municipal powers and functions; (3) authorizing advance payment by municipalities of state trust fund loans; (4) authorizing state construction and maintenance of intramunicipal state highway links; (5) providing for county responsibility for construction and maintenance of intramunicipal county highway links. Details concerning these and other measures are available in *The Municipality*, November, 1939.

The League conducted without federal aid and with certain co-sponsorships the following training schools: (1) waterworks operators' short course, with state board of health and University of Wisconsin; (2) municipal finance officers; (3) state fire school, with State Fire Chiefs' Association, Fire Insurance Rating Bureau, and Wisconsin Industrial Commission; and (4) assessors.

Reports were published under the following titles: *Manual for Justices of the Peace in Wisconsin; Survey of Police Departments in Wisconsin Cities over 2,000; Municipal Traffic Ordinance; Fire Insurance Gradings; Enactment of Municipal Ordinances; Affidavit of Extension of Real Estate Taxes to July 1, 1940.* All but the first mentioned of these reports may be found in 1939 issues of *The Municipality.* Weekly legislative bulletins averaging about eight pages each were issued from January to October; also special legislative bulletins from time to time. Other mimeographed bulletins were published on *Extension of Taxes to July 1; Possible Liabilities Arising Out of Use of Schoolboy Patrols; Summary of Issues, etc. Relating to Pensions for Policemen and Firemen; League Statement* (with respect to a certain bill) *Proposing to Limit General Property Taxes; The New WPA Program; Dog License Fees; Duplicate Treasurers' Bonds and Simplified Tax Statements; Installment Payment of Real Estate Taxes.*

The League program for 1940 will include a study of a possible reduction in premium rate paid by municipalities on public deposits, reducing municipal insurance costs, improvement of municipal purchasing practices and procedures, and preparation of several manuals for city and village officials.

Federal-City Relations in 1939

By Earl D. Mallery

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THE year 1939 was marked by absence of noteworthy innovations or important changes in federal-municipal relationships. Little important federal legislation which affected municipalities was actually enacted. But discussion of legislative proposals reflecting the prevailing federal viewpoint revealed the diversities of popular and official opinion at both federal and local levels. The tendency toward increased use of grants-in-aid continued, and several proposals were seriously debated which called for extensions of federal financial assistance through this device. One such proposal was made in connection with federal aid to state and local school systems, but no legislation resulted. Likewise, the Wagner health bill, authorizing grants to states, to be administered by the United States Public Health Service, intended to encourage the development and operation of widely extended health services, did not progress beyond the committee hearing stage. Congress demonstrated an inclination to extend the use of previously enacted federal aid programs as a base on which to build extensions of federal powers. An indication of this tendency was a measure that would have required the states to adopt uniform motor vehicle laws under penalty of being deprived of their federal aid highway funds. While this measure was shelved in committee, it nonetheless reflects a trend that has been increasingly apparent during recent sessions.

Under the terms of a bill submitted by Senator Neely of West Virginia, states and their political subdivisions would be required to adopt civil service plans acceptable to the United States Civil Service Commission in connection with all employment afforded by federal allotments. The provisions of this bill are so broad that they would apply to all state or local employees other than officials elected by direct vote, any part of whose compensation is paid from funds made available by the federal government, or who is employed in connection with the expenditure or distribution of such funds.

Local governments, protesting against the extent of enforced surrender of local control which is obviously a part of the price of fiscal assistance from other governments, are pointing out that this cost to American democracy is too great. So far as the attitude of Congress is concerned it must be said that, no matter what the actual effect of legislation in this direction has been, the individual members almost without exception continue to insist that it is their desire and intention that both state and local sovereignty be preserved. For that reason the objective of some municipal leaders of establishment by design and through legislative direction of direct fiscal relationships with the federal government is not viewed with favor in congressional circles. Most of the fiscal relationships have developed under so-called emergency programs, and there is a marked determination in Congress to route aids to local governments through the states.

One municipal official, writing on the trends in these relationships, refers to the cities—the children of the states—as forgotten orphans in the early depression years and as children adopted by a kind and generous uncle, the federal government, in the immediately succeeding years, only to add that today the adoption is not turning out too well and suggesting that local governments are now casting longing eyes at their legal fathers. That suggestion implies that perhaps the states are now ready to give the necessary powers to local governments which they must have if they are to meet the needs of their citizens, but there is little evidence of the willingness of state governments so to do.

The tendency of states to accept grants-in-aid but to force local units to assume heavy burdens in meeting in large part the cost of the state contribution has added to the difficulties of local governments. The problem is one of revenue and taxation about which too little progress toward solution has been made, but it cannot be doubted that the experience of the last few years will have great value in pointing the way toward workable plans.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

One of the few legislative acts of the 1939 session of the 76th Congress bearing on intergovernmental relationships was the Hatch Bill which grew out of charges of "politics in relief" and which was passed for the purpose of restricting the political activity of federal officeholders. It was further proposed that similar restrictions be extended to the activities of state and local employees as far as national elections are concerned, but beyond the introduction of a bill on the subject no action was taken.

Taxation. A measure of interest and importance to municipal officers and employees extended the federal income tax to their salaries and permitted state governments to tax the income of federal employees. In enacting the public salary tax bill, Congress declined to include a provision doing away with tax exemption as far as public securities are concerned. The President has proposed on several occasions that all tax exemptions should be abolished. Following the passage of the measure relating to public salaries, he again recommended that Congress complete the process and enact legislation extending federal taxes to the income derived from state and local securities and permitting the states to tax federal bonds. Hearings were held on this matter by the House Ways and Means Committee but it was decided to defer action.

It was brought to the attention of the Ways and Means Committee by representatives of some of the state municipal leagues, as well as by other spokesmen for states and their agencies, that federal taxation of local bonds would work a hardship on municipal governments. In respect to municipalities it was brought out that the taxing of local bonds would bring about an increase in interest rates and thus place an additional burden on local taxpayers. The point was also made that there could be no reciprocity as far as local governments are concerned since these governments cannot well levy income taxes and could not therefore benefit by taxing federal bonds. That Congress is not particularly sold on the idea was abundantly indicated during the committee hearings in the House when the specific proposal was being considered, as well as in the Senate when the issue was raised in connection with the public salary tax act.

The view expressed by many members of the Senate and House is that irrespective of what Congress may do in extending national taxing powers to the salaries of state and local employees, nothing short of a constitutional amendment would suffice as far as state and local bonds are concerned. This is because it is believed that while it may be difficult for state or local governments to show that they were burdened by reason of the application of the federal income tax law to the salaries of their employees, it would be much easier to make such a showing if their bonds were taxed. That is to say, a definite showing could be made that federal taxing of state and local bonds would increase the operating costs of the governments involved because of the increased interest rates which authorities in the matter say would be certain to result.

In submitting the Treasury's program for tax revision in 1939, Secretary Morgenthau recommended the creation of "a small temporary national commission to report to Congress as soon as possible on the various aspects of intergovernmental fiscal policy." The importance and increasingly pressing need for such a study and intelligent action based upon it cannot be too strongly emphasized. Opposition to action on the recommendation was immediately voiced by powerful members of the House Ways and Means Committee and nothing was done about it.

Relief. Before Congress provided for the continuation of federal relief activities during the fiscal year that started July 1, it was necessary to take care of the emergency situation caused by the exhaustion of funds for relief during the 1938-39 fiscal year. As finally enacted this supplemental relief bill provided $725,000,000 in place of the $875,000,000 requested by the President. Later still another supplemental appropriation was asked and a second bill authorizing $100,000,000 was passed. In the case of both of these supplemental relief appropriations Congress failed to respond to the extent proposed by the President.

The regular program for federal contributions for relief needs of the country during the fiscal year involves a total appropriation of $1,477,000,000, which is about two-thirds of the amount spent in the previous year. The act contains the so-called "Woodrum Amendment" which requires that monthly expenditures be so controlled that the sum will last over the entire period. Certain basic changes in the relief program were made that should not be passed over without mentioning. For one thing the prevailing wage policy under which skilled workers were allowed to approximate their earnings in outside employment by working a lesser number of hours was abandoned for a security wage policy. Under this new plan all WPA workers are required to work 130 hours a month.

Other changes may be summed up as follows: (1) adoption of a stringent test of need as a necessary qualification for certification, and provision that eligibility for employment or retention of employment shall be determined on a basis of relative need; (2) requirement that all persons, except veterans, employed continuously for more than 18 months shall be removed from employment at least temporarily; (3) limitation of federal contributions for building projects approved after July 1, 1939, to $52,000; (4) requirement that after January 1, 1940, state and local contributions for projects shall equal 25 per cent of the total costs of nonfederal projects within the state; (5) prohibition of differentials in wage schedules in geographical areas except to the extent that they are justified by actual differences in the cost of living. It should also be pointed out that under executive orders issued by the President in the exercise of powers conferred on him by the reorganization act, the name of the WPA was slightly modified so that it is now known as the Work Projects Administration. In addition, PWA, along with WPA, the Housing Authority, the Bureau of Public Roads (now called Public Roads Administration), and other minor agencies were placed under the new agency known as the Federal Works Agency.

Public Works. No additional program of public works was authorized. While the President proposed a modified program that would have authorized extensions of federal lending powers, legislation on the subject was halted by the action of the House in refusing to adopt a rule permitting discussion or action on the pending bill. The "spend-lend" plan proposed a lending program totaling $3,060,000,000, to be financed through the issuance of guaranteed securities by government agencies. It was argued that by this means increase in the public debt was avoided. The projects were to be limited to those of a "self-liquidating" type. In addition to loans for municipal projects, other types of loans were proposed including the financing of railroad equipment purchases and assistance to foreign governments in the purchase of American goods. The program also called for various types of toll roads. As the measure embodying these proposals was reported out of the House committee, it involved little else besides local self-liquidating projects. And even these were restricted by a Senate amendment ruling out work which would compete with private industry.

During consideration of the measure in the Senate and House Committees, doubt was expressed that a program involving only loans, even at an extremely low interest rate, would induce municipalities to participate. Advocates of further public works spending, who had made an unsuccessful effort to divert some of the money from the relief program, contended that grants were necessary as well as loans. The criticism was also made that in actual experience it would be found that very few projects could meet the self-liquidating test, even if the local governments involved should be willing to apply for a loan.

Housing. In respect to the bill providing funds for another low-cost housing program under the administration of the United States Housing Authority (USHA), the situation is much the same as in the case of the lending bill. The measure passed the Senate but was blocked in the House. What the House did was to vote down the requested rule authorizing consideration of the measures. In rejecting the rule the House indicated its opposition to the measure. In the proposed housing bill the USHA was to be authorized to increase its lending authority by $800,000,000 and additional yearly grants to the extent of $45,000,000 were to be made available. The present housing program involves loans to local housing authorities covering 90 per cent of the development cost of projects and yearly grants stretched over a 60-year period. These yearly grants are based on a certain percentage of the amount of development cost—a formula in the present law fixed the amount at the cost of long-term government borrowing plus 1 per cent. This amounts to about 3½ per cent of the development cost of a project.

Criticism was directed against the extent of federal financing involved in the housing program when the rule was being discussed on the floor of the House. The opinion of those who led the opposition, as expressed during this discussion, was that larger local participation in the financing of projects should be required. In fact an amendment to the bill had already been adopted by the House Committee requiring a more definite contribution on the part of local government. Under this amendment the locality in which a project is located would be required to contribute 10 per cent of the cost as a capital grant. This contribution would have to take the form of land, labor, cash, or materials. While the present law limits federal loans for the construction of projects to 90 per cent of the development cost, local housing authorities are now permitted to sell bonds payable out of the income of the projects to raise the remaining 10 per cent. Morover, the federal yearly subsidies are now computed on the basis of the entire development cost. Under the change proposed by the House Committee the capital grant which the locality would be required to make would be deducted from the base on which subsidies are paid.

Resentment was also expressed in the House to what some of the members termed the disguised nature of the subsidies. As it seemed to the members making this criticism, the federal government is first making a loan of 90 per cent of the cost of a project and then advancing yearly grants, for 60 years, that are more than enough to pay back the loan with interest. On the other hand, it is claimed in behalf of the program that (1) yearly grants are preferable because if the aid were made available in a lump sum excessive construction costs would tend to absorb it, and (2) yearly payments of this sort give the federal government more adequate control to insure that the low-rent nature of the project will be maintained. Localities are now required to contribute yearly grants equal to about 20 per cent of the federal yearly grants. The practice has been to comply with this requirement by conferring tax exemption on projects.

Federal Reorganization. The reorganization act passed early in the session conferred broad powers on the President to regroup the government agencies, subject to the veto power of Congress. In other words, Congress was given a 60-day period in which to disapprove specific mergers or regrouping plans proposed by the President. Unless plans submitted were disapproved in this fashion the act provided for automatic effectiveness at the end of the 60-day period. In the case of the first two executive orders issued by the President under the law the period was modified so as to make the date of effectiveness coincide with the beginning of the fiscal year on July 1.

Two reorganization plans have become effective under the process provided in the enabling law. Plan number one has brought about a more orderly arrangement of the agencies having to do with relief, public works, and the lending of federal funds. It consolidates under a new Federal Works Agency the PWA, the WPA, the NYA, the USHA, the Bureau of Public Roads, and the Public Buildings Branch of the Procurement Division. Plan number one also provided for the creation of a Federal Security Agency under which have been grouped such activities as the Social Security Board, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Public Health Service, and certain other functions having to do with welfare or relief. A third new agency that was created is the Federal Loan Agency under which the various agencies exercising lending power have been grouped—the RFC, the Electric Home and Farm Authority, the Federal Housing Administration, and others. Plan number two makes numerous interdepartmental shifts and abolishes and consolidates certain agencies. Among other things, it abolished the former National Emergency Council and transferred its functions and personnel to the Executive Office of the President.

Other Legislation. A series of amendments to the social security act were adopted. Among other things these amendments "freeze" the old-age insurance tax at 1 per cent on the worker and 1 per cent on the employer for the three calendar years of 1940, 1941, and 1942. Also, this legislation extends old-age pensions to a large number of persons who otherwise would be ineligible. It is estimated that this change added 200,000 persons to the number who became eligible for pensions starting January 1, 1940. One of the other changes involving increased outlays raised the maximum federal contribution on old-age assistance from $15 to $20 per month per individual.

In line with the tendency to strengthen federal administrative control over state agencies receiving grants-in-aid, one of the amendments to the social security act gave the federal Social Security Board the right to withhold payments to states unless the state provides methods of administration satisfactory to the Board, and establishes by January 1, 1940, a merit system, the nature and operation of which is subject to certain controls by the federal Board.

Federal practice in connection with flood control works is to adopt legislation providing for preliminary surveys by the army engineers. The basic law requires contributions in the case of local flood protection work. Under this requirement, localities must contribute all land, easements, and right-of-ways. Where storage dams are built the federal government pays the entire cost. An attempt was made during the recent session to amend the basic law so as to authorize the President to waive up to 50 per cent of the local contributions in connection with local flood protection work if he should feel that the public bodies involved were unable to meet their share of the cost. This attempt did not succeed although special consideration has been given to localities in the Ohio River Valley. All that Congress did this time was to authorize certain surveys. After preliminary surveys had been made, reports are submitted to Congress on the findings of the army engineers. If the report is favorable and if Congress approves the recommendation, the project involved is included on the eligible list which entitles it to funds from the regular appropriation bill for the civil activities of the War Department. An amount of about $133,000,000 a year is provided for all flood control projects, excluding the work on the lower Mississippi.

To supply basic information concerning the housing situation in the country, Congress authorized a national housing census. The purpose is to collect information by cities and states on all housing units. Material will be compiled showing the number and type of dwelling structures, occupants per room, the amount of rent paid, or the amount of the mortgage in the case of owner-occupied dwellings. Information will also be gathered on utility connections including water and sewer facilities. In urging Congress to authorize this study representatives of the housing agencies of the government pointed out that the proper administration of existing government programs depends on basic information of this sort that has never before been available. The intention is to conduct the housing census in conjunction with the 1940 enumeration of the population.

Authorization was made for the issuance of upward of 60 million dollars in bonds by the Tennessee Valley Authority for purchase of utility properties in Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee. Not to exceed two million dollars is made available to be used in aiding local governments to purchase utility properties.

The Disaster Loan Corporation was continued for another period of two years, 20 million dollars being set aside for possible immediate use for loans to municipalities and others in the event of any catastrophe.

Airports. No action was taken by Congress toward implementing the airport program recommended by the Civil Aeronautics Authority in its report. Pending the development of a regular long-range program of airport assistance, the CAA recommended that an immediate program be started to be financed from funds provided by the emergency relief or public works program. It was further suggested that about $125,000,000 be used for this immediate program. Following the report of the CAA, which was delayed beyond the date set by Congress, legislation was introduced by Representative Vinson for the purpose of authorizing the CAA to begin the operation of its airport program. Later Mr. Vinson proposed a substitute measure that would have actually made the appropriation available.

Congressional Consideration of Other Proposals. Favorable action was taken by the Senate on a measure creating a water pollution control division in the United States Public Health Service, but the measure was blocked in the House. The division proposed to be set up by the bill would be authorized to make loans and grants to states, municipalities, and other public bodies for the construction of necessary treatment works, and would render general assistance toward the solution of the problem by bringing together material on the subject and conducting studies and experiments of its own. The grants would be limited to 30 per cent of the cost of projects and would be available to state or local governmental agencies only. Action was blocked in the House because of the controversy stirred up by advocates of a stronger control measure. This group contended that the co-operative approach would be ineffective and that the only method of reducing stream pollution would be to give the federal government strong enforcement powers.

Legislation for the purpose of removing restrictions against the payment of interest on demand deposits of public funds in banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System or that are insured by the FDIC was introduced late in the session. This bill was submitted largely for the purpose of stimulating discussion in order to pave the way for action next session. No attempt was made to push for action on it. Under the existing law the payment of interest on all deposits of a demand nature was prohibited after August 23, 1935, but a two-year exemption from this restriction was allowed in the case of public deposits. This was because the laws of many states required the payment of interest on all public deposits and it was felt that an extension of the restriction should be allowed in order to permit the states to make their laws conform. The new bill would remove the deadline of August 23, 1937. Thus, by removing a fixed date, the bill would have the effect of making the exemption permanent.

Although amendments to the municipal bankruptcy act passed the House and Senate, the legislation was held up at the last minute because there was not sufficient time before adjournment to work out an agreement on changes made by the Senate. The bill passed the House in a comparatively simple form, amending the existing law so as to permit special assessment districts to be handled separately. When the measure reached the Senate committee, however, certain amendments were inserted. One of these amendments included counties under the provisions of the basic law. Another extended the period of effectiveness of the present law for two more years after its expiration date on June 30, 1940. A third amendment clarified the language of the law to provide that creditors who have accepted refunding bonds may be counted among the requisite number of creditors to give the court jurisdiction.

Not content with the extent of difficulty created for local governments by appropriation by states and the federal government of important available sources of revenue, Senator Sheppard of Texas proposed a federal constitutional amendment exempting homesteads from real estate taxation up to $5,000 of their value. Referred to a committee this proposal received no further consideration.

Without important exception the extension and development of federal services to municipalities by agencies throughout the government, continued during 1939. Federal activities in training in the public service and in statistical reporting are being expanded, even if not as rapidly as desired by both federal and local representatives. The recent recruitment from various local government fields of many federal officials and employees has contributed toward the creation of better understanding and greater ease in co-operation between these governmental levels. And the use of federal services continues to increase with wider circulation of information as to their nature and as to effective means for securing them by local officials.[1]

[1] EDITOR'S NOTE: The 1939 decisions of the United States Supreme Court affecting municipalities and the federal services of value to municipal officials appear elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.

Part Two

MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

Personnel Developments in 1939
Training of Local Government Employees
Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000
Organizations of Local Government Employees
Educational Preparation for Public Administration

Personnel Administration

Developments in 1939

By G. Lyle Belsley

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The year 1939 was an extremely active and favorable one for the entire field of public personnel administration. The degree to which merit systems exist in governmental jurisdictions is one measure of the relative success and stage of development of the occupation of public personnel administration. The extent to which new civil service systems are established by governments is probably a fair measure of the growth and vigor of public personnel activities. During the past several years, there has been an unprecedented increase in the number of civil service agencies and the merit system has been notably extended in the national, state, and local governments of the United States.

In the federal service President Roosevelt appointed a Committee on Civil Service Improvement to study some of the problems involved in extending the classified service to the higher administrative and technical posts of government. A number of federal agencies (particularly those interested in the public assistance, unemployment compensation, and public employment agencies in state governments) took an active part, as a result of Congressional action, in the establishment of appropriate personnel standards applicable for certain types of state agencies. The work of the federal establishments in this connection offers great promise of being an outstanding force for the more widespread adoption of merit systems in state and local governments. Far-reaching effects on government employment are also indicated as a result of the passage of a law introduced in the Senate by Senator Hatch of New Mexico. Provisions in the new law which are applicable to all federal employees in the executive branch of the government outlaw any attempt to win votes by promise of federal employment or reward, and penalize by loss of position federal employees who take "any active part in political management or political campaigns." The report of the President's Committee on Administrative Management issued early in 1937 gave tremendous impetus to the work of civic and professional groups and has already had and will probably continue to have tremendous influence upon personnel developments in state and local governments.

At the state level the picture is still brighter. From 1883 until 1936, only nine states had adopted civil service systems. Maryland had been the last state to take this action in 1920. After a 17-year lull, five states adopted merit systems in 1937—Arkansas, Connecticut, Maine, Michigan, and Tennessee; 1938 was an off year so far as legislative sessions were concerned, and no state civil service laws were adopted in that year. However, in 1939, four additional states adopted civil service laws. They were: Alabama, New Mexico, Minnesota, and Rhode Island. Although the Arkansas civil service law was repealed and although the Michigan law was amended, the balance remained predominantly on the favorable side of the ledger.

In municipal governments from 1883 to 1935, civil service systems were established at the average rate of approximately eight a year. Since 1935, however, the number of municipal personnel agencies has grown at the rate of about thirty a year. Included in the cities adopting merit systems in 1939 were: Atlanta, Georgia; Atlantic City, New Jersey; Greenville, South Carolina; Bowling Green and Owensboro, Kentucky; Lincoln Park, Michigan; Chicago Heights, Mount Vernon, Monmouth, and Sterling, Illinois; West Allis, Wisconsin; and Fairfield, Homewood, and Tarrant, Alabama. A merit system for the county of Mobile, Alabama, and its municipalities —Mobile, Citronelle, and Prichard—was provided by act of the state legislature. Among cities which broadened civil service provisions were Detroit, Michigan; Newport, Kentucky; Norfolk, Virginia; and Fort Smith, Arkansas. Fayetteville, North Carolina, and Gary, Indiana, introduced civil service for police department employees.

Smaller municipalities continued to receive assistance in the technical phases of their personnel programs from their state or county agency in California, Massachusetts, and New York state, and in Los Angeles County. In Michigan small cities continued to turn for assistance to the Municipal Personnel Service of the Michigan Municipal League. In Wisconsin the legislature authorized the state personnel agency to assist municipalities in the state with their personnel programs at cost. The recently adopted civil service laws of Tennessee, Alabama, Rhode Island, New Mexico, and Minnesota also authorized the state personnel agencies to perform technical services for local governments on a cost basis. In New York, the legislature created the Commission on Extension of the Civil Service and charged it with the duty of recommending to the legislature the most practicable methods of extending the merit system to cover counties, villages, and school districts in the state.

Innovations in connection with personnel administration, methods of operation, and examining techniques, together with a broadening of the scope of public personnel functions, were reported by various public personnel agencies during the year. The New York state and New York city civil service commissions conducted a joint examination for the first time in the history of the agencies. In the state of California, a joint examination for library positions given by Los Angeles County, Los Angeles city, and the cities of Long Beach and Glendale resulted in the establishment of an eligible list which is available for each of the four jurisdictions to draw upon. The San Francisco City and County Civil Service Commission has joined the New York City Civil Service Commission in requiring fingerprinting at each stage of the examining process. An Arizona municipality selected the head of its police department in an open competitive examination of national scope for the first time in the history of that state. The city of Tucson appointed from the eligible register the former captain of the Wichita, Kansas, police department. The city of Cincinnati reports the use of machines for scoring examinations and a concerted effort is being made to increase the reliability and validity of tests used.

A reorganization in the San Francisco City and County Civil Service Commission placed all administrative activities of the agency under the jurisdiction of the executive officer. Through this centralization of responsibility and authority it is estimated that savings of more than 20 per cent of the appropriated expense of the Commission have been effected. Administrative reorganization of civil service functions is also reported from Buffalo and from Los Angeles city.

Statewide retirement systems have been established for local government employees in Illinois and North Carolina. Among the provisions included are (1) voluntary participation on the part of the local agency and (2) a central administrative agency in charge of the operation of the statewide retirement system. The California Assembly amended its state employee retirement act to permit local governments to enter into a contractual agreement with the state fund in order to enable such local governments to participate in the fund. In Oregon the Governor appointed a committee of 22 members to study and develop plans for a retirement system broad enough to be acceptable to public employees of all levels of government including teachers and other employees of the public school system. Centralized state administration has been established in New Hampshire by the legislative enactment of a retirement system for firemen in that state. Administered by a state board and derived from a uniform assessment on the annual salary of the firemen who accept this plan, the fund provides for an annual contribution by the state of $20,000.

In-service training for public employees is continuing to receive considerable attention on all levels of government. In February, 1939, the President's Executive Order 7916 directed the establishment of practical training for employees in the departmental and field services of the classified civil service in the federal government. Many cities and states are instituting or developing in-service training programs. Noteworthy is the continued trend to establish co-operative programs with local educational institutions. The San Francisco City and County Civil Service Commission, for example, is co-operating with the San Francisco Junior College in the establishment of training courses. The state of Colorado reports a statewide training program for policemen and firemen during 1939 on the itinerant instructor basis, with funds contributed by the board of vocational education under provisions of the George-Deen Act. In South Dakota the league of municipalities is planning a program for the training of municipal officers during 1940. In Minnesota an amendment to a state law authorizes the state board for vocational education to co-operate with public agencies in the development of public service training.

Position classification projects were either completed in 1939 or are now in progress in a number of jurisdictions including the states of Alabama, Rhode Island, and Minnesota; the cities of Mobile, Alabama; Los Angeles, California; Fort Dodge and Sioux City, Iowa; Brookline, Massachusetts; Highland Park, Michigan; Greensboro, North Carolina; El Paso, Texas; and Tacoma, Washington; and in the counties of Mobile, Alabama, and Los Angeles, California. In the majority of these jurisdictions salary recommendations based on a salary and wage survey were included in the classification report.

Public personnel officers are recognizing to an increasing extent the significance of employee credit unions as a personnel function directly beneficial to management as well as to employees. Many personal problems of employees formerly coming to the attention of the personnel officer are managed by the officers of the credit union. It is reported that the number of public employee credit unions including teachers' unions in 1939 reached nine hundred.

The trend of the times in public personnel administration is unquestionably one of expansion. Personnel administration is properly being recognized as a part of management. Improved methods have been developed and put into operation each year. The influence of the federal government on state and local personnel standards has grown. Competent state and local officials are taking positions with the federal government and, as a consequence of this, local governments feel the necessity for adequate salary plans for their jurisdictions in order to recruit and retain qualified personnel. The states and cities are beginning to realize that unless they pay adequate salaries, an ever increasing number of governmental responsibilities will be assumed by the federal government.

Training of Local Government Employees

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This initial annual review of developments in the training of municipal employees requires that public service training in 1939 be placed in its setting over a span of years. Indications of the current ferment of interest in training are available at every hand. State leagues of municipalities are searching for training opportunities for the employees of member cities. Organizations of public officials are recognizing the personal growth and development of their members as a primary professional responsibility. Public employee organizations, both those affiliated with organized labor and those non-affiliated, are responding to the interest of their members in educational opportunities of all kinds. President Roosevelt, in his Executive Order of June 24, 1938, gave national leadership to the training movement by identifying the responsibilities of the personnel offices of federal departments, the United States Civil Service Commission, the Office of Education, and other agencies for the training of federal employees. Recently enacted civil service laws make in-service training an important function of several state personnel agencies. The George-Deen Act, passed by Congress in 1936, allies the federally aided public system of vocational education with the public service training movement. A number of federal agencies which have fiscal and other relations with other levels of government have found that effective co-operation depends on effective training. Among these agencies are the Social Security Board, the United States Housing Authority, the Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Investigation and Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice. Institutions of higher education throughout the country are concerning themselves widely with their function of pre-entry training and occasionally with in-service training activities.

It is significant that, although public service training is customarily considered a relatively new trend in public administration, current interest is somewhat paralleled in the period before the first World War in the activities of such groups as the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, the University of Wisconsin which sent a steady stream of graduates into the Wisconsin state service, the Association of Urban Universities which devoted the entire program of one of its annual meetings to the responsibilities of the municipal university toward the government of its city, the American Political Science Association, and others. This budding interest in the training of public employees was nipped by the War as were other promising developments in public administration. What was done in 1939, as Europe began a Second World War, to capitalize concretely and practically on the surge of interest in the training idea?

PRE-ENTRY TRAINING

Although a great majority of municipal employees possess only a high school education or less, interest in the preparation of individuals for public employment centers in the institutions for higher education. Trends in the establishment and development of programs of educational preparation for public administration are reported by Charles S. Ascher in another section of this YEAR BOOK. It is significant that where 25 years ago educational institutions evidenced a real interest in preparation for municipal employment, the center of interest has shifted to the federal government where employment opportunities without reference to the accidents of geographical residence are much greater. This trend is illustrated by the shift in the curriculum of the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University, once devoted primarily to preparation for municipal administration, but now oriented in the direction of federal administration. With the exception of the Texas A. and M. College, the universities which so bravely embarked upon programs of training for the city-manager profession before the first World War have now abandoned them in recognition of the almost insuperable difficulty of attempting to prepare college students for top administrative posts which they will not attain for many years after graduation.

The trends in pre-entry training are confused. Specific preparation for specific types of public positions, abandoned by some universities in favor of a general basic preparation for public service, has been taken up by others. The popularity of public service training has encouraged a bandwagon trend in universities large and small to "do something about it." The "something" often consists of a cursory examination of existing course offerings, their grouping in arbitrary sequences, and the announcement of a curriculum in public administration. More mature planning has led to a wise limitation of some programs in terms of specified objectives, university resources, and a deliberate attack on an important area of the whole broad field. Intelligent planning of this sort has led to well-grounded programs of diverse sorts at such institutions as Harvard, Princeton, Syracuse, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, California, and Southern California. Diversity continues to rule, but diversity is essential in a field which presents so many complex problems of educational theory and practice as public administration.

Three studies on a national scale were initiated in 1939 by the Public Administration Committee of the Social Science Research Council. These are concerned with the general problem of education for public administration, with the personnel and training needs in the public social services and the present educational resources to meet these needs, and with law school education. The publication of these studies in 1940 should do much to bring order out of chaos in the consideration of the appropriate role of the college or university in training for the public service.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

State Boards for Vocational Education. Public service training activities, stimulated by the George-Deen Act which enables state boards for vocational education to use for this purpose federal grants for trade and industrial education, were considerably developed by state boards in 1939. Fire and police training, in which state boards have now had extensive experience, continued to lead the way. Of the more than 50,000 public employees enrolled in training programs sponsored by state boards, almost 30,000 were firemen, and more than 9,000 were policemen. But in 1939 state boards expanded their training programs to serve many new groups. One or more states conducted training programs for the following classes of municipal employees: assessors, city attorneys, city clerks, finance officers, food inspectors, justices of the peace, park employees, planning officials, public works employees, purchasing agents, sewage disposal plant operators, street superintendents, swimming pool operators, tax collectors, utility operators, waterworks operators, weights and measures inspectors, and welfare officials.

Thirty states were active in fire training, 21 in police training, and 15 states extended their programs beyond these two traditional fields. Only 10 states were wholly inactive in public service training. Total reimbursements from federal funds for public service training activities exceeded $90,000.

State boards continued to experiment in 1939 with various forms of organization—the zone school, the central school, the itinerant instructor, the flying squadron of instructors—designed to meet the training needs of small cities with minimum cost and maximum effect. A number of states began to plan on a long-term basis for a continuous program of public service training. States which initiated or continued such plans during the year included Alabama, Arkansas, California, Michigan, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

By the end of 1939 full-time supervisors of public service training were employed by five state boards—Arkansas, California, Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania—and several others were employing full-time itinerant instructors in such functional fields as fire, police, finance, and waterworks. A significant beginning was made in tackling the training problem of a large metropolitan government when the New York Department of Education established a relationship with the New York City Civil Service Commission and its Bureau of Training. A significant portion of the Bureau's budget is being reimbursed from federal funds.

State Leagues of Municipalities. In many states it was the state league which initiated training programs for city employees which were subsequently taken over and extended by state boards for vocational education under the terms of the George-Deen Act. By 1939 this transfer of training activities had taken place in most of the states, although a few leagues continued to conduct training programs independently of the state boards for vocational education. The state leagues, however, continued to be active in an advisory capacity to state boards in most states.

Fire Training. Fire protection easily leads the list of municipal functions in the extent to which training has been established on a wide permanent basis. This development has been due to the co-operative efforts of such interested agencies as the International Association of Fire Chiefs, the International Association of Fire Fighters, the National Fire Protection Association, the National Board of Fire Underwriters, state fire marshals, state inspection bureaus, the United States Office of Education, state boards for vocational education, and various universities. Perhaps the most important influence has been the widespread, intensive interest of fire chiefs and fire fighters themselves in training opportunities.

It is estimated that more than 70,000 firemen received some type of training during 1939—an increase of 20,000 over 1938. Training ranged from the annual short course to the comprehensive long-term training program based on a well-developed, progressive course of instruction. Almost 10,000 firemen completed one or more units in a course of the latter type.[1]

The annual fire department instructors' conference held at Memphis for the eleventh successive year illustrates the strength of the fire training movement. This conference, sponsored by the Western Actuarial Bureau and the Memphis Fire Department, brought together more than 200 persons actively engaged in fire training from more than half the states.

The International Association of Fire Chiefs through its educational committee established a headquarters office which began to publish technical materials for use in fire training.

The Office of Education continued its interest in fire training by undertaking a study of the training needs of fire alarm bureaus and by publishing a brief study of the present status of vocational training for firemen.

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[1] For a summary of fire training developments in 1939, see "Firemen's Training" in *Volunteer Firemen,* January, 1940. For earlier annual summaries see the files of the *Quarterly* and *Volunteer Firemen,* published by the National Fire Protection Association.

Police Training. Police training made marked advances during the year. The National Police Academy, sponsored and conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, continued to enroll a large number of highly selected local police officers for basic training in police techniques. The National Police Academy has as a primary objective in its three-months' course the preparation of local police officers to serve as instructors in their home police departments and for the police forces of surrounding communities. In addition, the FBI conducted state and local training programs in a number of states during the year.

Constructive police training programs were developed by several state boards for vocational education. Typical of the programs conducted by the state boards which led in this field was the program operated in California consisting of departmental schools established in the larger cities, zone schools for smaller police departments, a summer short-course, and pre-employment training which is being developed in co-operation with selected junior colleges.

A highly developed specialized phase of police training is the training in traffic control offered by the Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. In addition to resident training for holders of the Kemper and the Sloan Fellowships the Safety Division conducts a three-weeks' short course of its own and co-operates in the conduct of other short courses with leading institutions in various parts of the country. In co-operation with Northwestern University, the Safety Division has enrolled approximately 800 students in its fellowship and short courses since its training program began in 1933.

Training of Administrative Personnel. From the standpoint of numbers the training of routine workers obviously offers the greatest opportunity in municipal government as elsewhere. From the standpoint of total effect on the quality of municipal government, in-service training for municipal administrators may be of equal importance. A trained administrator is in a position to affect the entire service which he administers and he inevitably is a stimulus to the training of his subordinates. On the other hand, an untrained administrator is unable to make effective use of trained subordinates and may negate the entire training program.

The well-established program of training by correspondence, developed for municipal officials at the administrative level by the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, continued to expand in 1939. The Institute, which is conducted by the International City Managers' Association, issued a new course in local welfare administration to join the six already released in such fields as personnel, finance, public works, fire, and police. During 1939 the Institute enrolled 149 public officials and issued certificates to 71 graduates. A significant adaptation of these courses took place in the police and fire departments of Sacramento, California, and of several Michigan cities where the reference volumes were used as basic instructional materials for group training by the conference method.

Massachusetts, a pioneer in the development of fireman training, took the next logical step in the development of its program by initiating a regular series of conferences, under the auspices of the state board for vocational education, for command officers of the Springfield fire department.

Experimental training programs for general municipal administrators were conducted by two state boards for vocational education—one for managers of Oklahoma cities and one for key administrators of the Los Angeles city government. Each made a successful application of the conference method to this field of training.

Training of Personnel Workers. Personnel administration is customarily an important aspect of every university course in public administration. However, aside from the correspondence course referred to above, there has been little organized opportunity for municipal personnel workers to secure in-service training. A committee report to the Civil Service Assembly at its 1939 annual meeting on the training of personnel workers is expected to arouse discussion and subsequent activity which will remedy this defect.

Training of Finance Officers. Public interest in revenue collection, financial planning, and expenditure control is reflected in a growing interest in the training of finance officers. The research work of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association has provided finance officers with an organized body of knowledge which many are eager to acquire through organized training.

A number of states have organized short courses for finance officers, but the basis for a long-term program has been laid in those states which have prepared manuals adapting the model accounting system, approved by the National Committee on Municipal Accounting, to the legal and other requirements of the particular state. The state board for vocational education and the state league of municipalities in Utah co-operated in 1939 in the utilization of such a manual for a training program. Fundamentals of accounting are basic in finance training, and from this point training programs can be expected to expand to other phases of finance work.

Training of Welfare Workers. The training of employees engaged in the various sorts of public welfare services—public assistance, aid to dependent groups, unemployment compensation, and others—continued to expand in 1939. Stimulated by the division of technical training of the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board, these training activities tended to center in training through the supervisory process and in the provision of educational leave with and without pay for a continuation of professional preparation at schools of social work. Three states—Washington, South Carolina, and Ohio—have incorporated in their official public-assistance plans approved by the Social Security Board plans for educational leave. Educational leave as a training device has probably received its most extended development in the public welfare field and in the closely allied field of public health, where federal grants provided by the Social Security Act were used for this purpose by a number of states in 1939.

Other Functional Fields. Space does not permit a detailed description of training developments in each functional field of municipal government. Some of the remaining fields in which training was given in 1939 are indicated above under the work of state boards for vocational education. There were a number of short courses for waterworks and sewage disposal plant operators; and at least one state board for vocational education, Oklahoma, began to formulate a long-time program in this field.

The need for supervisory and foreman training, long recognized in industry, was met by several California cities which utilized for this purpose conference leaders supplied by the state board for vocational education. Each year brings greater diversity in the groups demanding and receiving training and accentuates the need for trained teachers and practical instructional materials.

Universities and In-Service Training. A number of universities were active in in-service training during the year. As in other years, the University of Southern California led the way with its one-week annual Institute of Government, enrolling more than 3,200 public employees from 138 cities, a dozen states, and from all levels of government, and with its after-hours credit courses for local government employees in the Los Angeles area. The growth of the Southern California Institute illustrates the growth of interest in training over the years. The first Institute in 1928 attracted less than 800 public employees from 56 cities in seven states. Where less than 20 individual sections for discussion of functional subjects were organized in 1928, employee demand led to the organization of more than 30 such sections in 1939. With the co-operation of the Michigan State Board of Control for Vocational Education, Wayne University launched several training programs for Detroit and Wayne County employees. Many colleges and universities co-operated with state boards for vocational education, state leagues, and other agencies, in the conduct of training programs. This co-operation ranged from financial sponsorship to the loan of the campus and dormitories to participating public officials.

Civil Service Assembly Report. One aspect of the encyclopedic public personnel policies and practices survey, conducted by the Civil Service Assembly in 1939, is the preparation of a comprehensive report on the established principles and practices of public employee training. The anticipated publication of this report, which is being prepared by a committee under the chairmanship of Milton Hall, chief of the training and research section, Farm Credit Administration, will be a landmark in the development of knowledge about public service training.

CURRENT TRENDS

Perhaps the most important trend in the development of public service training is the shift in emphasis from problems of justification to problems of content and method. Training has become established in the public service as a legitimate, necessary, worth-while activity—at least in the minds of those actively engaged in and profiting by it. This does not mean that public service trainers can be at all complacent about the continuous need for justification of training to administrators, employees, legislators, and the public. All new administrators and even experienced administrators require a continuous demonstration of the worth of time and money expended in training. Legislators are chary of granting funds for this purpose without some indication of a return to the public in financial savings or improved service. Employees need to have their interest continuously aroused. However, even though justification is always important, the principles are established and available to any who would expound them. Increasingly important, as funds for training become available and forms of organization are worked out, are the development of content and the training of teachers. Important advances were made in both these directions in 1939. Pennsylvania prepared a police training manual. Oklahoma continued to issue fire training materials. Lecture notes for short courses became the basis for more carefully prepared materials. State accounting manuals became the basis for training programs. The Office of Education began to secure and disseminate information on these materials so that they may be available to those who can use them profitably.

An important contribution to public service training made by state boards for vocational education has been to provide facilities for the training of teachers. Slowly but surely this teacher-training activity will develop a body of trained trainers.

The principle that responsibility for training is primarily a responsibility of the organizational line from the top administrator on down was strengthened in 1939, although it is still subject to challenge by some who believe that the relationship between supervisor and subordinate is not always the most healthy for training purposes. Supervisory training programs continued to emphasize the training responsibilities of supervisors and in many cases to equip supervisors with a command of practical training techniques. The principle of administrative and supervisory responsibility means that the educational system functions most effectively as a staff aid in the training program.

The continued importance of justification, as indicated above, led trainers to search for indexes to demonstrate the value of training. Reduced fire losses, saving of lives, reduced insurance rates, increased proportion of crimes cleared by arrest, reduced traffic injuries, operating improvements, better accounting systems, and fewer public complaints were some of the evidences that training was paying its way. Interest in evaluating devices will increase as training programs become more firmly established and acquire sufficient experience to warrant evaluation over a relatively long period. The development of these evaluating devices is closely related to the development of measurement devices for government as a whole.

The appropriate role of national professional organizations in the training movement began to be made clear in the year just passed. A thoroughgoing training program depends in large part on the existence of accepted principles and techniques in the field in which the training is given. A professional organization is in the best position to accumulate and make available this body of knowledge in a form that enables its use in training programs. Such organizations as the National Recreation Association, the Municipal Finance Officers' Association, the Civil Service Assembly, the International City Managers' Association, and the American Public Works Association have taken long strides toward this end, while others have made significant beginnings. National development of standard materials with state and local adaptations where needed by those responsible for training is to be hoped for in each functional field.

Some who are intensely interested in the professional development of public service personnel are expressing some concern for fear that in-service training may be a means of weakening professional standards and qualifying professionally unqualified persons. Others, equally sincere in their efforts to promote professional standards, contend that in-service training is an essential supplement to professional preparation in any case and that each form of educational development makes a contribution to the strength of the professional idea in the public service. Professional interest may be aroused in a number of ways and it makes little difference in the long run, so long as it is carefully nurtured and continues to grow. This professional conflict was quite apparent in 1939 in a number of functional fields and the issue can be expected to sharpen in the next few years.

Finally, the most encouraging trend of the year was evidence in all parts of the country of a developing body of knowledge about training itself. The fact that the Civil Service Assembly committee referred to above is attempting to codify this knowledge is symbolic. No such codification would have been possible five years ago. While an organized body of knowledge is important in an activity such as training, public service trainers cannot permit training to become overstabilized to the point of stagnation. Modern government changes rapidly and the training movement must keep pace. It will keep pace only if trainers keep a constant eye out for new techniques and devices and even for fundamental changes in philosophy, where they seem to be called for.

Municipal Personnel Data

The data included in this section represent the co-operative efforts of four agencies which heretofore have conducted individual surveys of public employment. Information on the number of municipal employees, salary and wage expenditures, and other data concerning municipal personnel have been obtained each year by The Municipal Year Book from municipal officials, beginning in 1935 with cities over 30,000 population, and during the last four years for cities over 10,000 population. Likewise, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce has been collecting information on government employment and payrolls since 1929 as part of its study of national income. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has recently sponsored a nationwide works project to compile along with other data the number of employees and payrolls of selected state and local governments for the decade, 1929-38. Finally, the Bureau of the Census since 1936 has made inquiries in various forms on the number of local government employees.

Late in 1939 and early in 1940 these four agencies agreed to consolidate their efforts in the particular field of public employment, and the Bureau of the Census undertook to secure the information and to make it available to the co-operating agencies, thereby eliminating the separate canvasses. The Bureau has attempted to retain the best features of the previous canvasses and will make a quarterly mail canvass covering all states, all cities over 5,000 population, one-fourth of the cities between 2,500 and 5,000, 10 per cent of the incorporated places under 2,500, 422 counties having a population over 50,000 or containing a city over 25,000, over one-half of the remaining counties, and about 1,000 towns and townships. The publication of results of this survey by the Bureau of the Census will be in the form of four or more preliminary reports published each quarter, with subsequent revisions or supplements to include data not reported promptly enough for the preliminary reports. The reports that will appear in each quarter are a general summary and specialized bulletins showing individual listings for the more important types of governmental units, namely, states, cities having over 5,000 population, and counties having over 50,000 population or containing a city having over 25,000 population.

The employment and payroll information for cities having over 10,000 population, as shown in Tables IV-A and IV-B, is from the first canvass in this new quarterly employment survey of state and local governments made by the Bureau of the Census. The questionnaire sent to city officials by the Bureau of the Census requested that the number of full-time permanent employees, number of part-time permanent employees, and the number of temporary and other employees be reported for general governmental functions (excluding schools) and also for city public-service enterprises, for the pay period ending on or nearest to December 31, 1939, or January 31, 1940. Elective and other officials (such as judges) paid by the city are included, but persons on work relief and employees of contractors are excluded. "Permanent employees" include city-paid employees with permanent or indefinite tenure, also elective and other officials, paid by the city and having a term of one year or more. "Full-time" employees work the prescribed number of hours for a full week in their respective departments. "Part-time" employees are those working regularly for fewer hours per week than are prescribed for full-time employees in the respective departments. Included as part-time employees are officials also engaged in an outside profession or employment and volunteer firemen receiving pay. Under temporary and other employees are included seasonal, emergency, and other employees without permanent tenure. In Table IV-A, in order to ascertain the total number of employees engaged in general governmental functions for any city, it is necessary to add the three figures giving number of employees, while under public-service enterprises, the total number of employees is given as the first figure and the number of part-time and temporary employees, where reported by the city, is shown as the second figure. This second figure is included in the first, so the difference between these figures represents the number of permanent full-time employees.

Employees included under general governmental functions are those engaged in police, fire, other protection activities, streets and highways, sanitation and waste removal, health, hospitals, charities, correction, libraries, recreation and parks, and other general functions. Under public service enterprises the data on number of employees and payrolls are for employees engaged in water supply, electric light and power, street railways or buses, airport, docks and wharves, and other city utilities.

The form also asked officials to report the amount of the payroll for either December, 1939, or for January, 1940, at their option, the figure to include the salaries and wages of all officials and employees. Amounts in Table IV-A are shown to the nearest thousand, and in IV-B to the nearest hundred of dollars.

No attempt has been made this year to summarize the data pertaining to number of employees or amount of payrolls. Because the scope and technique of the survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census differ from those of previous Year Book studies, comparisons with data in previous Year Books would not be valid, and gross figures for a single year would have little meaning. After the Bureau collects these data for subsequent quarters and years, however, most of the summary data will include index numbers showing the per cent of change from the previous quarter. In future issues of this Year Book, therefore, it will be possible to report and comment upon the trends revealed by these personnel data.

Several features of the data relative to the organization and scope of civil service agencies in cities over 30,000 population, however, may profitably be summarized. A total of 219 cities is included in the last three columns of Table IV-A. Of these 219 cities, 58 reported that no civil service provisions exist, and another 24 reported that civil service is provided for them by state or county agencies. Of the remaining 137, the legal basis for civil service is as follows: state constitution, 25; statutes, 52; city charter, 48; and ordinance, 12. Champions of personnel administration will find encouragement in the fact that 47 (34.3 per cent) of these cities adopted civil service during the past decade, 1930-39.

Of the 135 cities for which data are available as to the departments included in the scope of civil service, in 93 cities (68.8 per cent) all departments are included. In the other 42 cities civil service applies only to police and/or fire departments.

Appointment by the mayor of members of civil service boards is the general rule. In 75 cities, 56.8 per cent of the 132 for which information is available, appointment is by the mayor, in 39 by the council, in 7 by the city manager, in one by a judge, and in 10 cities by some specially constituted appointing body. It is interesting to note that even in council-manager cities the city manager is seldom given the appointing power, although the mayor—an elected chief administrator—frequently appoints the board in mayor-council cities.

TABLE IV-A

PERSONNEL DATA FOR 216 CITIES OVER 30,000: 1939

Data on number of employees and payrolls were obtained from local officials early in 1940 by the Division of State and Local Government of the United States Bureau of the Census, and the material on civil service systems was supplied by the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada. The monthly payroll figure is for the month of December, 1939, or January, 1940, at the option of the reporting official, and the number of employees is as of the same month. Under "General Governmental Functions," permanent full-time employees are those with permanent or indefinite tenure and elective and other officials having a term of one year or more who are working the number of hours prescribed for a full-time week in their respective departments. Permanent part-time employees are those also having permanent tenure but working less than the prescribed number of hours. The figure for temporary employees includes seasonal, emergency, and other employees without permanent tenure, and excludes persons on work relief and employees of contractors. Number of employees under "Public-Service Enterprises" is reported in a different way. Most cities did not report part-time, temporary, and other employees separately. Therefore only the total number of all employees is shown for each city. For cities which reported more detail, a second figure shows the number of part-time permanent and temporary employees which are included in the total. By subtracting this second figure from the first the number of full-time permanent public-service enterprise employees can be ascertained. Under "Legal Basis and Year Adopted," "C" indicates charter, "S" state statutes, "N" state constitution, and "C" ordinance. Under "Departments Included," "F" indicates fire department, "P" police department. Under "Number on Board, By Whom Appointed, Term," "A" indicates appointment by city manager, "C" by city council or commission, "J" by judges, "M" by mayor, "S" by several appointing authorities. Under "General Governmental Functions," a dagger (†) after a figure in the first column indicates that the number given is the total of all full-time, part-time, temporary, and other employees. An asterisk (*) refers to notes on page 127. School employees and payrolls are excluded.

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS Number Full-Time Permanent Employees	Number Part-Time Permanent Employees	Number Temporary and Other Employees	Payroll For Month (000 omitted)	Payroll For 1939 (or last fiscal year) (000 omitted)	PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISES Total No. Employees and No. Part-Time and Temp.	Payroll For Month	Payroll for 1939 (or last fiscal year)	CIVIL SERVICE Legal Basis and Year Adopted	Departments Included	Number on Board, By Whom Appointed, Term
Over 500,000												
Baltimore, Md.	805	9,985	94	4,808*	...	$14,760	797-..	......	$989,000	C–1920	All	3–M–6
Detroit, Mich.	1,569	17,193†	...	...	$2,673	....	6,504-..	$1,023,000	......	C–1913	All	4–M–4
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,238	10,417	42	11,889*	1,847	....	10,443-..	1,645,000	......	C–1903	All	5–M–5
Milwaukee, Wis.	578	5,246	124	263	931	11,509	452-13	72,000	872,000	S–1895	All	5–M–5
New York, N. Y.	6,930	107,063†	...	...	...	214,982	11,176-..	......	23,507,000	N–1898	All	3–M–6
St. Louis, Mo.	822	9,900	476	123	1,331	16,255	940-35	125,000	1,527,000	C–1916	All	3–M–3
San Francisco, Calif.	634	7,234	158	...	1,312*	15,745	1,894-13	322,000*	3,858,000	C–1900	All	3–M–6
200,000 to 500,000												
Akron, Ohio	255	1,324	...	8	162	2,040	203-4	23,500	311,000	N–1920	All	3–M–6
Atlanta, Ga.	270	2,385	16	117	290	3,438	195-..	24,000	281,000	O–1939	All	3–M–6
Birmingham, Ala.	260	1,319*	4	...	169	2,032	16-..	2,500	29,900	Jefferson County C. S. Board		
Cincinnati, Ohio	451	4,260	515	21	575	6,944	554-..	77,000	928,000	N–1910	All	3–S–6

Table IV-A.—Municipal Personnel Data for Cities Over 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS					PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISES			CIVIL SERVICE		
		Number Full-Time Permanent Employees	Number Part-Time Permanent Employees	Number Temporary and Other Employees	Payroll For Month (000 omitted)	Payroll For 1939 (or last fiscal year) (000 omitted)	Total No. Employees and No. Part-Time and Temp.	Payroll For Month	Payroll for 1939 (or last fiscal year)	Legal Basis and Year Adopted	Departments Included	Number on Board, By Whom Appointed, Term
Dallas, Tex.	260	2,253	. . .	. . .	249	2,822	309–. .	37,000	416,000	C–1931	All	3–C–2
Dayton, Ohio	201	1,162	39	63	161	1,921	156–7	33,000	387,000	N–1914	All	3–C–6
Denver, Colo.	288	3,288*	. . .	51	385	5,028	533–. .	62,000	770,000	C–1904	PF	3–J–6
Kansas City, Mo.	400	3,722	. . .	142	$ 386	. . . .	646–45	$ 69,000	. . . . . .	C–1925	All	1–A *–. .
Louisville, Ky.	308	3,449†	. . .	. . .	302	$ 3,629	443–. .	54,000	$ 648,000	S–1937	All	5–S–4
Memphis, Tenn.	253	2,149†	. . .	. . .	200	2,385	10–. .	1,000	13,000	S–1935	All	3–C–1
Minneapolis, Minn.	464	4,038†*	. . .	. . .	647	. . . .	467–. .	98,000	. . . . . .	C–1913	All	3–M–3
Omaha, Neb.	214	769	65	91	121	1,579	6–. .	500	6,000	None		
Portland, Ore.	302	1,861†	. . .	. . .	312	. . . .	256–9	39,000	427,000	C–1903	All	3–M–6
Providence, R. I.	253	2,546†	. . .	. . .	. . .	4,246	115–. .	. . . . . .	395,000	None		
Rochester, N. Y.	328	3,920†	. . .	. . .	518	4,922	213–. .	25,000	237,000	N–1900	All	3–A–6
San Antonio, Tex.	232	1,601†	. . .	. . .	81	977	12–. .	1,000	13,000	C–1931	PF	5–C–5
Seattle, Wash.	366	2,592	72	16	402	4,825	2,762–121	421,000	5,056,000	C–1896	All	3–M–3
Syracuse, N. Y.	209	1,680	260	45	274	3,500	184–27	19,000	231,000	N–1894	All	3–M–6
Toledo, Ohio	291	1,816†	. . .	None	254	. . . .	517*–. .	68,000	. . . . . .	N–1916	All	3–M–6
Washington, D. C.	487	9,551	232	2	1,409	25,341	None	None	None	None		
100,000 to 200,000												
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	1,654	70	9	216	2,795	None	None	None	C–1935	All	5–M–5
Camden, N. J.	119	938	38	. . .	. . .	1,633	69–. .	. . . . . .	119,000	State Civil Service[1]		
Canton, Ohio	105	502	50	. . .	66	834	99–. .	10,000	130,000	N–1913	All	3–M–6
Des Moines, Iowa	143	911	86	918	130	1,746	18*–. .	2,400	. . . . . .	S–1908	All	3–M–6
Duluth, Minn.	101	679	1,114*	209*	101	1,355	594*–401	29,000	359,000	C–1913	All	3–M–6
Elizabeth, N. J.	115	846	. . .	. . .	130	1,596	49–. .	8,000	100,000	State Civil Service[1]		
El Paso, Tex.	102	481	34	28	68	853	103–11	11,000	143,000	C–1935	All	3–M–2
Erie, Pa.	116	583	164	. . .	83	1,066	182–34	22,000	266,000	S–1917	All	3–C–3
Evansville, Ind.	102	495	12	. . .	94	998	136–. .	18,000	209,000	None		
Flint, Mich.	156	990	10	42	124	1,551	66–. .	11,000	144,000	C–1935	All	3–S–6
Fort Wayne, Ind.	115	526	49	. . .	78	. . . .	894–. .	62,000	. . . . . .	None		
Fort Worth, Tex.	163	1,143	. . .	. . .	152	1,832	135–. .	16,000	196,000	C–1925	All	3–C–3
Gary, Ind.	100	563	32	. . .	87	. . . .	None	None	None	S–1939	P	3–S–3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	169	1,094	. . .	41	141	1,850	155–10	17,000	215,000	C–1918	All	7–M–4
Hartford, Conn.	164	2,113	. . .	. . .	. . .	3,570	9–. .	. . . . . .	15,000	None		
Jacksonville, Fla.	130	1,358	7	None	191	2,287	675–55	91,000	1,087,000	S–1935	All	3–C–3
Kansas City, Kan.	122	397	20	65	64	700	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	S–1910	All	3–M–4
Knoxville, Tenn.	106	777	. . .	. . .	84	629	430–. .	54,000	407,000	C–1912	All	3–C–6
Long Beach, Calif.	142	1,388	65	50	240	2,796	467–27	69,000	754,000	C–1921	All	3–C–6
Lowell, Mass.	100	918	. . .	49	122	1,497	102–1	15,000	180,000	State Civil Service[1]		
Lynn, Mass.	102	871†	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,746	79–. .	. . . . . .	206,000	State Civil Service[1]		
Miami, Fla.	111	1,121	. . .	845	214	2,570	114–58	13,000	155,000	C–1921	All	3–C–3

New Haven, Conn.	163	1,259	472	4	218	2,708	5-..	600	7,900	C–1911 All 3–M–6		
Norfolk, Va.	130	965	323	None	148	1,797	68-..	11,000	138,000	C–1918	PF	3–C–6
Oklahoma City, Okla.	185	955	...	50	137	1,663	132-25	15,000	167,000	C–1911	All	3–A–6
Paterson, N. J.	139	1,040	28	None	150	....	None	None	None	State Civil Service[1]		
Reading, Pa.	111	710	None	None	83	1,028	160-..	19,000	233,000	S–1917	P	3–C–4
Richmond, Va.	183	1,785	...	...	233	....	393-..	54,000	......	None		
Salt Lake City, Utah	140	1,051	14	...	117	1,623	55-..	4,800	69,000	S–1921	PF	3–M–6
San Diego, Calif.	148	1,143	75	49	187	2,205	231-31	30,000	350,000	C–1915	All	3–M–5
Scranton, Pa.	143	623	186	...	107	1,339	......	......	5,500	S–1907	PF	3–M–4
Somerville, Mass.	104	777	72	5	116	1,604	47-..	6,800	88,000	State Civil Service[1]		
South Bend, Ind.	104	456	50	14	...	868	113-23	......	169,000	None		
Spokane, Wash.	116	764	13	...	97	1,334	134-..	15,000	195,000	C–1911	All	3–C–6
Springfield, Mass.	150	1,730	40	164	...	3,242	146-9	......	257,000	State Civil Service[1]		
Tacoma, Wash.	107	698	...	...	...	1,326	507-..	......	969,000	C–1907	All	3–..–6
Tampa, Fla.	101	829	26	3	91	1,062	83-1	10,000	122,000	S–1937	All	5–S–4
Wichita, Kan.	111	494	32	191	64	846	31-17	2,800	39,000	None		
Wilmington, Del.	107	1,017†	...	...	110	1,345	160-..	17,000	224,000	None		
Worcester, Mass.	195	2,387	78	80	324	4,255	149-4	21,000	270,000	State Civil Service[1]		
Youngstown, Ohio	170	785	...	200	123	1,480	205-70	20,000	261,000	N–1934	All	3–M–6
30,000 to 100,000												
Alameda, Calif.	35,033	213	17	None	35	427	52-2	9,900	129,000	O–1938	All	5–M–5
Allentown, Pa.	92,563	507	33	None	62	....	88-..	12,000	......	S–1917	P	3–C–4
Alton, Ill.	30,151	92	8	...	12	145	......	......	......	O–1926	All	3–M–3
Anderson, Ind.	39,804	222†	...	...	15	....	201-..	15,000	......	None		
Asheville, N. C.	50,193	340†	...	...	38	587	36-..	3,800	......	S–1937	PF	3–S–2
Auburn, N. Y.	36,652	351	...	4	39	....	52-..	6,000	......	N–1921	All	3–C–6
Aurora, Ill.	46,589	200	19	...	29	347	58-18	5,900	64,000	None		
Austin, Tex.	53,120	711	10	50	75	895	268-12	32,000	382,000	None		
Baton Rouge, La.	30,729	131	...	...	17	....	None	None	None	None		
Battle Creek, Mich.	43,573	262	...	...	32	....	35-..	4,200	......	None		
Bay City, Mich.	47,355	335	168	9	48	627	109-13	13,000	157,000	None		
Beaumont, Tex.	57,732	480†	...	...	...	511	205-..	......	155,000	None		
Bellingham, Wash.	30,823	153	10	...	24	281	39-..	6,100	71,000	C–1904	All	3–M–3
Berkeley, Calif.	82,109	494	65	21	91	1,079	None	None	None	None		
Bethlehem, Pa.	57,892	239	12	52	35	417	37-..	5,000	60,000	O–1918	All	3–M–4
Binghamton, N. Y.	76,662	997	86	...	124	1,486	62-..	8,200	98,000	N–1894	All	3–M–6
Bloomfield, N. J.	38,077	179	30	...	37	....	31-20	3,500	......	None		
Bloomington, Ill.	30,930	169	14	...	20	....	54-..	6,700	......	S–1934	PF	3–M–3
Brockton, Mass.	63,797	669	362	...	105	1,265	82-4	10,000	133,000	State Civil Service[1]		
Brookline, Mass.	47,490	715	10	10	105	1,265	100-1	15,000	174,000	State Civil Service[1]		
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	56,097	275	5	12	39	552	44-0	6,400	68,000	S–1908	PF	3–M–6
Charleston, S. C.	62,265	536	1	2	53	668	......	......	......	None		
Charleston, W. Va.	60,408	382†	...	...	41*	....	......	......	......	S–1937	P	3–S–..
Chelsea, Mass.	45,816	356	35	143	59	704	17-..	2,600	34,000	State Civil Service[1]		
Chester, Pa.	59,164	154	...	4	22	266	......	......	......	S–1917	All	3–C–4
Chicopee, Mass.	43,930	285	24	13	39	474	94-..	12,000	150,000	State Civil Service[1]		
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	50,945	310†	...	...	49	624	20-..	2,900	34,000	C–1932	PF	3–C–6
Clifton, N. J.	46,875	197†	...	...	35	424	3-..	500	5,200	State Civil Service[1]		

Table IV-A.—Municipal Personnel Data for Cities Over 30,000—Continued

		GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS					PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISES			CIVIL SERVICE		
City	Population 1930	Number Full-Time Permanent Employees	Number Part-Time Permanent Employees	Number Temporary and Other Employees	Payroll For Month (000 omitted)	Payroll For 1939 (or last fiscal year) (000 omitted)	Total No. Employees and No. Part-Time and Temp.	Payroll For Month	Payroll for 1939 (or last fiscal year)	Legal Basis and Year Adopted	Departments Included	Number on Board, By Whom Appointed, Term
Colorado Springs, Colo.	33,237	224	16	15	29	....	152-1	21,000	......	C–1910	All	3–C–6
Council Bluffs, Iowa	42,046	163	25	22	23	....	66-3	7,900	......	S–1908	PF	3–M–6
Cranston, R. I.	42,911	262	5	17	...	397	None	None	None	None		
Cumberland, Md.	37,747	186	25	...	24	302	28-..	5,400	61,000	C–1916	PF	3–M–6
Danville, Ill.	36,765	143	46	48	19	228	None	None	None	S–1935	PF	3–M–3
Dearborn, Mich.	50,358	602	58	...	$111	$1,305	24-..	$ 5,000	$ 55,000	C–1936	All	3–M–7
Decatur, Ill.	57,510	204†	...	...	27	344	61*-..	8,200	115,000	S–1935	PF	3–M–3
Dubuque, Iowa	41,679	196	1	25	26	....	26-3	3,800	......	S–1921	PF	3–C–6
Durham, N. C.	52,037	474	2	8	47	551	69-1	7,400	90,000	None		
East Chicago, Ind.	54,784	316	8	53	46	549	None	None	None	None		
East Cleveland, Ohio	39,667	161	32	3	30	360	10-..	1,500	23,000	N–1918	All	3–A–6
Easton, Pa.	34,468	176	...	41	...	309	39-..	......	57,000	......	PF	3–C–4
East Orange, N. J.	68,020	446	...	87	84	....	97-..	13,000	......	State Civil Service¹		
Evanston, Ill.	63,338	308	139	26	65	770	41-..	6,600	81,000	S–1895	All	3–M–3
Everett, Wash.	30,567	181	...	...	25	....	44-..	6,000	......	C–1912	PF	3–C–6
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,692	532	39	...	61	....	31-1	3,900	......	State Civil Service¹		
Fresno, Calif.	52,513	538†	...	...	84	1,018	78-..	9,900	123,000	O–1922	All	3–CC–..
Glendale, Calif.	62,736	421	58	2	66	785	130-10	26,000	279,000	C–1933	All	3–C–3
Green Bay, Wis.	37,415	316	5	1	40	487	39-..	4,500	55,000	S–1898	PF	......
Greensboro, N. C.	53,569	373	19	...	...	495	33-1	......	34,000	None		
Hagerstown, Md.	30,861	156	19	...	18	197	66-..	9,800	102,000	None		
Hamilton, Ohio	52,176	234	11	...	33	....	116-..	18,000	......	N–1928	...	......
Hammond, Ind.	64,560	344	41	...	58	685	65-9	9,000	105,000	None		
Hamtramck, Mich.	56,268	519†	...	...	81	....	35-..	4,200	51,000	None		
Harrisburg, Pa.	80,339	374	237	34	73	947	65-4	9,300	111,000	S–1917	All	4–M–5
Haverhill, Mass.	48,710	689†	...	...	58	....	50-..	5,900	......	State Civil Service¹		
Hazleton, Pa.	36,765	87	1	20	13	158	......	......	......	S–1917	All	3–M–4
Highland Park, Mich.	52,959	653	25	...	89	....	31-..	5,800	......	C–1938	All	5–M–5
Holyoke, Mass.	56,537	541	...	...	...	957	248-..	......	477,000	State Civil Service¹		
Jackson, Mich.	55,187	294	1	6	37	440	39-1	4,800	57,000	C–1935	All	5–M–5
Jackson, Miss.	48,282	438	3	46	41	481	69-17	4,600	50,000	None		
Jamestown, N. Y.	45,155	441	43	...	48	589	118-1	16,000	196,000	N–1916	All	3–M–2
Johnstown, Pa.	66,993	338†	...	...	49	....	None	None	None	S–1933	PF	3–M–4
Joliet, Ill.	42,993	78	None	None	28	341	26-..	4,100	49,000	S–1928	PF	3–M–3
Kearny, N. J.	40,716	281	15	4	48	630	31-..	4,000	51,000	State Civil Service¹		
Kenosha, Wis.	50,262	305	...	...	...	605	44-..	......	85,000	S–1933	PF	5–A–5
Kokomo, Ind.	32,843	190	...	82	...	269	None	None	None	None		
La Crosse, Wis.	39,614	251	56	...	36	....	30-..	3,600	......	S–....	PF	5–M–5
Lancaster, Pa.	59,949	249	3	7	33	405	63-..	8,300	86,000	S–1913	...	3–M–6
Lansing, Mich.	78,397	589	...	12	83	....	424-..	78,000	......	None		

Laredo, Tex.	32,618	161	17	...	12	137	None	None	None	None		
Lawrence, Mass.	85,068	901†	...	...	109	....	119-..	12,000	173,000	State Civil Service[1]		
Lexington, Ky.	45,736	340	14	81	38	455	None	None	None	S-1939	All	3-M-3
Lima, Ohio	42,287	128	52	7	20	274	54-5	5,900	66,000	N-1916	All	3-M-3
Lincoln, Neb.	75,933	564	29	107	60	733	140-28	13,000	164,000	O-1938	All	3-C-3
Little Rock, Ark.	81,679	352†	...	...	44	....	124-..	19,000	......	S-1937	All	3-..-6
Lynchburg, Va.	40,661	400	...	87	10	521	30-18	1,600	20,000	None		
McKeesport, Pa.	54,632	286	26	...	43	545	57-..	8,400	92,000	S-1918	All	3-M-3
Macon, Ga.	53,829	389	6	...	36	....	1-..	100	......	None		
Madison, Wis.	57,899	462	59	3	68	858	......	......	......	O-1937	All	3-M-3
Manchester, N. H.	76,834	614	120	27	82	....	67-6	8,200	......	None		
Marion, Ohio	31,084	155	81	4	20	231	None	None	None	N-1910	All	3-M-6
Medford, Mass.	59,714	516†	...	...	69	....	112-..	14,000	......	C-1936	F	3-M-6
Meriden, Conn.	38,481	198	59	5	36	....	20-..	2,700	......	None		
Mobile, Ala.	68,202	399	47	...	44	....	70-28	5,300	......	S-1939	All	3-S-6
Moline, Ill.	32,236	217	1	...	21	....	27-..	3,400	......	None		
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	61,499	593	58	...	92	1,206	29-..	5,600	71,000	N-1900	All	3-M-6
Muncie, Ind.	46,548	235	...	50*	29	367*	None	None	None	None		
Muskegon, Mich.	41,390	259	2	34	37	471	29-..	3,200	40,000*	C-1937	All	3-M-6
Muskogee, Okla.	32,026	178†	...	...	17	....	25-..	2,500	......	None		
Newark, Ohio	30,596	152	10	7*	18	192	39-..	4,700	61,000	N-1914	All	3-M-6
New Castle, Pa.	48,674	179†	...	...	...	233	......	......	......	S-1924	PF	3-C-4
Newport News, Va.	34,417	220	16	70	29	368	53-1	5,500	75,000	None		
New Rochelle, N. Y.	54,000	492	310	262	101	1,465	......	......	......	N-1899	All	3-M-6
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	75,460	895	44	5	136	1,856	68-..	10,000	118,000	N-1899	All	3-C-6
Norristown, Pa.	35,853	75	35	...	14	150	8-..	1,000	12,000	None		
Norwalk, Conn.	36,019	264	None	None	33	393	None	None	None	None		
Oak Park, Ill.	63,982	283	3	...	44	534	28-..	4,600	53,000	S-1933	PF	3-M-3
Ogden, Utah	40,272	347	7	82	42	456	34-..	3,500	47,000	None		
Orange, N. J.	35,399	213	1	42	36	433	30-1	5,400	65,000	State Civil Service[1]		
Oshkosh, Wis.	40,108	347	7	82	42	456	34-..	3,500	47,000	S-1898	PF	5-M-5
Pasadena, Calif.	76,086	722	41	27	113	1,365	387-36	60,000	767,000	None		
Passaic, N. J.	62,959	435	None	None	71	900	None	None	None	None		
Pawtucket, R. I.	77,149	780	62	...	120	....	70-..	9,900	......	None		
Pensacola, Fla.	31,579	217	None	None	26	272	26-..	3,700	......	S-1931	All	3-S-2
Perth Amboy, N. J.	43,516	314	None	None	53	612	71-..	9,800	98,000*	None		
Plainfield, N. J.	34,422	248	51	...	...	541	None	None	None	None		
Pontiac, Mich.	64,928	423	...	...	53	....	57-..	7,400	......	C-1939	F	3-A-6
Port Arthur, Tex.	50,902	161	3	8	21	267	43-9	4,300	52,000	None		
Port Huron, Mich.	31,361	227	128	105	27	373	88-65	3,400	43,000	None		
Portland, Me.	70,810	682	69	...	93	1,214	None	None	None	C-1924	PF	3-A-3
Portsmouth, Ohio	42,560	259	26	15	28	337	43-..	5,000	67,000	N-1930	...	......
Portsmouth, Va.	45,704	252	...	...	27	329	41-..	4,000	46,000	C-1936	All	3-C-4
Pueblo, Colo.	50,096	240	...	...	34	....	2-..	280	......	C-1911	All	3-..-6
Quincy, Ill.	39,241	200	28	...	19	285	30-..	3,500	41,000	None		
Racine, Wis.	67,542	414	None	12	54	705	110-..	14,000	103,000	O-1936	All	5-C-5
Revere, Mass.	35,680	228	21	33	34	....	16-..	1,900	......	State Civil Service[1]		
Richmond, Ind.	32,493	154	18	...	21	239	119-..	......	175,000	None		

TABLE IV-A.—MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 30,000—Continued

		GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS					PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISES			CIVIL SERVICE		
City	Population 1930	Number Full-Time Permanent Employees	Number Part-Time Permanent Employees	Number Temporary and Other Employees	Payroll For Month (000 omitted)	Payroll For 1939 (or last fiscal year) (000 omitted)	Total No. Employees and No. Part-Time and Temp.	Payroll For Month	Payroll for 1939 (or last fiscal year)	Legal Basis and Year Adopted	Departments Included	Number on Board, By Whom Appointed, Term
Roanoke, Va.	69,206	558	...	...	75	....	64-..	6,400	......	None		
Rockford, Ill.	85,864	521	...	...	...	793	70-..	......	105,000	S-1903	PF	3-M-3
Sacramento, Calif.	93,750	906	59	27	169	1,971	84-7	9,700	132,000	C-1913	All	3-C-6
Saginaw, Mich.	80,715	398	9	17	57	....	63-2	8,200	......	C-1936	All	3-S-..
St. Joseph, Mo.	80,935	440	2	30	52	624	5-..	540	6,400	None		
St. Petersburg, Fla.	40,425	664	...	228	$ 73	$ 763	241-43	$24,000	$254,000	S-1931	All	3-C-3
Salem, Mass.	43,353	460	31	...	50	....	34-..	4,600	......	State Civil Service[1]		
San Bernardino, Calif.	37,481	208	...	4	27	320	63-6	8,300	98,000	O-1925	All	3-M-6
San Jose, Calif.	57,651	273	13	3	52	602	None	None	None	C-1916	All	3-C-6
Santa Ana, Calif.	30,322	192	17	...	29	346	31-..	4,600	49,000	S-1937	PF	3-C-6
Santa Monica, Calif.	37,146	495	57	None	72	781	138-6	20,000	221,000	O-1936	All	5-C-6
Sheboygan, Wis.	39,251	474	...	...	48	....	48-..	5,700	......	S-1897	PF	5-M-5
Shreveport, La.	76,655	397	188	...	61	759	171-56	20,000	145,000	None		
Sioux City, Iowa	79,183	419	80	12	60	812	80-8	10,000	135,000	S-1912	PF	3-M-6
Sioux Falls, S. D.	33,362	218	...	11	29	367	71-11	8,900	111,000	S-1938	All	3-C-5
Springfield, Ill.	71,864	419	50	...	...	635	300-..	......	509,000	S-1908	PF	3-M-3
Steubenville, Ohio	35,422	221	5	...	27	325	33-3	4,000	59,000	N-1908	All	3-M-6
Stockton, Calif.	47,963	411	12	10	65	785	None	None	None	C-1937	All	3-C-3
Superior, Wis.	36,113	304	33	15	41	614	None	None	None	S-1900	PF	5-M-5
Terre Haute, Ind.	62,810	352†	...	...	46	....	4-..	350	......	None		
Topeka, Kan.	64,120	382†	...	...	...	473	95-4	11,000	132,000	O-1938	PF	3-C-4
Troy, N. Y.	72,763	906	...	22	111	1,328	82-..	8,900	107,000	N-1885	All	3-M-6
Tucson, Ariz.	32,506	265	...	127	...	400	50-10	......	72,000	C-1931	All	3-M-6
Waco, Tex.	52,848	471	...	...	42	479	50-..	6,200	80,000	C-1936	All	3-C-3
Warren, Ohio	41,062	149	13	...	25	290	37-..	6,300	73,000	N-1916	All	3-M-6
Waterbury, Conn.	99,902	927	...	...	120	1,427	51-..	6,100	73,000	None		
Waterloo, Iowa	46,191	177	83	...	27	343	41-10	4,500	62,000	S-1912	PF	3-M-6
Waukegan, Ill.	33,499	132	...	...	18	219	1-..	100	300	S-1910	All	3-M-3
West Allis, Wis.	34,671	255	8	...	47	576	9-..	1,300	17,000	S-1906	PF	5-M-5
Wheeling, W. Va.	61,659	363	...	103	51	512	72-12	6,800	78,000	S-1922	PF	3-C-6
Wichita Falls, Tex.	43,690	201	5	...	25	296	30-..	3,700	44,000	None		
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86,626	477†	...	...	59	....	4-..	400	......	None		
Williamsport, Pa.	45,729	173	...	2	21	262	......	......	......	O-1917	All	3-C-4
York, Pa.	55,254	142	5	...	19	235	None	None	None	S-1913	P	2-M-4
Zanesville, Ohio	36,440	192	63	...	...	285	39-11	......	47,000	N-1913	All	3-M-3

See page 126 for footnote 1 and page 127 for other notes.

Table IV-B

PERSONNEL DATA FOR 452 CITIES OF 10,000 TO 30,000: 1939

The data in this table were obtained from local officials early in 1940 by the Division of State and Local Government of the United States Bureau of the Census. For an explanation of the column headings see the beginning of Table IV-A on page 113. Public school employees are excluded from this table. Leaders or dotted lines in a column indicate city did not ıeport on that item; "None" is shown only where the city so reported. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at the end of the table.

		GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS					PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISES		
City	Population 1930	Number Full-Time Permanent Employees	Number Part-Time Permanent Employees	Number Temporary and Other Employees	Payroll For Month	Payroll For 1939 (or last fiscal year)	Total No. Employees and No. Part-Time and Temp.	Payroll For Month	Payroll For 1939 (or last fiscal year)
berdeen, S. D.	16,465	126	...	...	$13,000	.....	21-..	$2,000	.....
berdeen, Wash.	21,723	89	15	...	13,000	$155,000	25-1	3,500	$42,000
bilene, Tex.	23,175	104	...	12	12,000	149,000	38-17	2,300	30,000
da, Okla.	11,261	42	...	...	4,800	.....	9-..	1,000	.....
dams, Mass.	12,697	69	22	39	.....	104,000	10-8	....	8,700
lbert Lea, Minn.	10,169	50	16	64	5,000*	83,000	8-5	430*	8,500
lbuquerque, N. M.	26,570	142	11	...	18,000	.....	79-5	8,000	.....
lexandria, La.	23,025	164	...	...	.....	205,000	138-..	....	184,000
lexandria, Va.	24,149	243	27	...	28,000	341,000	None	None	None
lhambra, Calif.	29,472	172	29	33	28,000	336,000	40-20	3,300	38,000
liquippa, Pa.	27,116	110	1	...	14,000	153,000	2-..	300	4,000
lpena, Mich.	12,166	68	6	24	8,600	123,000	25-7	2,300	30,000
mes, Iowa	10,261	47	16	15	8,200	106,000	67-24	8,700	96,000
mesbury, Mass.	11,899	161	...	...	.....	116,000	9-3	....	11,000
naconda, Mont.	12,494	40	15	...	6,300	.....	None	None	None
naheim, Calif.	10,995	99	25	7	13,000	171,000	23-..	3,000	37,000
nderson, S. C.	14,383	99	9	...	8,200	98,000	......	....	.....
nnapolis, Md.	12,531	62	...	...	5,400	47,000	28-..	2,000	13,000
nsonia, Conn.	19,898	49	93	...	.....	113,000	......	....	.....
ppleton, Wis.	25,267	173	...	59	19,000	.....	21-..	3,000	.....
rdmore, Okla.	15,741	75	...	9	8,300	100,000	15-..	1,500	18,000
rnold, Pa.	10,575	26	...	...	2,700	32,000	None	None	None
shland, Ky.	29,074	81	54	...	14,000	184,000	46-28	3,200	4,200
shland, Ohio	11,141	35	...	...	3,200	38,000	15-..	1,400	21,000
shland, Wis.	10,622	94	5	...	.....	96,000	14-..	....	23,000
storia, Ore.	10,349	53	10	...	5,600	78,000	30-24	1,700	16,000
tchison, Kan.	13,024	55	3	3	5,600	74,000	None	None	None
thens, Ga.	18,192	127†	...	...	10,000	.....	5-..	690	.....
thol, Mass.	10,677	47	101	153	13,000	106,000	50-37	2,800	28,000
ttleboro, Mass.	21,769	175	19	24	21,000	.....	16-..	1,600	.....
ıgusta, Me.	17,198	113	33	...	11,000	149,000	None	None	None
ıstin, Minn.	12,276	86	11	...	11,000	.....	1-..	100	.....
ıkersfield, Calif.	26,015	224	...	3	37,000	429,000	None	None	None
ıngor, Me.	28,749	218	4	...	.....	343,000	55-..	....	96,000
ırberton, Ohio	23,934	90†	...	...	11,000	.....	26-..	1,800	.....
ırre, Vt.	11,307	107†	...	...	.....	99,000	8-..	....	10,000
ırtlesville, Okla.	14,763	58	2	4	.....	81,000	20-..	2,200	27,000
ıtavia, N. Y.	17,375	124	35	5	14,000	175	31-4	3,100	35,000
ɛatrice, Neb.	10,297	43	50	...	5,600	.....	16-..	1,900	.....
ɛaver Falls, Pa.	17,147	44	25	...	5,500	70,000	......	....	.....
ɛdford, Ind.	13,208	54	...	...	.....	59,000	16-..	....	22,000
ɛllaire, Ohio	13,327	32	39	...	5,400	70,000	10-..	....	19,000
ɛlleville, Ill.	28,425	81	...	...	11,000	.....	None	None	None
ɛloit, Wis.	23,611	225	...	...	.....	289,000	......	....	.....
ɛnton Harbor, Mich.	15,434	89	5	...	.....	144,000	22-11	....	23,000

TABLE IV-B.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 30,000—Continued

		GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS					PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISES		
City	Population 1930	Number Full-Time Permanent Employees	Number Part-Time Permanent Employees	Number Temporary and Other Employees	Payroll For Month	Payroll For 1939 (or last fiscal year)	Total No. Employees and No. Part-Time and Temp.	Payroll For Month	Payroll For 1939 (or last fiscal year)
Berlin, N. H.	20,018	189	21	...	.....	$229,000	12-..	....	$ 17,000
Berwick, Pa.	12,660	26	11	...	$ 1,700	.....	None	None	None
Beverly, Mass.	25,086	201*	3	69	.....	479,000*	34-..	....	24,000
Beverly Hills, Calif.	17,429	339	19	...	48,000	589,000	40-..	$ 5,600	67,000
Big Spring, Tex.	13,735	44	4	...	5,500	66,000	9-..	1,200	17,000
Billings, Mont.	16,380	175†	...	...	.....	193,000	137-101	5,200	67,000
Bismarck, N. D.	11,090	56	25	...	6,700	84,000	13-..	1,800	17,000
Bloomington, Ind.	18,227	65	...	...	8,700	104,000	35-..	3,600	44,000
Bluefield, W. Va.	19,339	84	10	...	10,000	.....	None	None	None
Blytheville, Ark.	10,098	27	11	...	26,000	.....	None	None	None
Bogalusa, La.	14,029	71	...	...	6,800	85,000	3-..	230	.....
Boone, Iowa	11,886	35	24	124	5,100	.....	38-23	2,600	.....
Boulder, Colo.	11,223	51	3	...	6,300	.....	15-3	1,400	.....
Braddock, Pa.	19,329	101	...	...	8,900	107,000	16-..	1,400	17,000
Bradford, Pa.	19,306	114	...	...	.....	164,000	44-30	....	28,000
Brainerd, Minn.	10,221	39	69	25	5,100	63,000	26-..	3,400	41,000
Braintree, Mass.	15,712	109	...	16	17,000	.....	46-5	8,000	.....
Brawley, Calif.	10,439	49	17	1	7,900	96,000	10-1	1,300	16,000
Bristol, R. I.	11,953	27	23	98	.....	43,000	None	None	None
Brookfield, Ill.	10,035	28	21	...	6,600*	.....	8*-..	*	.....
Brownsville, Tex.	22,021	161	9	6	11,000	143,000	55-1	4,800	60,000
Brownwood, Tex.	12,789	60†	...	...	.....	52,000	11-1	....	14,000
Brunswick, Ga.	14,022	83	...	1	7,500	90,000	None	None	None
Bucyrus, Ohio	10,027	77	25	...	7,800	89,000	12-3	1,300	16,000
Burbank, Calif.	16,662	222	...	...	.....	341,000	140-..	....	186,000
Burlingame, Calif.	13,270	46	19	...	.....	133,000	7-1	....	9,800
Burlington, Iowa	26,755	158†	...	...	15,000	.....	2-..	100	.....
Burlington, N. J.	10,844	51	1	24	.....	82,000	9-..	....	14,000
Burlington, Vt.	24,789	219	19	5	23,000	271,000	83-6	12,000	139,000
Butler, Pa.	23,568	83	6	...	9,600	.....	None	None	None
Cairo, Ill.	13,532	56†	...	...	4,000	.....	None	None	None
Calumet City, Ill.	12,298	43	2	12	5,100	67,000	16-11	790	9,000
Cambridge, Ohio	16,129	74	25	4	5,200	64,000	16-1	2,100	26,000
Campbell, Ohio	14,673	51	...	...	6,100	.....	5-..	640	.....
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	16,227	66	...	...	5,800	.....	None	None	None
Carbondale, Pa.	20,061	52	14	...	6,700	77,000	......	....	.....
Carlisle, Pa.	12,596	31	9	...	.....	35,000	7-4	....	7,800
Carnegie, Pa.	12,497	33	...	...	4,300	51,000	......	....	.....
Carteret, N. J.	13,339	60	24	...	.....	130,000	None	None	None
Casper, Wyo.	16,619	72	...	...	11,000	.....	24-..	3,700	.....
Champaign, Ill.	20,348	160†	...	...	15,000	.....	None	None	None
Charleroi, Pa.	11,360	20	13	...	3,300	42,000	None	None	None
Cheyenne, Wyo.	17,361	114	7	...	13,000	162,000	30-..	3,200	37,000
Chicago Hgts., Ill.	22,321	85*	...	...	11,000	.....	16-..	2,300	.....
Chickasha, Okla.	14,099	63	...	6	6,100	68,000	7-..	710	8,500
Clairton, Pa.	15,291	88	16	1	13,000	168,000	......	....	.....
Clarksdale, Miss.	10,043	95	...	...	9,500	125,000	30-..	3,100	39,000
Cleburne, Tex.	11,539	24	3	...	2,400	.....	......	....	.....
Coatesville, Pa.	14,582	54	25	...	6,000	73,000	6-2	2,300*	11,000
Coffeyville, Kan.	16,198	135†	...	...	9,800	.....	83-..	11,000	.....
Cohoes, N. Y.	23,226	171	...	...	.....	207,000	47-..	....	49,000
Collingswood, N. J.	12,723	64	10	18	.....	107,000	20-..	....	28,000
Columbia, Mo.	14,967	66	23	9	10,000	122,000	91-48	8,700	107,000
Columbia, Pa.	11,349	15	4	...	1,300	14,000	None	None	None
Columbus, Miss.	10,743	29	2	1	4,500	.....	2-..	240	.....
Compton, Calif.	12,516	57	8	6	9,400	106,000	30-10	3,300	40,000
Concord, N. H.	25,228	56	...	...	5,600	.....	20-..	1,200	.....
Connellsville, Pa.	13,290	39	9	3	.....	61,000	......	....	.....
Connersville, Ind.	12,795	54	...	...	5,600	.....	17-..	2,100	.....

TABLE IV-B.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS					PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISES		
		Number Full-Time Permanent Employees	Number Part-Time Permanent Employees	Number Temporary and Other Employees	Payroll For Month	Payroll For 1939 (or last fiscal year)	Total No. Employees and No. Part-Time and Temp.	Payroll For Month	Payroll For 1939 (or last fiscal year)
Corning, N. Y.	15,777	119†	...	...	$ 7,600	.....	26-..	$ 2,000	.....
Corpus Christi, Tex.	27,741	266†	...	...	27,000	.....	173-..	12,000	.....
Corsicana, Tex.	15,202	82	...	...	5,800	.....	18-..	1,400	.....
Cortland, N. Y.	15,043	71	10	...	7,400	.....	None	None	None
Coshocton, Ohio	10,908	101	5	...	.....	$ 94,000	12-..	....	$ 19,000
Crawfordsville, Ind.	10,355	63†	...	...	.....	84,000	42-..	....	34,000
Cudahy, Wis.	10,631	37	41	None	.....	92,000	4-..	....	6,700
Cumberland, R. I.	10,304	28	15	144	3,400	44,000	3-2	110	1,500
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	19,797	68	10	11	10,000	.....	46-..	6,000	.....
Danville, Va.	22,247	336	30	...	29,000	353,000	146-..	15,000	186,000
Decatur, Ga.	13,276	59	14	5	5,900	73,000	12-..	970	11,000
Del Rio, Tex.	11,693	26†	...	...	2,600	.....	6-..	610	.....
Dodge City, Kan.	10,059	39	...	...	4,100	53,000	9-..	1,000	12,000
Donora, Pa.	13,905	35	29	...	5,100	.....	None	None	None
Dormont, Pa.	13,190	37	15	...	5,300	65,000	......	....	.....
Dover, N. H.	13,573	175†	...	...	13,000	.....	18-8	1,800	.....
Dover, N. J.	10,031	43	3	5	6,000	73,000	12-3	1,600	27,000
Du Bois, Pa.	11,595	38	9	26	4,800	57,000	None	None	None
Dunkirk, N. Y.	17,802	85	48	6	.....	172,000	......	....	.....
Duquesne, Pa.	21,396	67	...	...	.....	125,000	10-..	....	22,000
East Hartford, Conn.	17,125	81	95	...	14,000	170,000	18-..	1,700	21,000
East Moline, Ill.	10,107	39	2	25	4,100	42,000	7-2	570	7,400
E. Providence, R. I.	29,995	123	122	7	21,000	.....	23-3	2,900	.....
Eau Claire, Wis.	26,287	172	1	1	21,000	256,000	17-1	1,900	21,000
Ecorse, Mich.	12,716	107	41	...	16,000	186,000	8-..	800	9,600
El Dorado, Ark.	16,421	46	11	...	5,800	68,000	......	....	.....
El Dorado, Kan.	10,311	39	4	1	3,800	45,000	18-5	2,100	25,000
Elizabeth City, N. C.	10,037	64	...	...	6,100	73,000	26-6	2,400	29,000
Ellwood City, Pa.	12,323	39	7	...	5,600	64,000	7-..	790	12,000
Elmhurst, Ill.	14,055	79	37	...	9,000	104,000	19-3	2,300	29,000
Elyria, Ohio	25,633	153	2	...	21,000	251,000	37-..	5,400	62,000
Emporia, Kan.	14,067	68	...	10	6,700	.....	17-..	1,900	.....
Endicott, N. Y.	16,231	166	58	7	19,000	237,000	16-4	1,900	22,000
Enid, Okla.	26,399	92	...	...	10,000	.....	28-..	3,300	.....
Escanaba, Mich.	14,524	98	7	104	12,000	.....	51-12	5,700	.....
Euclid, Ohio	12,751	104	56	...	17,000	206,000	11-..	1,100	14,000
Eureka, Calif.	15,752	120	10	38	14,000	162,000	96-38	6,800	87,000
Fairhaven, Mass.	10,951	88†	...	...	6,300	.....	1-..	None	300
Fairmont, W. Va.	23,159	77	...	...	8,800	107,000	57-..	7,200	89,000
Faribault, Minn.	12,767	66	6	...	6,500	.....	7-2	840	.....
Farrell, Pa.	14,359	55	...	...	6,800	80,000	......	....	.....
Floral Park, N. Y.	10,016	45	4	21	7,600	98,000	None	None	None
Florence, Ala.	11,729	72	...	8	5,500	68,000	38-8	4,400	52,000
Florence, S. C.	14,774	102	...	...	7,700	74,000	11-..	810	8,200
Fond du Lac, Wis.	26,449	223†	...	...	25,000	.....	25-..	3,000	.....
Fort Collins, Colo.	11,489	58	9	23	.....	91,000	55-4	....	69,000
Fort Dodge, Iowa	21,895	120	...	...	14,000	.....	24-..	3,100	.....
Fort Madison, Iowa	13,779	52	...	...	4,300	.....	None	None	None
Fort Thomas, Ky.	10,008	27	31	4	5,500	60,400	None	None	None
Fostoria, Ohio	12,790	88	...	...	8,700	103,000	17-..	2,100	28,000
Frankfort, Ind.	12,196	66	9	8	7,700	101,000	51-..	6,600	84,000
Frankfort, Ky.	11,626	43	29	...	4,400	.....	None	None	None
Franklin, Pa.	10,254	34	3	...	3,900	.....	10-..	1,000	.....
Freeport, Ill.	22,045	91	...	...	10,000	.....	24-..	....	38,000
Freeport, N. Y.	15,467	118	10	...	20,000	243,000	70-5	12,000	140,000
Fremont, Ohio	13,422	50	15	...	.....	72,000	None	None	None
Fullerton, Calif.	10,860	67	35	6	7,300	101,600	16-6	2,400	14,700
Fulton, N. Y.	12,462	240†	...	...	17,000	.....	16-..	1,400	.....
Gainesville, Fla.	10,465	111	13	17	13,000	.....	38-1	5,800	.....

TABLE IV-B.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 30,000—Continued

		GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS					PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISES		
City	Population 1930	Number Full-Time Permanent Employees	Number Part-Time Permanent Employees	Number Temporary and Other Employees	Payroll For Month	Payroll For 1939 (or last fiscal year)	Total No. Employees and No. Part-Time and Temp.	Payroll For Month	Payroll For 1939 (or last fiscal year)
Galesburg, Ill.	28,830	148†	...	...	.....	$198,000	46-..	....	$32,000
Garfield, N. J.	29,739	81	159	...	$19,000	190,600	10-2	$1,400	17,200
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	15,589	33	64	...	8,000	90,000	None	None	None
Gastonia, N. C.	17,093	118	16	25	13,000	138,200	35-..	4,200	42,300
Geneva, N. Y.	16,053	92	15	...	13,000	.....	12-..	2,200	.....
Glen Cove, N. Y.	11,430	97†	...	...	.....	167,000	None	None	None
Gloversville, N. Y.	23,099	121	3	46,000	18,000	.....	27-..	2,700	.....
Grand Forks, N. D.	17,112	109	...	89,000	12,000	171,500	13-1	2,000	19,600
Grand Island, Neb.	18,041	95	25	...	13,000	146,300	59-9	6,900	86,500
Grand Junction, Colo.	10,247	86†	...	...	9,600	126,000	10-..	1,100	11,000
Granite City, Ill.	25,130	55	22	1,000	8,400	104,300	None	None	None
Great Falls, Mont.	28,822	169	35	...	25,000	364,000	48-5	6,100	68,000
Greensburg, Pa.	16,508	64	7	...	7,900	94,600	None	None	None
Greenville, S. C.	29,154	413†	...	...	.....	355,000	22-..	....	33,000
Greenville, Tex.	12,407	59†	None	...	6,400	.....	25-..	3,100	.....
Greenwood, Miss.	11,123	97	...	...	4,700*	.....	57-..	4,700	.....
Griffin, Ga.	10,321	103	1	...	7,200	85,400	27-..	2,800	33,200
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	11,174	124†	...	...	.....	220,000	8-..	....	18,000
Gulfport, Miss.	12,547	69	12	...	6,700	84,000	8-2	620	7,800
Hackensack, N. J.	24,568	194	42	13	36,000	.....	4-1	400	.....
Hannibal, Mo.	22,761	138†	...	...	11,000	.....	77-..	9,000	.....
Hanover, Pa.	11,805	28	7	...	.....	38,000	None	None	None
Harrisburg, Ill.	11,625	...	...	...	22,000	.....	None	None	None
Harrison, N. J.	15,601	163†	...	...	30,000	.....	6-..*	3,000*	.....
Harvey, Ill.	16,374	59	16	...	7,000	83,000	22-..	2,600	31,000
Hastings, Neb.	15,490	72	25	22	7,000	.....	77-7	8,100	.....
Hawthorne, N. J.	11,868	32	18	...	5,600	67,000	9-..	1,000	12,000
Hempstead, N. Y.	12,650	153	8	2	25,000	335,000	24-..	3,100	46,000
Henderson, Ky.	11,668	111	31	...	10,000	126,000	61-12	5,000	52,000
Highland Park, Ill.	12,203	56	11	...	9,400	121,000	12-..	2,200	26,300
Homestead, Pa.	20,141	85†	...	...	5,800	.....	13-..	700	18,000
Hopkinsville, Ky.	10,746	55	15	...	5,500	64,000	None	None	None
Hoquiam, Wash.	12,766	80	1	...	7,800	.....	16-..	2,000	.....
Hornell, N. Y.	16,250	64	32	1	9,600	116,000	15-6	1,800	21,000
Hudson, N. Y.	12,337	84†	...	...	.....	84,000	8-..	....	7,700
Huntington, Ind.	13,420	89†	...	...	.....	93,000	28-..	....	35,000
Huntington Pk., Cal.	24,591	115	...	*	17,000	206,000	18-..	2,200	25,000
Huntsville, Ala.	11,554	79	14	...	7,400	90,000	8-..	700	8,600
Huron, S. D.	10,946	40	1	45	5,000	61,000	13-3	1,400	16,000
Hutchinson, Kan.	27,085	164	8	...	19,000	.....	2-..	180	.....
Independence, Mo.	15,296	55	13	...	7,900	.....	31-..	3,900	.....
Inglewood, Calif.	19,480	129	5	3	17,000	207,000	38-8	4,300	45,000
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11,652	44	20	...	4,100	52,000	15-3	1,100	13,000
Ironton, Ohio	16,621	75	...	...	6,900	81,000	17-1	1,700	23,000
Ironwood, Mich.	14,299	96	...	...	.....	127,000	30-..	....	38,000
Ithaca, N. Y.	20,708	166†	...	...	.....	279,000	34-..	....	47,000
Jackson, Tenn.	22,172	100	...	10	9,900	.....	54-..	5,800	.....
Jacksonville, Ill.	27,747	70	...	...	.....	73,000	37-..	....	45,000
Janesville, Wis.	21,628	118	37	20	17,000	208,000	9-..	1,300	15,000
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11,946	43	17	...	.....	50,000	None	None	None
Johnson City, Tenn.	25,080	65	5	1	6,800	8,200	15-1	1,100	13,000
Johnstown, N. Y.	10,801	57*	30	...	6,700	100,000	11*-4	1,400	22,000*
Jonesboro, Ark.	10,326	30	18	2	.....	36,000	......	....	.....
Kankakee, Ill.	26,620	113†	...	...	9,000	.....	None	None	None
Keene, N. H.	13,794	72	60	...	9,400	65,000	28-..	2,700	44,000
Kewanee, Ill.	17,093	63	13	4	6,700	87,000	15-4	1,300	19,000
Kingsport, Tenn.	11,914	63	33	1	6,700	77,000	29-17	2,800	22,000
Lackawanna, N. Y.	23,948	535	...	...	.....	668,000	None	None	None
Laconia, N. H.	12,471	64	139	...	12,000	.....	None	None	None

Table IV-B.—Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS					PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISES		
		Number Full-Time Permanent Employees	Number Part-Time Permanent Employees	Number Temporary and Other Employees	Payroll For Month	Payroll For 1939 (or last fiscal year)	Total No. Employees and No. Part-Time and Temp.	Payroll For Month	Payroll For 1939 (or last fiscal year)
afayette, Ind.	26,240	160	...	...	$17,000	$200,000	38-6	$4,000	$ 50,000
agrange, Ga.	20,131	98	10	...	.....	90,000	32-3	....	32,000
a Grange, Ill.	10,103	39	27	4	6,800	79,000	7-..	1,300	15,000
ake Charles, La.	15,791	94	...	...	7,700	92,000	None	None	None
akeland, Fla.	18,554	268	18	10	26,000	314,000	94-30	9,100	109,000
ancaster, Ohio	18,716	203†	...	...	.....	111,000	57-..	....	77,000
a Salle, Ill.	13,149	44	4	...	4,600	.....	7-..	1,000	.....
atrobe, Pa.	10,644	25	7	...	3,000	36,000	None	None	None
aurel, Miss.	18,017	76	...	...	.....	84,000	13-..	.....	15,000
awrence, Kan.	13,726	77	3	10	10,000	120,000	20-..	2,400	29,000
ebanon, Pa.	25,561	108†	...	...	12,000	.....	9-..	510	.....
eominster, Mass.	21,810	178	42	...	.....	222,000	23-..	....	30,000
ewistown, Pa.	13,357	22†	...	...	.....	21,000	None	None	None
incoln, Ill.	12,855	32	20	...	3,300	40,000	None	None	None
incoln Park, Mich.	12,336	59	11	...	9,200	112,000	16-9	1,600	14,000
inden, N. J.	21,206	219	...	53	.....	470,000	None	None	None
ittle Falls, N. Y.	11,105	44	50	...	5,800	.....	24-9	2,100	.....
ockport, N. Y.	23,160	407† *	...	...	.....	536,000	27-..	....	48,000
odi, N. J.	11,549	108†	...	...	.....	110,000	11-..	....	17,000
ogansport, Ind.	18,508	147	...	63	16,000	205,000	98-11	11,000	126,000
ong Branch, N. J.	18,399	107	14	33	20,000	195,000	1-..	120	1,400
ongview, Wash.	10,652	43	11	2	4,300	5,100	......	....	.....
ubbock, Tex.	20,520	153	...	18	20,000	229,000	80-..	8,900	101,000
ynbrook, N. Y.	11,993	73	13	...	14,000	155,000	None	None	None
cAlester, Okla.	11,804	49	8	...	5,300	51,000	13-..	1,300	13,000
cComb, Miss.	10,057	48	2	...	3,700	.....	14-..	910	.....
cKees Rocks, Pa.	18,116	52	19	...	7,500	.....	......	....	.....
anhattan, Kan.	10,136	45	12*	...	3,900	.....	10-..	990	.....
anitowoc, Wis.	22,963	203	35	...	25,000	.....	14-..	1,500	.....
ankato, Minn.	14,038	71†	...	...	8,500	91,000	7-..	780	9,300
aplewood, Mo.	12,657	49	18	...	6,400	77,000	......	....	.....
arietta, Ohio	14,285	71	9	2	7,700	.....	22-2	2,400	.....
arinette, Wis.	13,734	69	23	23	10,000	129,400	None	None	None
arion, Ind.	24,496	115	25	28	16,000	196,000	29-2	3,100	37,000
arlborough, Mass.	15,587	154	143	...	.....	199,000	15-..	....	18,000
arquette, Mich.	14,789	96	...	62	14,000	184,000	56-..	6,900	156,000
arshall, Tex.	16,203	118	25	...	9,100	118,000	*	*	*
arshalltown, Iowa	17,373	46	68	127	7,400	88,000	......	....	.....
ason City, Iowa	23,304	102	5	1	13,000	179,000	26-2	2,200	37,000
assena, N. Y.	10,637	47	1	4	4,000	54,000	7-..	660	8,400
attoon, Ill.	14,631	50	...	6	5,200	.....	22-2	2,600	.....
eadville, Pa.	16,698	76	...	7	9,600	106,000	19-..	2,500	30,000
edford, Ore.	11,007	61	...	...	6,700	.....	19-..	1,900	.....
elrose, Mass.	23,170	281	...	...	33,000	.....	None	None	None
elrose Park, Ill.	10,741	53	28	...	4,400	53,000	3-..	340	4,500
enominee, Mich.	10,320	55	20	59	7,100	91,000	17-5	1,300	15,000
ethuen, Mass.	21,069	122	16	25	21,000	245,000	16-6	1,900	22,000
iddletown, Conn.	24,554	143	38	50	19,000	259,000	12-..	1,300	17,000
iddletown, N. Y.	21,276	112	27	...	16,000	199,000	22-15	2,100	25,000
iddletown, Ohio	29,992	143	8	5	22,000	.....	20-4	2,400	.....
ilton, Mass.	16,434	180	54	7	.....	360,000	25-10	....	45,000
inot, N. D.	16,099	57	15	8*	7,400*	.....	9-1	860	.....
ishawaka, Ind.	28,630	174	31	...	.....	222,000	53-..	....	*
itchell, S. D.	10,942	40	64	...	6,500	81,000	12-2	1,200	14,000
oberly, Mo.	13,772	72	3	...	5,600	.....	28-10	1,800	.....
odesto, Calif.	13,842	152† *	...	...	18,000	224,000	*	1,900	25,000
onessen, Pa.	20,268	63	8	5	7,900	.....	......	....	.....
onroe, La.	26,028	225	...	...	.....	273,000	111-..	.....	177,000
onroe, Mich.	18,110	125	...	...	16,000	188,000	20-..	2,900	35,000

TABLE IV-B.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 30,000—Continued

		GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS					PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISES		
City	Population 1930	Number Full-Time Permanent Employees	Number Part-Time Permanent Employees	Number Temporary and Other Employees	Payroll For Month	Payroll For 1939 (or last fiscal year)	Total No. Employees and No. Part-Time and Temp.	Payroll For Month	Payroll For 1939 (or last fiscal year)
Monrovia, Calif.	10,890	72	15	...	$ 7,800	$103,000	12-..	$1,400	$ 17,000
Morgantown, W. Va.	16,186	78†	...	...	6,100	82,000	3-..	290	4,100
Morristown, N. J.	15,197	109†	...	...	15,000	178,000	24-..	2,300	28,000
Mount Clemens, Mich.	13,497	52	33	5	7,300	104,000	22-9	2,400	15,000
Mount Vernon, Ill.	12,375	49	10	...	3,600	.....	......	....	.....
Munhall, Pa.	12,995	83	...	...	11,000	122,000	2-..	250	3,000
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	15,584	80†	...	...	8,700	.....	5-..	580	.....
Natick, Mass.	13,589	101	47	87	16,000	186,000	*	1,800	21,000
New Bern, N. C.	11,981	55	...	...	4,700	56,000	35-..	3,100	37,000
Newburyport, Mass.	15,084	94	80	6	15,000	.....	15-1	2,300	.....
New Castle, Ind.	14,027	102	...	21	7,200	89,000	21-..	2,700	33,000
New Kensington, Pa.	16,762	39	41	6	10,000	121,000	None	None	None
New London, Conn.	29,640	294	21	129	37,000	404,000	20-1	2,400	32,000
New Philadelphia, O.	12,365	52†	...	...	3,600	.....	27-..	1,100	.....
Newport, Ky.	29,744	211†	...	...	27,000	289,000	35-..	5,200	58,000
Newton, Iowa	11,560	35	...	...	.....	55,000	20-..	....	32,000
Newton, Kan.	11,034	55	2	20	5,800	.....	17-4	1,700	.....
Niles, Mich.	11,326	54	...	...	6,700	81,000	33-..	5,100	62,000
Niles, Ohio	16,314	50	12	...	9,000	102,000	29-2	4,800	53,000
Norfolk, Neb.	10,717	51	10	3	5,100	.....	5-..	590	.....
Northampton, Mass.	24,381	166	62	9	28,000	283,000	24-8	3,200	30,000
N. Attleboro, Mass.	10,197	44	35	1	6,500	.....	19-..	2,400	.....
N. Braddock, Pa.	16,782	82†	...	...	7,000	85,000	None	None	None
North Platte, Neb.	12,061	36	13	...	.....	48,000	11-..	....	18,000
N. Providence, R. I.	11,104	21†	...	...	.....	17,000	None	None	None
Norwich, Conn.	23,021	211	44	8	.....	322,000	180-45	....	272,000
Nutley, N. J.	20,572	122	92	...	.....	241,000	13-..	....	20,000
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16,915	97	...	...	9,000	11,000	20-..	2,000	24,000
Oil City, Pa.	22,075	93	18	...	.....	143,000	33-..	....	47,000
Okmulgee, Okla.	17,097	61	...	...	6,200	.....	13-..	1,300	.....
Olean, N. Y.	21,790	108	16	2	13,000	168,000	27-4	2,900	34,000
Olympia, Wash.	11,733	59	18	10	13,000	108,000	22-9	2,700	30,000
Oneida, N. Y.	10,558	137†	...	...	.....	138,000	7-..	....	8,200
Oneonta, N. Y.	12,536	65	22	14	8,700	96,000	9-..	1,100	12,000
Ontario, Calif.	13,583	68	33	...	9,400	117,000	9-1	1,200	13,000
Orlando, Fla.	27,330	370	...	5	32,000	395,000	139-26	16,000	225,000
Oswego, N. Y.	22,652	193†	...	...	22,000	.....	21-..	2,900	.....
Ottawa, Ill.	15,094	108†	...	16	11,000	.....	27-11	2,300	33,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	28,075	75	...	...	9,600	115,000	......	....	.....
Painesville, Ohio	10,944	77	8	...	10,000	126,000	42-..	6,700	82,000
Palestine, Tex.	11,445	51	...	...	5,000	60,000	10-..	960	11,000
Palo Alto, Calif.	13,652	150	20	...	23,000	290,000	62-3	8,700	94,000
Pampa, Tex.	10,470	41	26	2	6,700	71,000	16-8	1,500	16,000
Paris, Tex.	15,649	126	7	30	11,000	114,000	*	*	*
Parkersburg, W. Va.	29,623	148†	...	...	12,000	145,000	27-..	3,300	40,000
Park Ridge, Ill.	10,417	30	52	23	5,200	67,000	29-16	1,500	18,000
Parma, Ohio	13,899	50	29	3	7,300	94,000	None	None	None
Parsons, Kan.	14,903	59	4	1	6,200	79,000	18-6	2,000	19,000
Pekin, Ill.	16,129	41	3	39	4,800	.....	14-1	1,700	.....
Peru, Ind.	12,730	76	5	...	.....	94,000	89-24	....	58,000
Phillipsburg, N. J.	19,255	51	12	...	.....	84,000	None	None	None
Pine Bluff, Ark.	20,760	95†	...	...	.....	91,000	None	None	None
Piqua, Ohio	16,009	70	2	10	.....	110,000	63-3	....	95,000
Pittsburg, Kan.	18,145	73	...	...	10,000	99,000	28-..	3,700	35,000
Pomona, Calif.	20,804	114	28	3	15,000	179,000	25-..	3,600	43,000
Ponca City, Okla.	16,136	76	17	...	11,000	129,000	34-..	4,800	55,000
Port Angeles, Wash.	10,188	57	26	...	8,000	88,000	46-21	5,900	53,000
Port Chester, N. Y.	22,662	124	8	234	22,000	278,000	......	....	.....
Port Jervis, N. Y.	10,243	50	34	...	8,600	93,000	6-..	810	9,300

TABLE IV-B.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS					PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISES		
		Number Full-Time Permanent Employees	Number Part-Time Permanent Employees	Number Temporary and Other Employees	Payroll For Month	Payroll For 1939 (or last fiscal year)	Total No. Employees and No. Part-Time and Temp.	Payroll For Month	Payroll For 1939 (or last fiscal year)
Rapid City, S. D.	10,404	55	14	...	$ 7,800	$101,000	12-3	$ 1,300	$ 18,000
Red Bank, N. J.	11,622	60	4	...	8,400	106,000	13-..	1,900	23,000
Reno, Nev.	18,529	166	...	...	22,000	293,000	None	None	None
Rensselaer, N. Y.	11,223	42	72	...	10,000	.....	None	None	None
Richmond, Calif.	20,093	175	31	3	32,000	377,000	None	None	None
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	10,764	49	18	...	.....	90,000	None	None	None
Ridgewood, N. J.	12,188	98	7	25	18,000	207,000	45-18	5,000	58,000
River Rouge, Mich.	17,314	94	6	196	18,000	.....	3-..	460	.....
Riverside, Calif.	29,696	202	17	24	31,000	376,000	144-20	19,000	225,000
Rochester, Minn.	20,621	148	68	...	18,000	253,000	55-..	8,200	96,000
Rock Hill, S. C.	11,322	115†	...	...	8,100	.....	29-..	2,600	.....
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	13,718	103	57	...	24,000	.....	76-16	13,000	.....
Rocky Mount, N. C.	21,412	186†	...	...	16,000	196,000	134-..	10,000	122,000
Rome, Ga.	21,843	134	24	...	12,000	148,000	16-..	2,000	21,000
Roselle, N. J.	13,021	80†	...	...	.....	111,000	None	None	None
Roswell, N. M.	11,173	42	...	4	4,900	51,000	9-..	1,200	15,000
Royal Oak, Mich.	22,904	132	24	...	20,000	219,000	14-3	1,700	20,000
Rutherford, N. J.	14,915	90	4	...	13,000	167,000	None	None	None
Rutland, Vt.	17,315	74	12	75	13,000	.....	28-9	2,400	.....
St. Augustine, Fla.	12,111	78	1	6	7,500	90,000	13-..	1,000	13,000
St. Charles, Mo.	10,491	32	16	51	.....	52,000	45-34	....	18,000
St. Cloud, Minn.	21,000	120	...	...	13,000	139,000	18-..	1,800	19,000
Salem, Ohio	10,622	35	19	17	5,900	71,000	20-4	2,200	25,000
Salem, Ore.	26,266	116	14	...	14,000	164,000	None	None	None
Salinas, Calif.	10,263	84	...	...	12,000	147,000	None	None	None
Salisbury, N. C.	16,951	85	15	10	9,400	105,000	18-3	1,600	24,000
Sandusky, Ohio	24,622	96†	...	...	13,000	.....	33-2	4,100	.....
Sanford, Fla.	10,100	59	7	...	5,000	.....	6-..	740	.....
San Mateo, Calif.	13,444	92	5	25	15,000	183,000	None	None	None
Santa Cruz, Calif.	14,395	101	10	...	.....	144,000	37-3	....	48,000
Santa Rosa, Calif.	10,636	79*	3	3	11,000*	127,000*	......	....	.....
Sapulpa, Okla.	10,533	52	4	25	5,100	59,000	18-10	870	11,000
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	13,169	129	29	25	20,000	293,000	19-..	2,600	37,000
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	13,755	53	...	12	7,600	114,000	34-5	3,400	30,000
Sedalia, Mo.	20,806	78	2	...	6,800	82,000	None	None	None
Selma, Ala.	18,012	104	21	4	9,600	109,000	13-4	1,500	17,000
Shaker Heights, Ohio	17,783	165†	...	...	.....	311,000	None	None	None
Sharon, Pa.	25,908	82	9	22	14,000	160,000	None	None	None
Shawnee, Okla.	23,283	103	8	...	11,000	120,000	27-..	2,900	33,000
Shenandoah, Pa.	21,782	30	5	...	.....	53,000	14-..	....	19,000
Sherman, Tex.	15,713	90	15	...	9,400	126,000	12-..	1,400	17,000
Shorewood, Wis.	13,479	97	8	8	.....	192,000	5-..	....	6,000
South Milwaukee, Wis.	10,706	70	29	...	9,000	108,000	12-1	1,700	20,000
South Orange, N. J.	13,630	74	26	...	19,000	234,000	11-..	1,900	24,000
South Pasadena, Calif.	13,730	106	...	...	12,000	145,000	25-..	2,700	32,000
South Portland, Me.	13,840	80	105	33	.....	127,000	None	None	None
South St. Paul, Minn.	10,009	62	99	...	8,900	115,000	7-4	1,100	13,000
Spartanburg, S. C.	28,723	122	87	...	19,000	244,000	......	....	.....
Statesville, N. C.	10,490	45	33	...	4,700	56,000	28-..	2,500	29,000
Staunton, Va.	11,990	82	33	...	7,800	93,000	11-..	1,100	13,000
Sterling, Ill.	10,012	84	5	...	.....	68,000	None	None	None
Stevens Point, Wis.	13,623	90	...	...	9,700	126,000	17-..	2,000	29,000
Streator, Ill.	14,728	38	8	2	5,900	78,000	None	None	None
Struthers, Ohio	11,249	39	21	5	5,100	64,000	None	None	None
Suffolk, Va.	10,271	95	11	13	10,000	137,000	None	None	None
Summit, N. J.	14,556	121	58	17	20,000	247,000	None	None	None
Sumter, S. C.	11,780	69	19	...	.....	91,000	8-..	....	6,100
Sunbury, Pa.	15,626	19	20	7	2,700	37,000	......	....	.....
Swampscott, Mass.	10,346	98	11	106	15,000	199,000	7-1	960	13,000

Table IV-B.—Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 30,000—Continued

		GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS					PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISES		
City	Population 1930	Number Full-Time Permanent Employees	Number Part-Time Permanent Employees	Number Temporary and Other Employees	Payroll For Month	Payroll For 1939 (or last fiscal year)	Total No. Employees and No. Part-Time and Temp.	Payroll For Month	Payroll For 1939 (or last fiscal year)
Sweetwater, Tex.	10,848	75	9	20	$ 7,100	$ 79,000	32-20	$ 2,500	$ 28,000
Swissvale, Pa.	16,029	32	24	...	5,400	64,000	None	None	None
Tamaqua, Pa.	12,936	10	9	10	2,000	.....	......	....	.....
Texarkana, Ark.	10,764	39	22	...	.....	69,000	None	None	None
Texarkana, Tex.	16,602	89	3	...	7,700	87,000	None	None	None
Thomasville, Ga.	11,733	61	35	...	4,900	58,000	49-11	4,800	64,000
Tonawanda, N. Y.	12,681	97†	...	...	12,000	.....	15-..	2,500	.....
Torrington, Conn.	26,040	176	30	15	22,000	266,000	None	None	None
Traverse City, Mich.	12,539	70	...	...	.....	81,000	49-..	....	59,000
Trinidad, Colo.	11,732	43	17	6	5,300	72,000	21-3	2,100	28,000
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	20,659	136	...	...	11,000	127,000	37-..	2,700	33,000
Two Rivers, Wis.	10,083	97	1	29	12,000	137,000	29-..	3,900	41,000
Tyler, Tex.	17,113	104	58	12	16,000	192,000	62-33	4,500	61,000
Uniontown, Pa.	19,544	102	117	...	.....	171,000	None	None	None
Urbana, Ill.	13,060	42	14	...	4,400	53,000	......	....	.....
Vallejo, Calif.	14,476	128	...	...	.....	208,000	13-..	....	12,000
Vancouver, Wash.	15,766	89	2	15	.....	134,000	16-4	....	26,000
Vandergrift, Pa.	11,479	17	3	...	2,400	29,000	None	None	None
Ventura, Calif.	11,603	72	37	5	12,000	145,000	20-..	2,900	37,000
Vicksburg, Miss.	22,943	114	10	3	12,000	170,000	29-13	1,700	20,000
Vincennes, Ind.	17,564	80†	...	...	7,500	104,000	*	*	*
Virginia, Minn.	11,963	463†	...	...	44,000	282,000	93-..	15,000	186,000
Walla Walla, Wash.	15,976	78	10	45	12,000	.....	24-9	2,400	.....
Warwick, R. I.	23,196	144†	...	...	16,000	206,000	9-..	760	9,900
Washington, Pa.	24,545	130†	...	...	16,000	.....	......	....	.....
Watertown, S. D.	10,214	47	4	23	5,100	56,000	40-13	3,800	46,000
Watertown, Wis.	10,613	52	34	5	8,500	95,000	10-3	1,100	13,000
Watervliet, N. Y.	16,083	98†	...	...	12,000	167,000	28-..	3,200	37,000
Waynesboro, Pa.	10,167	28†	...	...	.....	31,000	7-..	....	6,400
Webster, Mass.	12,992	225†	...	...	.....	134,000	10-2	1,700	14,000
Webster Groves, Mo.	16,487	61	15	2	9,900	123,000	8-..	1,000	12,000
Wellesley, Mass.	11,439	178	10	7	20,000	300,000	72-40	10,000	150,000
Wenatchee, Wash.	11,627	46	25	...	8,900	.....	18-..	2,200	.....
Westbrook, Me.	10,807	46	103	...	5,500	.....	None	None	None
West Chester, Pa.	12,325	24	4	...	.....	34,000	2-..	....	3,400
Westerly, R. I.	10,997	45	71	...	.....	91,000	89-78	....	4,400
Westfield, Mass.	19,775	125	74	2	17,000	.....	81-8	9,100	.....
West Frankfort, Ill.	14,683	18	...	...	2,000	.....	5-..	700	.....
West Hartford, Conn.	24,941	201	41	5	33,000	420,000	None	None	None
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	26,610	315†	...	...	.....	356,000	......	....	.....
West Warwick, R. I.	17,696	36	42	2	5,200	63,000	1-..	100	.....
Whittier, Calif.	14,822	129	...	...	.....	186,000	26-..	....	49,000
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	29,639	74	24	...	12,000	145,000	None	None	None
Willimantic, Conn.	12,102	69	34	...	8,200	.....	13-..	1,600	.....
Wilmette, Ill.	15,233	95	14	...	15,000	181,000	11-..	1,800	21,000
Winchester, Mass.	12,719	166	37	...	.....	285,000	17-..	....	21,000
Winnetka, Ill.	12,166	84	13	4	17,000	203,000	32-..	6,800	88,000
Winona, Minn.	20,850	127	24	...	16,000	187,000	12-..	1,600	19,000
Winthrop, Mass.	16,852	239†	...	...	.....	157,000	8-..	....	5,600
Wooster, Ohio	10,742	42	41	2	5,800	78,000	15-8	1,200	16,000
Wyandotte, Mich.	28,368	197†	...	...	25,000	.....	......	....	.....
Xenia, Ohio	10,507	38	20	...	5,000	59,000	10-4	1,000	13,000
Yakima, Wash.	22,101	197	...	...	22,000	263,000	37-..	4,500	55,000

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[1] In Massachusetts and New Jersey the personnel functions for cities and towns are performed by the state civil service agency. In Massachusetts any town may accept civil service for the police or fire department, or both, or for all their employees. In New Jersey cities decide by referendum to accept the provisions of the state law and the services of the state commission.

NOTES ON PERSONNEL DATA, TABLES IV-A AND IV-B

(An asterisk in the table refers to these notes; cities are in alphabetical order without regard to population.)

ALBERT LEA, MINNESOTA: Monthly pay roll figures are for 75 general governmental and 3 public-service enterprise employees, respectively.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND: Includes 4,649 temporary election and registration employees earning $148,570 in the year 1939.

BEVERLY, MASSACHUSETTS: The total general governmental employees figure does not include the employees of protective inspection, health, charities, recreation and parks, cemeteries, and other general governmental functions. Pay rolls of $17,741; $17,650; $26,374; $8,269; $7,099; and $14,292 respectively, included in total pay roll figures for the year.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA: Includes average of 300 weekly employees, 90 per cent street and garbage workers, earning about $3,500 per week throughout the year 1939.

BROOKFIELD, ILLINOIS: Pay roll of $6,600 for general functions includes public-service enterprise pay rolls.

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA: Twenty-two council members who receive $2.50 per meeting are included in the number of employees but not in pay roll figures.

CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS: Does not include an unreported number of hospital employees earning $600 a month.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS: Public-service enterprises shown do not include city bus line and airport.

DENVER, COLORADO: Figures exclude Colorado Museum of Natural History and Denver Art Museum to which city contributed a total of $49,500 and $22,500 respectively in 1939.

DES MOINES, IOWA: Includes only airport employees and does not include employees of the water works.

DULUTH, MINNESOTA: Number of employees apparently includes all employees working at any time during the year. Public-service enterprise employees include 112 temporary part-time laborers on airport earning $2,772 in year 1939. The airport is leased to private operators and has no regular city employees.

GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI: Does not include wages and salaries of 48 street, highway, sanitation, and waste-removal employees.

HARRISON, NEW JERSEY: Monthly pay roll figure includes salaries of $1,765 earned by employees in electric light or power plants, whose number was not reported.

HUNTINGTON PARK, CALIFORNIA: Unknown number of temporary employees in street department earned $3,672 which is included in pay roll totals.

JOHNSTOWN, NEW YORK: Number of employees shown for general functions includes eight employees in the water department who earned $8,100 chargeable to that department. Yearly pay roll for public-service enterprises includes this amount, but their number has not been included in the number of public-service enterprise employees shown.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI: Charter provides for a personnel department with a director appointed by the city manager.

LOCKPORT, NEW YORK: Includes 76 temporary election inspectors, who received $3,300 in 1939.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Includes 11,664 temporary election employees earning $58,000 in the month.

MANHATTAN, KANSAS: The 12 part-time employees are volunteer firemen who receive $3.00 per fire but whose total wages were not reported.

MARSHALL, TEXAS: Figures for general functions include public-service enterprise figures which were not reported separately.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA: Includes only classified civil service employees. Electric plant employees numbering 5,708 and earning $666,000 in 1938 were not reported.

MINOT, NORTH DAKOTA: Wages for the 8 temporary employees are not included in $7,439 pay roll figure.

MISHAWAKA, INDIANA: Wages and salaries of 53 water supply and electric plant employees are not reported. Includes 25 WPA administrative employees.

MODESTO, CALIFORNIA: Of the 152 general employees, 73 work interchangeably in various functions including water supply and airport; and public-service enterprise pay rolls are that part of the wages of these employees chargeable to these enterprises.

MUNCIE, INDIANA: All 50 temporary employees apparently employed only in August, 1939, receiving $20,000 in 1939, included in total pay rolls as shown for year, but not in monthly pay roll figure.

MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN: Pay roll for 1939 for public-service enterprise estimated on basis of ratio between the two monthly pay roll figures.

NATICK, MASSACHUSETTS: Eighty-six employees included in the total for general functions work interchangeably in street, sewer, and water departments, and public-service enterprise pay rolls represent that part of their wages chargeable to these enterprises.

NEWARK, OHIO: Excludes 7 seasonal employees whose salaries were not separately reported.

PARIS, TEXAS: Figures for general functions include public-service enterprise figures which were not reported separately.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Monthly pay roll estimated by city officials at one-twelfth of annual pay rolls.

SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA: Includes water supply employees.

TOLEDO, OHIO: Number and pay roll of public-service employees include employees on bridges. Bridges are not classified as public-service enterprises by the Bureau of the Census.

VINCENNES, INDIANA: Figures for general functions include public-service enterprise figures which were not reported separately.

Educational Preparation for Public Administration

By Charles S. Ascher

Secretary, Committee on Public Administration, Social Science Research Council

The following tables appear for the fourth consecutive year in this Year Book. Last year they listed 11 more institutions than the year before. This year 8 entries appear for the first time; in addition, 3 institutions report that they have expanded their teaching so as to offer a comprehensive program. There are 71 colleges listed which profess to offer a major, a curriculum, a special program—something more than a course useful alike to citizen and administrator.

These tables include only courses in general administration. There is hardly a position in the scientific, professional, and technical service of government for which some kind of educational preparation is not available. Various types of professional schools are orienting their training more directly to preparation for public service, as they see government entering their field. The American Association of Schools of Social Work has an inquiry under way this year to aid in determining whether the curricula of its member schools are preparing their graduates adequately for public welfare administration. Again, we have excluded non-credit in-service training courses, and post-entry training courses of the institute or short-course type. Since the George-Deen Act has extended the scope of federal aid for vocational education to public service occupations, and since the U. S. Office of Education has added a consultant in this field to its staff, we may expect a notable extension of this work, which will frequently be best carried on by universities through their extension divisions or otherwise.

May we point out again, to avoid misunderstanding, that the following tables are based upon statements by representatives of the institutions listed of the courses or programs which they profess to offer. There is not space to present, nor are there facilities to formulate, distinctions between courses which are specific training for general administration and those which provide background for the intelligent citizen, prospective business or professional man, or technical worker in government.

TABLE V

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OFFERING PROGRAMS OF EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Institution	Type of Program	Year Begun	First Degree	Master's Degree	Doctor's Degree	Title of Basic Course	Chief Instructors (* On leave)
ARIZONA							
University of Arizona Tucson	Govt. Service Course, Sch. of Bus. & P.A.	1934	B.S. in P.A.	Pol. Sci.	—	Nat'l. Adm. State & Local Adm.	Wilfred D. Webb
ARKANSAS							
University of Arkansas Fayetteville	Bus. Adm. Curriculum	1934	B.S. in P.A.	M.S.	—	P.A.	C. C. Fichtner Henry M. Alexander
CALIFORNIA							
Claremont Colleges Claremont	Seminar, Project & Report	1928	—	Pol. Sci.	—	P.A.	Russell M. Story
Pomona College Claremont	Honors in Govt.	1928	B.A.	—	—	Adm., Mun. Govt.	Murray R. Kirkwood
San Diego State College San Diego	Elective in Econ., Comm., or Pol. Sci.	1937	A.B. in Ec., Comm., or Pol. Sci.	—	—	P.A.	Arthur G. Peterson Clarence G. Osborn
Stanford University Stanford University	Dept. of Pol. Sci.	1919	B.A.	Yes	Yes	P.A.-Organ'z't'n & Procedure	Edwin A. Cottrell * Harvey C. Mansfield
University of California Berkeley	Subj. Group in Pol. Sci. Major	1915	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	Princ. of P.A.	Samuel C. May A. F. Macdonald Charles Aikin Joseph P. Harris
Univ. of California at Los Angeles	Curriculum in Pub. Serv. in Coll. of L. & S.	1923	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	Princ. of P.A.	Frank M. Stewart Winston W. Crouch
Univ. of Southern Calif. Los Angeles	Curriculum in Sch. of Govt. coord. with other colleges	1929	B.S. in P.A.	M.S. in P.A.	Pol. Sci.	Princ. of P.A.	Emery E. Olson John M. Pfiffner Carleton C. Rodee W. Ballantine Henley John McDiarmid
COLORADO							
University of Colorado Boulder	Pub. Fin. & P.A. Curr. in Sch. of Bus.	1935	B.S. (Bus.)	M.S. in P.A.	—	P.A.	Don C. Sowers C. P. Malick F. D. Bramhall
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA							
American University Washington	Sch. of Pub. Aff.	1935	B.S. in P.A.	Yes	Yes	Princ. of P.A.	Arthur Flemming * Ernest Griffith Leon C. Marshall John C. Patterson Catheryn Seckler-Hudson Hiram Stout

TABLE V.—COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OFFERING PROGRAMS OF EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Institution	Type of Program	Year Begun	First Degree	Master's Degree	Doctor's Degree	Title of Basic Course	Chief Instructors (* On leave)
Georgetown University Washington	Div. of Bus. & P.A. in Sch. of For. Serv.	1936	B.S. in Bus. & P.A.	—	—	Princ. of P.A.	Aldo L. Raffa
George Washington Univ. Washington	Curriculum in P.A.	1934	B.A. in Govt.	Yes	Yes	Admin.	John A. Tillema
FLORIDA							
Fla. State Coll. for Women Tallahassee	Joint Maj. of Depts. of Soc. Studies	1936	B.A., B.S.	Pol. Sci.	—	P.A.	Marian Irish Victoria Schuck
University of Florida Gainesville	Coll. of Bus. Adm.	1939	B.S. in P.A.	Pol. Sci.	—	P.A.	Angus M. Laird W. S. Cawthon
ILLINOIS							
Bradley Polytechnic Institute Peoria	Preparation for Pub. Service	1935	B.A. or B.S.	—	—	P.A.	Frederic R. Hamilton William B. Philip Clarence W. Schroeder
Central Y.M.C.A. College Chicago	Curr. in P.A.	1938	B.A. in P.A.	—	—	P.A.	G. G. Wiltsey
Northwestern University Evanston	Genl. Adm. & Mun. Adm.	1928	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	Princ. of P.A.	Augustus R. Hatton Earl H. DeLong John H. Thurston
University of Chicago Chicago	Concentration in P.A.	1923	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	P.A.	Marshall E. Dimock* Simeon E. Leland Floyd Reeves* Clarence E. Ridley Leonard D. White
University of Illinois Urbana	Major in Pol. Sci.	1927	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	P.A.	John A. Fairlie Charles M. Kneier Charles B. Hagan Clyde F. Snider M. H. Hunter B. F. Timmons
INDIANA							
De Pauw University Greencastle	Curriculum for P.A.	1935	B.A.	—	—	P.A.	Harold Zink Harry W. Voltmer
Indiana University Bloomington	(1) Major in Govt. (2) Curr. in Bus. Adm. in Sch. of Comm.	1926	A.B. in Govt. B.S. in Bus. Adm.	M.A. in Govt. M.S. in Bus. Adm.	In Govt.	P.A.	Ford P. Hall Oliver P. Field Roy V. Peel Pressly S. Sikes
Purdue University Lafayette	Curr. in Pub. Serv. Engineering	1936	B.A.	—	—	P.A.	Robert Phillips J. W. Robinson
IOWA							
State Univ. of Iowa Iowa City		1932	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	State Admin. Mun. Admin. Nat'l Admin.	Kirk H. Porter Frank E. Horack Herman Trachsel

Kansas							
University of Kansas Lawrence	Major in Pol. Sci.	1922	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	—	Nat'l Admin. Mun. Admin. Princ. of P.A.	H. B. Chubb W. Rolland Maddox Edwin O. Stene
Kentucky							
University of Kentucky Lexington	Concentration in Dept. of Pol. Sci.		B.A.	Yes	Yes	P.A.	John W. Manning
University of Louisville Louisville	Major in Pol. Sci. or Commerce	1935	A.B.	Pol. Sci.	—	Princ. of P.A.	Kenneth P. Vinsel
Louisiana							
Louisiana State University University	Sch. of Govt. & Pub. Affairs	1937	A.B. in Govt.	In Govt.	Yes	P.A.	Charles S. Hyneman Charles W. Pipkin Alex B. Daspit Robert J. Harris A. L. Powell
Maine							
University of Maine Orono	Curriculum in Coll. of Arts & Sci.	1936	A.B.	Yes	—	P.A.	Edward F. Dow Lawrence L. Pelletier
Massachusetts							
Harvard University Cambridge	(1) Grad. Sch. of P.A. (Littauer)	(1) 1937	Certif.	—	—	—	(1) John D. Black Heinrich Bruening W. Y. Elliott Carl J. Friedrich Alvin H. Hansen Pendleton Herring Arthur Holcombe Morris B. Lambie Edward S. Mason Sumner H. Slichter John H. Williams
	[Degrees granted by Grad. Sch. of Arts & Sci., Law Sch., Grad. Sch. Bus. Adm.]				Econ., Pol. Sci., LL. M., D.C.S., Pol. Econ. & Govt.		
	(2) Grad. Sch. of Bus. Adm.	(2) 1935	—	(2) M. Bus. Adm.	—	(2) Bus. & Govt.	(2) Howard L. Bevis Nathan Isaacs Philip Cabot Charles J. Rohr
Massachusetts State College Amherst	Major in Pol. Sci.	1937	B.S.	Pol. Sci.	—	P.A.	
Michigan							
Kalamazoo College Kalamazoo	Honors Major in Sch. of Arts	1934	B.A.	Yes	—	Local Govt. Admin.	Robert F. Cornell
Michigan State College East Lansing	Curr. in P.A. in Div. of Lib. Arts	1938	B.A.	—	—	Princ. of P.A.	J. T. Caswell W. H. Combs D. C. Cline J. C. Davis* E. A. Gee E. B. Harper

TABLE V.—COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OFFERING PROGRAMS OF EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Institution	Type of Program	Year Begun	First Degree	Master's Degree	Doctor's Degree	Title of Basic Course	Chief Instructors (*On leave)
University of Michigan Ann Arbor	Inst. of Pub. & Soc. Admin.	1914	——	M.P.A.	Pol. Sci.	Princ. of P.A.	George C. S. Benson Arthur W. Bromage William Haber William M. Brownrigg Robert S. Ford James K. Pollock
Wayne University Detroit	Sch. of Pub. Aff. & Soc. Work	1930	B.A.	M.A. in P.A.	——	Princ. of P.A.	Lent D. Upson J. M. Leonard Laurence Michelmore E. S. Wengert Don S. Hecock Jay J. Sherman Carl O. Smith
MINNESOTA							
University of Minnesota Minneapolis	Committee on Training for P.A.	1936	B.A.	Yes	Pol. Sci.	P.A.	William Anderson Clarence C. Ludwig Lloyd M. Short
MISSOURI							
University of Missouri Columbia	Curr. in Govt. Service in Sch. of Bus. & P. Adm.	1917	B.S. in P.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	Princ. of P.A.	Martin L. Faust William L. Bradshaw
Washington University St. Louis	Curr. in P.A. in Sch. of Bus. & P.A.	1937	B.S. in P.A.	Yes	Pol. Sci.	Princ. & Prob. of P.A.	Charles W. McKenzie Orval Bennett Ralph Fuchs
NEBRASKA							
University of Nebraska Lincoln	Training for Pub. Service	1929	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	Intro. to P.A.	John P. Senning Lane W. Lancaster Roger V. Shumate
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
University of New Hampshire Durham	Major in Govt.	1937	A.B. in Govt.	Soc. Studies	——	P.A.	Thorsten V. Kalijarvi Lashley G. Harvey
NEW JERSEY							
Princeton University Princeton	Dept. of Pol. Sci.	1930	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	P.A.	William S. Carpenter George A. Graham Paul T. Stafford John F. Sly
NEW MEXICO							
University of New Mexico Albuquerque	Courses Arranged for Pub. Service	1935	B.A.	Yes	——	P.A.	Arthur S. White T. C. Donnelly V. E. Kleven

New York							
Colgate University Hamilton	Major in Coll. of Arts	1935	B.A.	—	—	Admin.	Rodney L. Mott Paul S. Jacobsen
Columbia University New York	Dept. of Pub. Law	1888	—	Pub. Law	Pub. Law	Nat'l Admin. Amer. Mun. Adm	Luther H. Gulick Arthur W. Macmahon Lindsay Rogers Schuyler C. Wallace
New York University New York	Grad. Div. for Training in Pub. Serv.	1938	B.A.	M.P.A.	Yes	Princ. & Prob. of P.A.	Rufus D. Smith Fritz M. Marx Sterling D. Spero Paul Studenski Charles W. Tooke
Syracuse University Syracuse	Sch. of Citizenship & Pub. Aff.	1924	—	M. in P.A.	Pol. Sci.	P.A.	William E. Mosher Herman C. Beyle Spencer D. Parratt
University of Buffalo Buffalo	Sch. of Soc. Work, Pub. Adm. Prog.	1937	—	M. in P.A.	—	P.A.	Robert Steadman J. Murdock Dawley Niles Carpenter George Sipprell
North Carolina							
University of North Carolina Chapel Hill	Major in Coll. of Arts & Sci.	1931	B.A.	Pol. Sci. or Sociol.	Pol. Sci.	P.A.	James W. Fesler Clarence Heer * Wylie Kilpatrick Elwyn A. Mauck Paul W. Wager Edward J. Woodhouse
Ohio							
Antioch College Yellow Springs	Coop. Internship Prog., Alternate Study & Work	1933	B.A.	—	—	P.A.	J. Donald Kingsley Walter Kahoe
Denison University Granville	4-Yr. Prog. for Pub. Serv.	1936	B.A.	—	—	P.A.	Albert A. Roden
Miami University Oxford	Prep. for Law & Pub. Service	1929	B.A.	Yes	—	Probl. of P.A.	Burton L. French
Ohio State University Columbus	Curr. in Sch. of Comm. & Admin. & Grad. Sch.	1929	B.S.	M.S. in P.A.	Pol. Sci.	Princ. of P.A.	Harvey Walker
Ohio Wesleyan University Delaware	(1) Departmental Major in Pol. Sci. (2) Functional Major in Pub. Affairs	(1) 1919 (2) 1940	B.A.	Yes	—	P.A.	Ben A. Arneson William M. Strachan
University of Akron Akron	Major in Pol. Sci.	1927	B.A.	—	—	P.A.	Roy V. Sherman
University of Cincinnati Cincinnati	Training for Pub. Service	1927	—	Yes	Yes	Princ. of P.A.	S. Gale Lowrie Henry G. Hodges J. Roy Blough* J. Harold de Nike

TABLE V.—COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OFFERING PROGRAMS OF EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Institution	Type of Program	Year Begun	First Degree	Master's Degree	Doctor's Degree	Title of Basic Course	Chief Instructors (*On leave)
University of Toledo Toledo	(1) Major in Pub. Adm. in Arts Coll. (2) Major in Adm. in Coll. of Bus. Adm.	1922	(1) A.B. (2) B. Bus. Adm.	Pol. Sci.	—	P.A.	Donovan F. Emch O. Garfield Jones Josef Kunz Edward E. Potter Herald Towe Douglas Bellemore
OKLAHOMA							
University of Oklahoma Norman	Govt. Service & Mun. Service Curr. in Sch. of Cit. & Pub. Aff.	1925	B.A. in Govt.	M.A. in Pub. Adm.	—	Princ. of P.A.	John Alley Hurschel V. Thornton S. W. Swenson M. L. Mannen *
OREGON							
University of Oregon Eugene	Coll. of Soc. Sci.	1936	B.A.	—	—	Prob. of P.A.	Herman Kehrli *
PENNSYLVANIA							
Pennsylvania State College State College	Pub. Serv. Major in Arts Curriculum	1931	B.A.	Yes	—	Penna. Local Govt. & Adm.	Harold F. Alderfer
University of Pennsylvania Philadelphia	(1) Grad. Sch. of Arts & Sci., P.A. Major	(1) 1888	—	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	P.A. Seminar P.A. and Adm. Law	James T. Young C. C. Rohlfing J. P. Horlacher J. C. Phillips A. G. Buehler
	(2) Grad. Sch. Bus. Adm., Pub. Serv. Major	(2) 1922	—	M. Bus. Adm.	—		
	(3) Wharton Sch., Pub. Aff. Group	(3) 1920	B.S. in Econ.	—	—		
	(4) Wharton Sch., Grad. Div., Inst. of Loc. & State Govt.	(4) 1938	—	M. Bus. Adm.	—	(4) Local & State Govt. Adm.	James C. Charlesworth John T. Hermansen Rollin B. Posey Stephen B. Sweeney
University of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh	Div. of P.A.—Govt. Service Course	1935	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	Nat'l Admin. State & Co. Adm. City Admin.	Elmer D. Graper Benjamin H. Williams
TENNESSEE							
University of Tennessee Knoxville	Dept. of Hist. & Pol. Sci. Coop. w. T.V.A.	1937	B.A.	Yes	—	P.A.	Lee S. Greene Paul Walp Alex Edelmann
TEXAS							
A. & M. College of Texas College Station	Mun. Admin.	1925	—	M.S. in Mun. Adm.	—	Mun. Admin.	Ernest W. Steel Samuel R. Wright
Southern Methodist University Dallas	Pre-entry Training in General Field	1924	B.S. in Comm.	M.A. in P.A.	—	Princ. of P.A.	Harvey H. Guice
The University of Texas Austin	Training for Pub. Serv.	1935	—	M.A. in P.A.	—	Nat'l Admin. State Admin. Mun. Admin.	Emmette S. Redford J. Alton Burdine * Stuart A. MacCorkle

VIRGINIA							
University of Virginia Charlottesville	Concentration in Genl. Admin.	1933	B.A.	M.A. in P.A.	Yes	Govt. in Action	Rowland Egger * James Hart George W. Spicer Raymond Uhl
Washington & Lee Univ. Lexington	P.A. Curr. in Sch. of Comm. & Adm.	1936	B.A.	—	—	P.A.	F. James Barnes, II
William & Mary College Williamsburg	Marshall-Wythe Sch. of Govt. & Cit.	1922	B.A.	—	—	P.A.	James E. Pate Charles F. Marsh Warner Moss D. W. Woodbridge
WASHINGTON							
State College of Washington Pullman	Special Course for Pub. Service	1930	B.A.	—	—	P.A.	Claudius O. Johnson
University of Washington Seattle	(1) Course in Govt. Serv. in Coll. of Ec. & Bus. Ad.	1935	(1) B.A.	(1) Certif.	—	Intro. to P.A.	Donald H. Webster Edmund F. Spellacy * Kenneth C. Cole Charles Martin
	(2) Pol. & Adm. Group in Pol. Sci. Dept.		(2) B.A.	(2) Pol. Sci.	(2) Pol. Sci.		
WISCONSIN							
University of Wisconsin Madison	(1) Major in Pol. Sci.	1924	B.A.	Pol. Sci.	Pol. Sci.	Intro. to P.A.	(1) John M. Gaus Walter R. Sharp Llewellyn Pfankuchen
	(2) Mun. Fin. & Adm.		B.A. or Ph.B.	M.A. or Ph.M.	—		(2) F. H. Elwell Harold M. Groves
WYOMING							
University of Wyoming Laramie	P.A. Curr.	1936	B.A. in P.A.	M.A. in P.A.	—	P.A.	John McGowen

Table VI

OTHER COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OFFERING COURSES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Institution	Title of Basic Course	Year Begun	Master's Degree	Chief Instructors (* On leave)
Alabama				
University of Alabama University	P.A.	1929	Pol. Sci.	Roscoe C. Martin Weldon Cooper
Alaska				
University of Alaska College	P.A.	1938	——	Murray W. Shields
California				
California Institute of Technology Pasadena	Indep. Grad. Study	1921	M.S.	Wm. Bennett Munro
Occidental College Los Angeles	Mun. Govt. & P.A.	1936	——	Raymond G. McKelvey
University of San Francisco San Francisco	Princ. of P.A.	1934	——	Preston Devine* William Dowling
Colorado				
Colorado College Colorado Springs	P.A.	1935	——	Edith C. Bramhall
University of Denver Denver	Princ. of P.A.	1930	Pol. Sci.	Roy E. Brown
Connecticut				
Connecticut College New London	Probl. of P.A.	1937	——	Florence L. Harrison
Connecticut State College Storrs	P.A.	1937	——	Max R. White
Yale University New Haven	P.A.	1937	Pol. Sci.	Harvey C. Mansfield * Patterson H. French
District of Columbia				
Catholic University Washington	P.A.	1938	——	Robert H. Connery John McMahon Marius Fariolett
Georgia				
Emory University Atlanta	Princ. of P.A.	1937	——	D. B. Lasseter
Idaho				
University of Idaho Moscow	P.A.	1934	——	Lawrence H. Chamberlain
Illinois				
Armour Institute of Technology Chicago	Probs. in P.A.	1938	M.S.	John D. Larkin
So. Ill. State Normal Univ. Carbondale	P.A.	1930	——	Willis G. Swartz Orville Alexander George H. Watson
Iowa				
Cornell College Mt. Vernon	Mun. Govt.	1935	——	Russell Cooper
Drake University Des Moines	Admin. Probls.	1938	Yes	Roy L. Miller
Grinnell College Grinnell	P.A.	1913	——	John W. Gannaway Caroline D. Burtis
Iowa State College Ames	P.A.	1932	M.A.	Herbert C. Cook John A. Vieg
Kansas				
University of Wichita Wichita	Mun. Govt. & Adm.	1927	——	Hugo Wall

TABLE VI.—OTHER COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OFFERING COURSES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Institution	Title of Basic Course	Year Begun	Master's Degree	Chief Instructors (* On leave)
Washburn College Topeka	P.A.	1923	——	Bertram W. Maxwell
KENTUCKY				
Berea College Berea	P.A.	1937	——	Rector R. Hardin
LOUISIANA				
Tulane University New Orleans	P.A.	1936	Pol. Sci.	William V. Holloway
MAINE				
Bowdoin College Brunswick	P.A.	1915	——	Orren C. Hormell
MARYLAND				
Goucher College Baltimore	Mun. Govt. & Adm.	1920	——	Clinton I. Winslow
Johns Hopkins University Baltimore	P.A.	1938	Pol. Sci.	V. O. Key, Jr.
University of Maryland College Park	Princ. of P.A.	1937	Pol. Sci.	L. V. Howard H. M. Kline
MASSACHUSETTS				
Mt. Holyoke College South Hadley	Princ. & Probs. of P.A.	1935	Pol. Sci.	Norton E. Long
Radcliffe College Cambridge	Probl. in P.A.	1936	Pol. Sci.	William Y. Elliott Morris Lambie Pendleton Herring
Smith College Northampton	Princ. & Probl. of P.A.	1936	——	Wolfgang H. Kraus
Wellesley College Wellesley	P.A.	1932	——	Louise Overacker
Williams College Williamstown	Amer. Govt. & Pol.	1923	——	J. P. Comer
MISSISSIPPI				
University of Mississippi University	Amer. Nat'l Adm. Amer. State & Local Adm.	1934	——	Huey B. Howerton Clarence H. Yarrow
MISSOURI				
Park College Parkville	Mun. Adm.	1935	——	Walter F. Sanders Robert F. Wallace
St. Louis University St. Louis	Nat'l Adm.	1938	——	Paul G. Steinbecker
William Jewell College Liberty	P.A.	1937	——	C. Willard Smith
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Dartmouth College Hanover	Administration Nat'l Adm.	1928 1921	——	Russell R. Larmon Elmer E. Smead
NEW JERSEY				
Rutgers University New Brunswick	P.A.	1935	——	John H. Marion
University of Newark Newark	P.A.	1937	——	John E. Bebout Thornton Sinclair *
NEW MEXICO				
New Mexico College of A. & M. Arts State College	Princ. of P.A.	1936	——	W. H. Edwards
NEW YORK				
Barnard College New York	Probs. in P.A. Govt. & Soc. Prob.	1934 1931	——	Jane Perry Clark

Table VI.—Other Colleges and Universities Offering Courses in Public Administration—Continued

Institution	Title of Basic Course	Year Begun	Master's Degree	Chief Instructors (* On leave)
Brooklyn College Brooklyn	P.A.	1930	Pol. Sci.	Erwin W. Bard Margaret Gustaferro-Baker
Cornell University Ithaca	P.A. & Fin. (Coll. of Agr.) P.A. (Coll. of Arts)	1931 1938	P.A. & Fin.	M. P. Catherwood Elias Huzar
Fordham University New York	Probs. & Proc. of Pres. Day P.A.	1935	Pol. Sci.	Thomas F. Hennessey
Hunter College New York	Probs. in Adm.	1929	——	Madge M. McKinney Ruth G. Weintraub
Queens College Flushing	P.A.	1938	——	Phillips Bradley Fritz M. Marx
Union College Schenectady	State & Local Govt.	1935	——	Vernon A. O'Rourke
University of Rochester Rochester	Mun. Govt. & Adm.	1932	——	W. Earl Weller
North Carolina				
Duke University Durham	Princ. & Probs. of P.A.	1938	——	Herbert Von Beckerath Robert S. Rankin George Shipman
North Dakota				
University of North Dakota Grand Forks	Mun. Govt. & Adm.	1917	M.S.C.	Josiah L. Sayre
Ohio				
College of Wooster Wooster	P.A.	1936	——	Louis W. Ingram
Fenn College Cleveland	Blended Curriculum (Citizenship)	1934	——	Marion B. Tolar Millard Jordan
Oberlin College Oberlin	Adm. of Soc. Policies	1937	——	Carroll K. Shaw
Western Reserve University Cleveland	Mun. Govt. & Adm.	1915	Pol. Sci.	Christian L. Larsen
Oregon				
Reed College Portland	Admin.	1929	——	Charles McKinley
Willamette University Salem	Intro. to P.A.	1932	——	Robert M. Gatke William C. Jones
Pennsylvania				
Bucknell University Lewisburg	P.A.	1930	——	James A. Gathings
Bryn Mawr College Bryn Mawr	P.A.	1935	Pol. Sci.	Roger H. Wells
Lafayette College Easton	Mun. Govt. & Adm.	1920	Pol. Sci.	E. P. Chase
Lehigh University Bethlehem	Mun. Govt. & Adm.	1927	——	Ernst B. Schulz
Swarthmore College Swarthmore	P.A.	1936	——	J. Roland Pennock
Rhode Island				
Brown University Providence	Princ. of P.A.	1933	——	Landrum R. Bolling
South Dakota				
University of South Dakota Vermillion	P.A.	1929	Govt.	William O. Farber

TABLE VI.—OTHER COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES OFFERING COURSES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Institution	Title of Basic Course	Year Begun	Master's Degree	Chief Instructors (* On leave)
TENNESSEE				
University of Chattanooga Chattanooga	P.A.	1926	——	Frank W. Prescott
Vanderbilt University Nashville	Princ. of P.A.	1939	Pol. Sci.	John T. Caldwell
TEXAS				
Texas Christian University Ft. Worth	P.A.	1928	——	John Lord
Texas Technological College Lubbock	P.A.	1936	Yes	J. W. Jackson
West Texas State Teachers Coll. Canyon	P.A.	1936	Yes	Stuart H. Condron Hershel Coffee Lee Johnson
UTAH				
University of Utah Salt Lake City	P.A.	1923	Pol. Sci.	Charles Schleicher
Utah State Agricultural Coll. Logan	Princ. of P.A.	1935	——	G. Homer Durham
VERMONT				
Bennington College Bennington	P.A.	1934	——	James L. McCamy* David Truman
Middlebury College Middlebury	Intro. to P.A.	1915	——	Walter T. Bogart
Norwich University Northfield	Mun. Govt. Intro. to P.A.	1921	——	Kemp R. B. Flint
University of Vermont Burlington	Mun. Govt. & Adm.	1925	Pol. Sci.	Andrew E. Nuquist
VIRGINIA				
Hampton Institute Hampton	Amer. Govt.	1924	——	A. Ogden Porter
State Teachers College Fredericksburg	Nat'l Govt.	1929	——	Oscar H. Darter Almont Lindsey
University of Richmond Richmond	Princ. of P.A.	1939	——	Raymond B. Pinchbeck John O. Tobler
Virginia Polytechnic Institute Blacksburg	Practice of Mun. Adm. County Govt. & Adm.	1929	Bus. Adm.	Calvert H. Jenkins R. L. Humbert
WASHINGTON				
Seattle Pacific College Seattle	Mun. Govt.	1935	——	Harry B. Ansted
Whitman College Walla Walla	P.A.	1935	——	Chester C. Maxey
WEST VIRGINIA				
Marshall College Huntington	P.A.	1937	Yes	M. G. Burnside Conley H. Dillon A. E. Harris
Morris Harvey College Charleston	P.A.	1936	——	E. R. Dorsey
West Virginia University Morgantown	Probl. of Modern State: Adm. Process	1930	Pol. Sci.	Frances P. DeLancy
WISCONSIN				
Lawrence College Appleton	Amer. Govt. & Adm.	1935	——	Donald M. DuShane

NOTE: Only those courses in "Government" are included in which, according to information from the instructor, a substantial number of hours is devoted to topics usually included in courses in "Administration."

YALE, RADCLIFFE, and CORNELL UNIVERSITY also offer a Doctor's Degree toward which work may be done in this field.

Organizations of Local Government Employees

THE NUMBER of employee organizations including municipal employees in their membership increased 11 per cent during 1939 as compared to 14 per cent in 1938. The increase in the number of organizations in 1939 was greatest in the group of cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population. There was a 25 per cent decrease in 1939 in the number of organizations in cities of 1,000 to 5,000 population, compared with an increase in 1938 of 140 per cent. The number of members in the 660 organizations reported at the end of 1939 was 207,047.

The tabulation of organizations of municipal employees (Table VII) is the most complete list of employee organizations available. It is a directory of the local chapters or organizations affiliated with all national federations of municipal employees—the International Association of Fire Fighters and the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (both affiliated with the American Federation of Labor), the State, County, and Municipal Workers of America (affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations), and the National Civil Service Association and the Civil Service Association of New York (neither affiliated with the labor movement)—and includes also several nonaffiliated citywide organizations.[1]

The list in Table VII, however, does not take into account the host of skilled workers employed by cities who belong to their own craft unions, which in some cities exercise great influence in behalf of their municipal employee members, nor does it include a vast number of benevolent, protective, and social organizations which are organized along functional lines, particularly in police departments. The task of securing accurate data on the latter two types of organizations proved impractical if not impossible. As far as the types of organizations included are concerned, the list is complete as of January, 1940.

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[1] Information on the basic objectives and the activity programs of these organizations is contained in an article in THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1937, pp. 232-240, and in articles in the January and September, 1937, issues of *Public Management;* more up-to-date information can be obtained directly from the organizations: American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, 448 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin; International Association of Fire Fighters, A.F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.; State, County, and Municipal Workers of America, 2 Lafayette Street, New York; and National Civil Service Association, 44 West State Street, Trenton, New Jersey.

TABLE 1

EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS IN 452 CITIES BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	No. of Cities in Pop. Group	No. of Cities with One or More Org'ns.			% Inc. 1939 Over 1938	No. of Cities with One Org'n. 1939	No. of Cities with Two Org'ns. 1939	No. of Cities with Three Org'ns. 1939
		1937	1938	1939				
Over 500,000	13	13	13	13	0	3	1	9[1]
200,000 to 500,000	28	22	22	24	9	8	12	4[2]
100,000 to 200,000	52	23	29	28	— 3	17	10	2
30,000 to 100,000	217	120	135	139	3	104	33	1
10,000 to 30,000	650	141	165	198	20	172	27	0
5,000 to 10,000	851	22	32	41	28	38	3	0
1,000 to 5,000	4,419	5	12	9	—25	9	0	0
All cities over 1,000	6,230	346	408	452	11	351	86	16

[1] Five cities are included in this figure which have more than three organizations: New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Cleveland have 5 each; Buffalo has four.

[2] Included in this figure are St. Paul and Seattle (including the Port of Seattle), each of which has four organizations.

This study is limited to a factual survey of the geographical spread and the numerical importance of the organizations. Distribution by size of city of the organizations which include some city employees in their membership is shown in Table 1. All cities over 500,000 and more than three-fifths of the cities over 30,000 contain one or more of these organizations, while a very small proportion of the cities below 10,000 population have an organization of this type. Several of the organizations in this tabulation include county as well as city employees. The number of cities containing one or more organizations increased 11 per cent during 1939, as compared to an 18 per cent increase in 1938. In Table 2 the distribution, by size of city, of locals affiliated with the various national or-

TABLE 2

EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS IN 452 CITIES BY AFFILIATION

Population Group	No. of Cities With AFSCME Affiliate		No. of Cities With IAFF Affl.		No. of Cities With SCMWA Affl.		No. of Cities With NCSA Affl.		No. of Cities With Nonaffl. Org'n.	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
Over 500,000	9	11	10	10	8	8	2	2	6	7
200,000 to 500,000	11	16	19	21	6	3	0	0	4	4
100,000 to 200,000	12	10	24	26	4	1	1	1	3	3
30,000 to 100,000	34	38	125	124	9	4	1	1	6	6
10,000 to 30,000	29	35	149	189	4	2	0	0	0	0
5,000 to 10,000	5	8	26	35	2	1	0	0	0	0
1,000 to 5,000	5	5	3	3	4	1	0	0	0	0
All cities over 1,000	105	123	356	408	37	20	4	4[1]	19[2]	20[2]

[1] Includes one city which is affiliated with the NJCSA, which in turn is affiliated with the NCSA.

[2] Includes six organizations affiliated with NYCSA in 1938 and seven in 1939.

ganizations is shown. The International Association of Fire Fighters, with locals in 408 cities, is by far the most widespread of the national organizations. The same conclusion can be drawn from Table 3 which shows the number of locals affiliated with each national organization. The organization with the greatest increase in number of locals was the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, with an increase of 17 per cent in 1939. The State, County, and Municipal Workers of America in 1939 had a decrease of 9 per cent in the number of locals as compared to an increase of 28 per cent in 1938.

TABLE 3

CITY AND COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Affiliation	Number of Organizations				Number of Members		
	1937	1938	1939	% increase of 1939 over 1938	1937	1938	1939
AFSCME	130	139	164	18	19,030	25,045	31,371
IAFF	313	365	408	12	39,305	40,582	44,911
SCMWA	42	54	49	—9	...	...	13,577
NCSA	14	14	16	14	18,900	22,100	25,200
Nonaffiliated[1]	18	23	24	4	39,520	42,000	92,000[2]
Total	517	595	661	11	116,755	129,727	207,059

[1] Includes one organization in 1937, six in 1938, and seven in 1939 affiliated with NYCSA.

[2] This figure includes the Civil Service Forum of New York with a membership of 50,000. It was not included in the figures for the previous years.

The distribution of organizations and members among the five types of organizations is significant. The A.F.S.C.M.E. and I.A.F.F. have the greatest number of locals and showed a considerable increase in 1939 over 1938 (see Table 3). However, more than one-half of the members of all the organizations belong to nonaffiliated organizations or to groups federated with the National Civil Service Association. This is because some of the largest and strongest organizations are of the latter type and are found in the large cities—e.g., the Municipal Employees' Society of Chicago with 6,500 members; Los Angeles County Employees' Association with 10,000 members; Milwaukee Government Service League with 6,400 members; Detroit Municipal Employees' Club with 5,000 members; and the All City Employees' Association of Los Angeles with 4,000 members. The great increase in the number of members (Table 3) of the nonaffiliated organizations in 1939 as compared to 1937 and 1938 is explained by the fact that Table VII this year includes the Civil Service Forum of New York which has a membership of 50,000 civil service employees of New York City.

The states having the largest number of local government employee organizations are Ohio with 76; New York with 61; Wisconsin with 51;

Illinois, 46; Michigan, 42; California, 35; Iowa, 34; and Washington, 30. The A.F.S.C.M.E. has made most headway so far in the states of Wisconsin (location of its national headquarters), Iowa, Ohio, Minnesota, and California, while the I.A.F.F. is strongest in the states of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and New York. The I.A.F.F. has organized state associations of its locals in Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, West Virginia, Oregon, Wisconsin, Indiana, and New Jersey. Eight states—Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Nevada, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Vermont—are unrepresented by any organizations of local government employees included in this study.

TABLE 4

ORGANIZATION OF LOCALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE FIGHTERS AND OF NONAFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS BY YEARS

Years	I.A.F.F.		N.C.S.A. AND NON-AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1900-1903	0		1	3.0
1904-1908	1	0.2	0	0.0
1909-1913	2	0.5	5	15.1
1914-1918	66	16.2	4	12.1
1919-1923	25	6.1	9	27.3
1924-1928	16	3.9	3	9.1
1929-1933	70	17.2	3	9.1
1934-1938	179	43.9	6	18.2
1939	49[1]	12.0	2	6.1
Totals	408	100.0	33[2]	100.0

[1] Includes one which was affiliated early in 1940.

[2] Excludes the seven groups affiliated with the NYCSA because dates of organization were not reported. This figure includes some locals having county and state employees.

The establishment of employee organizations has been concentrated in recent years as indicated in Table 4. The A.F.S.C.M.E. has been in existence only since 1935, and all of its locals have been affiliated during the last four years, although some of them have a history as nonaffiliated organizations dating back a number of years. All of the locals of the S.C.M.W.A. were organized and affiliated in the last three years. The I.A.F.F.'s peak of activity in organization has occurred in the last six years. One-fourth of the nonaffiliated organizations were established between 1919 and 1923 and almost another fourth during the last five years.

It is apparent from this study that the organizations overlap in scope and activity in many cities. Milwaukee, for example, has, in addition to its nonaffiliated Milwaukee Government Service League, two locals of the A.F.S.C.M.E., one of the S.C.M.W.A., and one of the fire fighters. One-hundred of the 452 cities reported in Table 1 have two or more organizations more or less competing with each other.

TABLE VII

DIRECTORY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS

This table shows all the organizations of local government employees affiliated with the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), the International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF), the National Civil Service Association (NCSA), the Civil Service Association of New York (NYCSA), and the State, County, and Municipal Workers of America (SCMWA). Eleven organizations federated in the New Jersey Civil Service Association (NJCSA) also are affiliated with the NCSA through this state organization. A number of nonaffiliated citywide organizations also are included, indicated by "None." These data were obtained from the national and state affiliates in February, 1940. An asterisk (*) signifies that the organization contains both county and city employees.

State and City	Date Established or Affiliated	Name of National or State Affiliate	Number of Members
ALABAMA			
Anniston	1937	IAFF	20
Bessemer	1938	IAFF	17
Birmingham	1918	IAFF	274
Florence	1927	IAFF	9
Gadsden	1935	IAFF	19
	1939	AFSCME *	72
Jefferson County	1936	AFSCME	341
Mobile	1936	AFSCME	60
Tarrant	1934	IAFF	8
Tuscaloosa	1934	IAFF	12
Tuscaloosa Co.	1937	AFSCME	107
ARIZONA			
Phoenix	1936	IAFF	80
Tucson	1936	IAFF	35
	1937	AFSCME	83
ARKANSAS			
Fort Smith	1937	AFSCME	45
	1917	IAFF	49
Little Rock	1937	AFSCME	141
	1917	IAFF	80
N. Little Rock	1937	AFSCME	94
	1917	IAFF	25
Pine Bluff	1937	AFSCME	13
	1933	IAFF	26
Texarkana	1937	IAFF	45
CALIFORNIA			
Alameda County	1926	None	725
	1937	AFSCME	85
Alameda County Bd. of Ed.	1939	AFSCME	168
Alameda and Contra Costa	1936	IAFF	15
Glendale	1933	None	450
	1939	AFSCME	31
Long Beach	1929	None	800
	1937	AFSCME *	116
	1933	IAFF	215
Los Angeles	1923	None	4,000
	1937	AFSCME	237
	1939	SCMWA	44
Los Angeles Bd. of Ed.	1936	AFSCME	756
CALIFORNIA—Continued			
Los Angeles Co.	1911	None	10,000
	1939	AFSCME	252
Oakland	1912	None	534
	1917	IAFF	390
Pasadena	1922	None	750
Richmond	1919	IAFF	49
Roseville	1937	AFSCME	88
Sacramento	1937	IAFF	182
Sacramento Co.	1937	AFSCME	113
Sacramento County Bd. of Ed.	1938	AFSCME	98
San Diego	1918	IAFF	199
	1937	AFSCME *	214
San Francisco	1902	None	1,000
	1937	IAFF	26
	1938	AFSCME *	30
San Joaquin Co.	1937	AFSCME	132
San Jose	1933	None	222
	1933	IAFF	79
Santa Ana	1937	IAFF	34
Santa Barbara	1937	IAFF	53
Santa Clara County	1939	AFSCME	54
Stockton	1937	AFSCME	199
COLORADO			
Denver	1936	AFSCME	75
Fort Collins	1938	IAFF	12
Pueblo	1937	AFSCME	82
	1912	IAFF	55
Trinidad	1936	IAFF	13
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Washington	1917	IAFF	510
	1940	AFSCME	10
FLORIDA			
Jacksonville	1938	AFSCME *	149
Miami	1939	IAFF	58
W. Palm Beach	1937	AFSCME	86
GEORGIA			
Atlanta	1936	AFSCME	601
	1918	IAFF	330

Table VII.—Local Government Employee Organizations—Continued

State and City	Date Established or Affiliated	Name of National or State Affiliate	Number of Members
Georgia—Continued			
Augusta	1937	AFSCME *	184
	1939	IAFF	60
Columbus	1938	IAFF	59
Fulton County	1936	AFSCME	543
Macon	1939	IAFF	64
Rome	1933	IAFF	28
Savannah	1938	IAFF	120
Idaho			
Wallace	1934	IAFF	4
Illinois			
Alton	1936	IAFF	27
Aurora	1937	AFSCME	114
	1934	IAFF	39
Belleville	1917	IAFF	31
Berwyn	1937	IAFF	26
Bloomington	1934	IAFF	37
Cairo	1939	IAFF	13
Calumet City	1939	IAFF	7
Centralia	1939	IAFF	12
Chicago	1910	NCSA	6,500
	1936	AFSCME	1,623
	1937	SCMWA (2 locals)	762
	1906	IAFF	2,660
Cook County	1921	None	1,000
	1937	AFSCME	147
Danville	1935	IAFF	43
Decatur	1937	IAFF	63
East St. Louis	1917	IAFF	64
Elgin	1935	IAFF	31
Elmwood Park	1937	IAFF	9
Freeport	1935	IAFF	22
Galesburg	1938	IAFF	30
Granite City	1923	IAFF	16
Harvey	1936	IAFF	11
Jacksonville	1937	AFSCME *	27
	1939	IAFF	10
Joliet	1917	IAFF	47
Kankakee	1924	IAFF	15
Kewanee	1937	AFSCME	58
	1937	IAFF	9
Lincoln	1939	IAFF	8
Maywood	1935	IAFF	14
Moline	1938	IAFF	31
Ottawa	1937	IAFF	8
Pekin	1937	IAFF	9
Peoria	1937	IAFF	127
Princeton	1938	AFSCME	33
Quincy	1918	IAFF	57
Rockford	1936	AFSCME *	201
	1934	IAFF	100
Rock Island	1937	IAFF	33
Springfield	1917	IAFF	85
Streator	1917	IAFF	8
Urbana	1938	IAFF	10
Waukegan	1936	IAFF	23
Indiana			
Anderson	1937	AFSCME	150
Bloomington	1938	IAFF	19
East Chicago	1933	IAFF	58
	1939	SCMWA	40
Evansville	1933	IAFF	157
Indiana—Continued			
Fort Wayne	1918	IAFF	153
Gary	1933	IAFF	120
Gibson County	1936	AFSCME	63
Hammond	1937	SCMWA *	30
	1938	IAFF	64
Indianapolis	1937	SCMWA	26
	1934	IAFF	605
	1937	AFSCME	50
Jeffersonville	1938	IAFF	10
Kokomo	1934	IAFF	46
Lafayette	1936	IAFF	46
La Porte	1933	IAFF	23
Logansport	1936	IAFF	37
Michigan City	1936	IAFF	28
Mishawaka	1933	IAFF	44
New Albany	1934	IAFF	40
Peru	1934	IAFF	22
Princeton	1939	IAFF	13
Seymour	1938	IAFF	7
South Bend	1933	IAFF	133
	1934	IAFF	12
Washington	1936	IAFF	13
Iowa			
Ames	1939	IAFF	8
	1939	AFSCME *	33
Atlantic	1939	AFSCME *	14
Boone	1937	AFSCME *	85
Burlington	1929	IAFF	27
	1939	AFSCME *	45
Cedar Rapids	1916	IAFF	59
	1939	AFSCME *	61
Clinton	1939	IAFF	14
	1939	AFSCME *	48
Council Bluffs	1916	IAFF	38
	1938	AFSCME *	114
Dallas County	1939	AFSCME *	23
Davenport	1938	IAFF	60
	1939	AFSCME *	48
Des Moines	1913	IAFF	197
Dubuque	1933	IAFF	57
	1938	AFSCME	79
Dubuque Co.	1938	AFSCME	87
Fort Dodge	1939	IAFF	22
	1939	AFSCME *	11
Fort Madison	1939	IAFF	12
Guthrie Center	1939	AFSCME *	55
Iowa City	1939	IAFF	11
Keokuk	1938	IAFF	16
Lee County	1939	AFSCME *	41
Mason City	1939	IAFF	25
Marshalltown	1939	AFSCME *	88
Muscatine	1939	IAFF	15
	1939	AFSCME *	30
Ottumwa	1937	AFSCME	29
Sioux City	1916	IAFF	95
	1938	AFSCME *	175
Waterloo	1918	IAFF	49
Kansas			
Coffeyville	1924	IAFF	17
Fort Scott	1934	IAFF	13
Hutchinson	1919	IAFF	37
Kansas City	1918	IAFF	148

Table VII.—Local Government Employee Organizations—Continued

State and City	Date Established or Affiliated	Name of National or State Affiliate	Number of Members
Kansas—Continued			
Pittsburg	1938	IAFF	16
Topeka	1918	IAFF	81
Kentucky			
Ashland	1933	IAFF	28
Covington	1917	IAFF	75
	1939	AFSCME	189
Lexington	1937	IAFF	83
Louisville	1933	IAFF	315
Newport	1934	IAFF	38
Paducah	1919	IAFF	35
Louisiana			
Alexandria	1937	IAFF	36
Baton Rouge	1938	IAFF	34
Lafayette	1939	IAFF	12
Lake Charles	1938	IAFF	14
Monroe	1939	IAFF	40
New Orleans	1939	IAFF	571
	1939	AFSCME	16
Shreveport	1937	IAFF	109
Maryland			
Baltimore	1938	SCMWA	18
Massachusetts			
Boston	1936	AFSCME	90
Brockton	1918	IAFF	123
Cambridge	1917	IAFF	193
Holyoke	1917	IAFF	122
Lawrence	1918	IAFF	127
Northampton	1918	IAFF	37
Springfield	1939	IAFF	232
Michigan			
Adrian	1932	IAFF	16
Alpena	1939	IAFF	13
Battle Creek	1937	AFSCME	103
	1932	IAFF	62
Dearborn	1934	IAFF	76
Delta County	1937	AFSCME	40
Detroit	1919	None	5,000
	1936	AFSCME	306
	1933	IAFF	1,850
Escanaba	1936	AFSCME	92
	1935	IAFF	15
Flint	1934	NCSA	800
	1933	IAFF	157
Gladstone-Manistique	1938	IAFF	8
Grand Rapids	1933	IAFF	216
Grosse Pte. Park	1937	IAFF	23
Hamtramck	1940	SCMWA	30
Highland Park	1933	IAFF	82
Iron Mountain	1938	IAFF	11
Ironwood	1938	IAFF	23
	1938	AFSCME	67
Jackson	1939	IAFF	9
Kalamazoo	1934	IAFF	92
Lansing	1935	IAFF	107
Manistee	1939	IAFF	12
Marquette	1939	IAFF	14
Menominee	1938	IAFF	16
Monroe	1932	IAFF	32
Munising	1937	AFSCME *	100
Muskegon	1933	IAFF	66
	1937	AFSCME *	25
Michigan—Continued			
Muskegon Heights	1939	IAFF	12
Owosso	1937	IAFF	19
Pontiac	1934	IAFF	65
Port Huron	1933	IAFF	46
River Rouge	1937	IAFF	18
Royal Oak	1935	IAFF	22
Saginaw	1935	IAFF	93
Traverse City	1939	IAFF	6
Wayne Co.	1936	AFSCME	1,758
Wyandotte	1933	IAFF	32
Ypsilanti	1934	IAFF	14
Minnesota			
Austin	1939	IAFF	14
Brainerd	1938	AFSCME *	65
Chisholm	1934	IAFF	19
Duluth	1936	AFSCME *	705
	1918	IAFF	147
Eveleth	1937	AFSCME	41
	1934	IAFF	25
Hibbing	1936	AFSCME	398
	1919	IAFF	57
International Falls	1939	IAFF	21
Mankato	1938	IAFF	21
	1938	AFSCME	59
Minneapolis	1936	AFSCME *	998
	1937	SCMWA	350
	1918	IAFF	500
Mountain Iron (Sch. Dist.)	1938	AFSCME	20
Nashwauk	1938	SCMWA	18
Red Wing	1939	IAFF	10
Rochester	1937	AFSCME	79
	1937	IAFF	27
St. Cloud	1936	IAFF	23
St. Paul	1936	AFSCME *	589
	1919	None	500
	1937	AFSCME	262
	1917	IAFF	413
Virginia	1937	AFSCME *	341
	1934	IAFF	44
Winona	1938	IAFF	33
Mississippi			
Hattiesburg	1919	IAFF	26
Jackson	1918	IAFF	52
Laurel	1919	IAFF	15
McComb	1935	IAFF	12
Meridian	1917	IAFF	41
Vicksburg	1939	IAFF	26
Missouri			
Joplin	1935	IAFF	33
Kansas City	1917	IAFF	555
St. Joseph	1918	IAFF	131
St. Louis	1918	IAFF	921
St. Louis County	1934	IAFF	12
Springfield	1918	IAFF	72
	1940	AFSCME	140
Montana			
Anaconda	1935	IAFF	11
Billings	1937	IAFF	17
Bozeman	1939	IAFF	7

Table VII.—Local Government Employee Organizations—Continued

State and City	Date Established or Affiliated	Name of National or State Affiliate	Number of Members
Montana—Continued			
Butte	1918	IAFF	45
Great Falls	1916	IAFF	30
Havre	1939	IAFF	9
Helena	1935	IAFF	13
Kalispell	1938	IAFF	7
	1939	AFSCME *	36
Lewiston	1939	AFSCME *	27
Livingston	1939	IAFF	7
Miles City	1939	IAFF	8
Missoula	1927	IAFF	20
Nebraska			
Fairbury	1938	AFSCME	28
Grand Island	1939	IAFF	11
Lincoln	1939	IAFF	79
Omaha	1934	IAFF	279
	1939	AFSCME *	204
New Hampshire			
Concord	1939	AFSCME	87
New Jersey			
Asbury Park	1934	IAFF	35
Atlantic City	1919	IAFF	270
	1938	AFSCME	36
Atlantic County	1940	NJCSA	800
Bayonne	1934	IAFF	191
Bergen County	1916	NJCSA *	700
Camden County	1934	NJCSA *	1,000
Carteret	1929	IAFF	6
Essex County	1912	NJCSA *	2,700
Gloucester	1939	SCMWA	13
Harrison	1930	IAFF	33
Hudson County	1912	NJCSA *	2,200
Irvington	1930	IAFF	74
Kearny	1938	NJCSA	500
Long Branch	1930	IAFF	10
Mercer County	1915	NJCSA *	3,200
Middlesex Co.	1921	NJCSA *	600
Monmouth Co.	1925	NJCSA *	700
Morris County	1920	NJCSA *	800
Newark	1937	AFSCME	243
	1918	IAFF	700
Ocean County	1939	NJCSA	400
Passaic County	1914	NJCSA *	500
Perth Amboy	1928	IAFF	24
Rahway	1929	IAFF	18
Union County	1921	NJCSA *	800
West New York	1939	IAFF	21
Woodbridge (twp)	1929	IAFF	6
New York			
Binghamton	....	NYCSA	500
Buffalo	1931	NYCSA	600
	1936	AFSCME *	340
	1928	IAFF	957
	1940	SCMWA	80
Dunkirk	1939	IAFF	14
Elmira	....	NYCSA	500
Fulton	1933	IAFF	10
Kingston	1936	IAFF	30
Lackawanna	1939	IAFF	33
Long Beach	1929	IAFF	16
Mt. Vernon	1918	IAFF	39
Newburgh	1938	IAFF	39
New York—Continued			
New Rochelle	....	NYCSA	400
	1928	IAFF	84
New York City	1934	None	5,000
	1938	SCMWA (25 locals)	10,187
	1918	IAFF	8,713
	1938	AFSCME	599
	....	NYCSA	50,000
(Salvage Corps)	1938	IAFF	207
Niagara Falls	1937	AFSCME	360
Ogdensburg	1938	IAFF	15
Oswego	1938	IAFF	15
Poughkeepsie	1938	IAFF	42
Rochester	....	NYCSA	300
Saratoga	1933	IAFF	26
Schenectady	1917	IAFF	129
	1938	AFSCME	129
Syracuse	1928	IAFF	382
Troy	1928	IAFF	145
Utica	1917	IAFF	189
Watertown	1919	IAFF	48
Watervliet	1938	IAFF	27
White Plains	1928	IAFF	66
Yonkers	....	NYCSA	400
	1939	IAFF	157
North Carolina			
Charlotte	1939	AFSCME	93
Raleigh	1938	IAFF	50
Salisbury	1937	AFSCME *	43
Wilmington	1939	IAFF	55
North Dakota			
Fargo	1939	IAFF	24
Grand Forks	1937	AFSCME *	115
	1934	IAFF	14
Minot	1937	AFSCME *	40
Ohio			
Akron	1937	SCMWA	72
	1932	IAFF	176
Alliance	1936	IAFF	16
Ashtabula	1919	IAFF	23
Barberton	1932	IAFF	18
	1939	AFSCME	32
Bellefontaine	1932	IAFF	9
Canton	1922	IAFF	79
Chillicothe	1929	IAFF	16
Cincinnati	1936	IAFF	634
	1938	AFSCME	1,163
Cleveland	1935	NCSA	3,000
	1937	SCMWA	124
	1918	IAFF	1,060
	1938	SCMWA	33
	1939	AFSCME *	75
Cleveland Heights	1934	IAFF	45
Columbus	1919	IAFF	532
Conneaut	1940	IAFF	7
Coshocton	1938	AFSCME	30
	1919	IAFF	9
Coshocton County	1937	AFSCME	46
Cuyahoga Falls	1936	IAFF	11
Dayton	1936	AFSCME *	593
	1918	IAFF	240

Table VII.—Local Government Employee Organizations—Continued

State and City	Date Established or Affiliated	Name of National or State Affiliate	Number of Members
Ohio—Continued			
Delaware	1939	IAFF	8
East Cleveland	1936	IAFF	32
East Liverpool	1917	IAFF	10
Elyria	1936	IAFF	33
Euclid	1932	IAFF	16
Findlay	1934	IAFF	19
Fostoria	1932	IAFF	8
Fremont	1932	IAFF	15
Galion	1935	IAFF	6
Garfield Hgts.	1932	IAFF	13
Girard	1938	AFSCME	28
Hamilton	1917	IAFF	51
Ironton	1937	IAFF	13
Kenton	1938	IAFF	7
Lakewood	1934	IAFF	66
Lancaster	1929	IAFF	12
Lima	1937	AFSCME *	64
	1932	IAFF	40
Lorain	1925	IAFF	42
Lucas County	1940	AFSCME	122
Mansfield	1925	IAFF	32
Marietta	1935	IAFF	12
Marion	1934	IAFF	32
Massillon	1922	IAFF	20
Middletown	1932	IAFF	32
Mount Vernon	1938	IAFF	9
Newark	1918	IAFF	37
	1938	AFSCME	18
New Boston	1937	IAFF	10
Niles	1936	AFSCME	101
	1931	IAFF	11
Norwood	1935	IAFF	27
Painesville	1935	IAFF	7
Parma	1939	IAFF	8
Piqua	1922	IAFF	14
Portsmouth	1937	IAFF	39
Saint Bernard	1935	IAFF	19
Salem	1928	IAFF	9
Sandusky	1932	IAFF	26
Shaker Heights	1937	IAFF	21
Springfield	1932	IAFF	67
Steubenville	1919	IAFF	35
Tiffin	1932	IAFF	17
Toledo	1936	AFSCME *	950
	1918	IAFF	363
Tuscarawas Co.	1937	AFSCME	51
	1932	IAFF	8
Urbana	1938	IAFF	7
Warren	1919	IAFF	30
Youngstown	1931	IAFF	152
Zanesville	1918	IAFF	34
Oklahoma			
Bartlesville	1933	IAFF	11
Enid	1921	IAFF	21
Muskogee	1917	IAFF	48
Oklahoma City	1938	AFSCME	82
Sapulpa	1919	IAFF	13
Tulsa	1937	AFSCME	160
	1919	IAFF	148
Oregon			
Portland	1917	IAFF	491
	1936	AFSCME *	90
Salem	1931	IAFF	36
Pennsylvania			
Allegheny County	1939	AFSCME	11
Allentown	1929	IAFF	74
Altoona	1929	IAFF	71
Brackenridge	1939	SCMWA	14
Clairton	1939	IAFF	12
Duquesne	1935	IAFF	19
Easton	1937	SCMWA	32
Erie	1929	IAFF	148
Harrisburg	1935	IAFF	61
Hazleton	1937	IAFF	10
Jeannette	1937	SCMWA	18
Johnstown	1936	IAFF	82
Lebanon	1936	IAFF	7
McKeesport	1916	IAFF	55
McKees Rock	1939	IAFF	11
Meadville	1937	IAFF	11
New Castle	1919	IAFF	46
Philadelphia	1917	IAFF	1,823
	1938	AFSCME	1,528
Pittsburgh	1937	SCMWA (2)	222
	1940	SCMWA	250
	1903	IAFF	833
	1939	AFSCME	20
Reading	1937	SCMWA	350
	1936	IAFF	63
Sharon	1934	IAFF	14
Warren	1937	IAFF	17
Washington	1930	IAFF	13
Wilkes-Barre	1918	IAFF	105
	1940	SCMWA	28
York	1939	IAFF	32
South Carolina			
Charleston	1917	IAFF	92
Spartanburg	1933	IAFF	36
South Dakota			
Aberdeen	1935	IAFF	20
Huron	1937	AFSCME	43
Sioux Falls	1940	AFSCME	26
Watertown	1935	IAFF	9
Texas			
Amarillo	1937	IAFF	46
Beaumont	1934	IAFF	71
Brownsville	1938	IAFF	28
Corpus Christi	1937	IAFF	27
Denison	1938	IAFF	16
El Paso	1935	AFSCME	502
	1917	IAFF	124
El Paso County	1938	AFSCME	67
Fort Worth	1936	AFSCME	277
	1935	IAFF	271
Galveston	1938	IAFF	29
Greenville	1938	IAFF	12
Harris County	1937	AFSCME	200
Houston	1938	AFSCME	421
	1932	IAFF	414
Longview	1938	IAFF	14
Palestine	1938	IAFF	8
Paris	1938	IAFF	16

Table VII.—Local Government Employee Organizations—Continued

State and City	Date Established or Affiliated	Name of National or State Affiliate	Number of Members
Texas—Continued			
Port Arthur	1934	IAFF	22
	1938	AFSCME *	106
San Antonio	1937	AFSCME	102
Temple	1938	IAFF	14
Texarkana	1933	IAFF	24
Waco	1936	IAFF	86
Wichita Falls	1935	IAFF	43
Utah			
Ogden	1938	IAFF	13
Provo	1938	IAFF	8
Virginia			
Norfolk County	1937	AFSCME *	183
Portsmouth	1937	IAFF	35
Washington			
Aberdeen-Hoquiam	1931	IAFF	33
Bellingham	1937	AFSCME	141
	1918	IAFF	37
Bremerton	1935	IAFF	10
Centralia-Chehalis	1935	IAFF	11
Everett	1937	AFSCME	165
	1933	IAFF	40
Kelso	1939	IAFF	7
King County	1936	AFSCME	342
Kitsap Co.	1939	AFSCME *	24
Olympia	1936	IAFF	10
Pierce County	1937	AFSCME	199
	1938	AFSCME	106
Seattle	1920	None	2,000
	1935	AFSCME	513
	1917	IAFF	570
Seattle (Port of)	1937	AFSCME	131
Snohomish County	1937	AFSCME	154
Spokane	1940	AFSCME	25
	1917	IAFF	153
Spokane County	1928	None	140
	1937	AFSCME	69
Tacoma	1916	None	802
	1937	AFSCME	142
	1917	IAFF	168
Vancouver-Camas	1935	IAFF	11
Walla Walla	1934	IAFF	27
Wenatchee	1935	IAFF	13
Yakima	1936	IAFF	38
Yakima County	1936	AFSCME	67
West Virginia			
Bluefield	1933	IAFF	19
Charleston	1931	IAFF	68
Clarksburg	1918	IAFF	24
Fairmont	1931	IAFF	20
Huntington	1929	IAFF	86
Martinsburg	1936	IAFF	10
Morgantown	1931	IAFF	12
Moundsville	1937	IAFF	5
Parkersburg	1918	IAFF	24
West Virginia—Continued			
Princeton	1936	IAFF	6
Wheeling	1916	IAFF	90
Wisconsin			
Appleton	1923	IAFF	33
Ashland	1938	AFSCME *	42
	1938	IAFF	17
Ashland County	1939	AFSCME	22
Beloit	1938	IAFF	14
Chippewa Falls	1939	IAFF	11
Dane County	1936	AFSCME	177
Eau Claire	1936	IAFF	31
Eau Claire Co.	1939	AFSCME	45
Fond Du Lac	1937	AFSCME *	37
	1934	IAFF	42
Green Bay	1918	IAFF	60
	1938	AFSCME	72
Green County	1938	AFSCME *	72
Janesville	1938	IAFF	24
Kaukauna	1937	AFSCME	56
	1928	IAFF	9
Kenosha	1936	AFSCME	248
	1934	IAFF	65
Kenosha County	1936	AFSCME	141
La Crosse Co.	1918	IAFF	73
Madison	1936	AFSCME	216
	1931	IAFF	79
Manitowoc	1937	AFSCME *	95
	1933	IAFF	30
Marinette	1919	IAFF	17
	1939	AFSCME *	39
Milwaukee	1934	None	6,400
	1936	AFSCME	1,398
	1935	AFSCME	1,146
	1937	SCMWA *	600
	1919	IAFF	796
Neenah	1928	IAFF	13
Oshkosh	1937	AFSCME *	134
	1931	IAFF	58
Port Washington	1936	AFSCME	53
Racine	1936	AFSCME	89
	1931	IAFF	63
	1939	SCMWA	250
Racine County	1936	AFSCME	112
Richland Center	1938	AFSCME	36
Sheboygan	1936	IAFF	56
Stevens Point	1936	IAFF	14
Superior	1918	IAFF	78
Two Rivers	1936	AFSCME	70
	1935	IAFF	11
Waukesha	1936	AFSCME	38
	1934	IAFF	18
Wausau	1934	IAFF	39
West Allis	1936	AFSCME	195
Wisconsin Rapids	1935	IAFF	8
Wyoming			
Casper	1930	IAFF	19
	1939	AFSCME *	15
Cheyenne	1928	IAFF	19
Sheridan	1928	IAFF	8

Professional Organization: Personnel

Civil Service Assembly

The Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada recorded a 38 per cent increase in membership during 1939, bringing the total number of members to 402. Although a majority of the members of the Assembly are public personnel agencies and individuals who are actively engaged in government personnel work, many civic organizations, libraries, universities, and professional organizations are represented.

The purposes of the Assembly are to assist commissions in the administration of civil service laws; to foster and develop interest in, and a wider application of, sound personnel administration in the public service based upon the principles of the merit system; to promote the study, development, and use of scientific methods of research and administration in the field of public personnel administration, and to encourage the collection and distribution of information as to methods used; to determine, formulate, and declare the fundamental principles involved in such use of scientific methods of investigation and administration in the public employment field; to promote the co-ordination of personnel research activities in the various fields; and to furnish a forum for the interchange of sound and practical information relating to personnel problems.

During the year 1939 the Assembly (1) published 12 monthly News Letters, three technical pamphlets, four special bulletins and reports, and the proceedings of its thirtieth annual meeting which was held in Washington, D. C., in October, 1938; (2) prepared approximately 4,000 letters in reply to inquiries and in order to obtain information on public personnel problems; (3) made available to national, state, and local personnel agencies, to other governmental organizations and officials, and to interested civic groups consulting services on personnel legislation and administration; (4) conducted an annual meeting at San Francisco, California, and regional conferences at Asbury Park, New Jersey, and Chicago; (5) participated in approximately 50 meetings and conferences of civic, professional, and employee groups interested in the establishment, extension, and strengthening of the merit system in government; and (6) continued the analysis of data in a comprehensive study of public personnel policies and practices.

In connection with the Assembly's study of public personnel policies and practices, 22 committees are now engaged in the preparation of reports on 22 phases of public personnel administration. Over three hundred public personnel and other governmental administrators, university professors, representatives of civic and professional groups, and leaders of employee groups are engaged in the committee work. The reports of these committees, which will be published during the year 1940, will represent authoritative information on current personnel policies and practices, and will also indicate, in the light of the evidence gathered, what procedures and programs would be preferable for civil service agencies to undertake.

Plans for 1940 include the publication of *Public Personnel Review,* a quarterly journal dealing with the administrative and technical phases of public personnel administration; the publication of public personnel policies and practices reports; and consideration by recently appointed Assembly committees of the problems of planning for the field of public personnel administration, the training of personnel workers, the public interpretation of the merit system and the Assembly's program, and the establishment of professional, trade, and technical employment standards for the public service.—G. Lyle Belsley, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Sources of Information: Personnel

Services of National and Federal Agencies

Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Serves as clearinghouse for information on all phases of public personnel administration.

Provides technical advice and brief consulting service in installing or improving personnel practices and methods.

Facilitates the interchange of tests among public personnel agencies; provides technical advice upon the preparation, administration, and analysis of tests.

Reviews civil service laws, charter provisions, and ordinances, rules and regulations of civil service commissions, and personnel records and forms.

National Civil Service Reform League—*521 Fifth Avenue, New York*

Furnishes model draft of civil service laws and rules for cities and assists in the drafting of such laws and rules.

Aids in the conduct of educational campaigns for the support and extension of modern public personnel methods.

Public Administration Service—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Makes surveys of personnel organization and procedures in public agencies.

Prepares civil service laws, rules and regulations, and programs for personnel administration.

Installs or reorganizes public personnel agencies, including the development of classification and salary plans, recruiting systems, operating procedures, records, service ratings, and pensions.

Co-operates with the Civil Service Assembly in all of these activities.

Bureau of the Census—*Department of Commerce*

Compiles and publishes quarterly information on the number of governmental employees in states, cities, and selected counties.

Bureau of Labor Statistics—*Department of Labor*

Issues reports on wages in various industries, union scales of wages, working conditions established by collective agreements between unions and employers, employment and payrolls, retail prices, and cost of living in cities.

Credit Union Section—*Farm Credit Administration*

Aids in organization of credit unions—co-operative saving and loan associations—for groups of local government employees, on either a countywide, citywide, or departmental basis, such as teachers and police.

Furnishes interested groups with informative material; maintains regular contacts with, and conducts periodical examinations of, all federal credit unions chartered by the Administration, to see that good management practices are followed, that the requirements of the law and bylaws are being observed, and that memberships are adequately served.

Stimulates educational programs in existing credit unions to develop informed memberships and promote member participation, two essentials of democratic control.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION—*Department of Justice*

Determines whether or not applicants for municipal positions have criminal records, as indicated by the extensive fingerprint file of the Division.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—*Washington, D. C.*

Renders all practicable assistance to such other federal, state, or local agencies as request its co-operation and offers like co-operation or provides its share of the expense, and conducts or joins in conducting examinations, upon their request, under such regulations as may be jointly agreed upon.

Furnishes access to its eligible lists to public personnel agencies who may wish to secure for employment purposes the names of qualified eligibles.

Furnishes to public personnel agencies upon request a copy of such types of civil-service examinations as are available for release; furnishes information, upon request, concerning examining methods and procedures and the results of specific examinations.

Consults with public personnel agencies for the purpose of establishing a co-operative research arrangement for exchange of findings and for the improvement of examination methods.

Co-operates with state and municipal personnel agencies in co-ordinating the requirements and specifications for certain positions, such as medical officer, nurse, and social worker, in order that universities and technical schools may know what standards must be met.

Consults and advises with municipal personnel agencies with regard to methods of classification.

Furnishes information and citations with respect to civil-service statutes and personnel matters; furnishes sample copies of personnel forms and employee information handbooks.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—*Social Security Board*

Co-ordinates the activities, and establishes and maintains standards of operation for the state employment services in 48 states, and in the territories of Alaska and Hawaii, which have become affiliated with it under the terms of the Wagner-Peyser Act and thereby receive federal funds on a matched basis.

Co-operates in the operation of municipal employment offices through relations with state employment services; maintains community research centers, in co-operation with the American Youth Commission, in a number of cities, notably Providence, Baltimore, St. Louis, and Dallas.

Operates offices of the National Re-employment Service in areas not served by permanent offices of state employment services.

Combined state employment services and national re-employment services operate approximately 1,619 local employment offices in cities and towns and give regular service at 1,836 itinerant points in sparsely settled areas.

Conducts occupational studies to provide information necessary to improve operations in local employment offices.

Collects and publishes material on trends of employment as reflected in statistical data derived from registration and placement activities.

Publishes monthly the *Employment Service News* containing information on employment office principles and practice.

WOMEN'S BUREAU—*Department of Labor*

Supplies data on working women in various industries and localities, their hours, current and year's earnings, semiannual data showing employment and payroll trends by sex, working conditions, economic status and family responsibilities, age, race, marital status (including problems of married women workers), length of service, employment fluctuation, occupational progress, home work, accidents and occupational diseases, technological changes in industry, laws affecting women, minimum-wage legislation and administration, and other matters. Sets standards for women's employment and working conditions.

Publishes and distributes bulletins, bimonthly periodical (*The Woman Worker*), leaflets, charts, legal maps; lends exhibit material (including motion pictures); gives advice at conferences, in interviews, and to correspondents.

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United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Monthly Labor Review. Government Printing Office, Washington. Changes in cost of living in 32 cities; trend of employment and payrolls in 13 metropolitan areas; index of retail food costs in 51 cities.

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Part Three

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Accounting
Budgeting
Assessment
Revenues
Purchasing
Debt Trends
Centralized Purchasing in Cities
Financial Data for Cities Over 30,000

Finance Administration

Summary of 1939 developments in:

ACCOUNTING
BUDGETING
ASSESSMENT
REVENUES
PURCHASING
DEBT TRENDS

Municipal Accounting

By Carl H. Chatters

Executive Director, Municipal Finance Officers' Association, Chicago

From the events of the past year it is clear that the future of governmental accounting will be closely tied up with cost accounting. It is clear also that adequate reports and facts lie in the greater integration within one area of all pertinent information. This is typified by the lack of data pertaining to relief costs within any given area. During the past year a cost study was started co-operatively by 50 libraries in the United States. The need for better payroll and time keeping became clear because it was found that comparatively few municipalities could justify the names appearing on their payroll if they were called upon to do so. Furthermore, better payroll procedure must come if cost accounting is to be used. Then again, the accumulated earnings of employees are necessary now for federal income tax purposes in the United States. During the year better records of permanent property were set up by many cities. The year was also marked by the growth of state supervision of local finance or local audits by a state supervisory agency.

During the past few years a great improvement has been noted in the quality of public reports, particularly those pertaining to finances. There is an improvement in the arrangement, content, and presentation. However, an examination of hundreds of reports reveals that still only a small percentage of them reach the high standard which they should. One of the outstanding reports of the year was the second annual report of the auditor general of the city of Detroit.

Several large cities undertook complete revision of their accounting. These included Portland, Oregon; Nashville, Tennessee; Peoria, Illinois; San Antonio, Texas; and New York City. Scores of smaller places did the same thing, although of course on a less comprehensive scale. The federal accounting seems due for a revision at an early date. Many movements have been proposed to bring about a reconstruction of the accounting and financial procedures of the federal government in order to establish a better preaudit, to centralize accounts, and to establish a better basis for budgetary control.

Manuals of accounting procedure for specific states and provinces were developed. For Utah a complete manual of accounting was written by the Municipal Finance Officers' Association in co-operation with the Utah Municipal League and the University of Utah. In Ontario (Canada) a manual of procedure for the smaller municipalities was prepared in co-operation with the Department of Municipal Affairs. Similar manuals for Michigan and Minnesota are in prospect at the moment.

Perhaps the outstanding event of the year was the growth of in-service training schools for public officials concerned with finance and accounting. The oldest of these schools is the Institute of Government held at the University of Southern California. Another Institute for Finance Officers was held at the University of Washington in Seattle during the summer of 1939. A series of schools was conducted in Utah under the auspices of the Utah Municipal League, using the manual of accounting as the basis of the school. The first attempt in Louisiana for a finance officers' school took place in September, 1939, at Louisiana State University. There were also schools in Florida and Virginia. Massachusetts officials are going to have a 16-week school for finance officers conducted in the Boston area, under the supervision of the State Department of Education. New Jersey officials are conducting concurrently two municipal finance officers' schools with a total attendance of about 200. The Institute for Municipal Finance Officers in Pennsylvania was held at Pennsylvania State College. New York has been holding finance officers' schools regularly for some years. Both Oregon and Michigan are planning schools and literature in this particular field. In New York City several activities pertaining to in-service training are under way, both under the supervision of city departments and in the regular colleges in the city.

The increased number of courses in governmental accounting is apparent. In 1931 or 1932 there were only 15 courses while at the present time there are about 50. The literature on governmental accounting was somewhat augmented during the year by the appearance of the *Municipal Audit Procedure,* and *A Standard Classification of Municipal Revenues and Expenditures,* both by the National Committee on Municipal Accounting, and the pamphlet pertaining to accounting for public property by the Municipal Finance Officers' Association. Several important accounting publications or revisions of earlier publications are expected during 1940.

Another feature of the year was the extended state supervision over local finance and accounting. Nebraska and Wyoming state officials prepared manuals of accounting for their counties. Connecticut through its new laws set up rather drastic supervision over the audits of local accounts, prescribing the specifications for the audits and requiring the auditors to state what had been done during the course of the audit. In Minnesota the office of supervisor of municipal accounting was created in the state examiner's department and a former local official chosen for the job. In Kansas the work of the state accountant with respect to municipal accounting was improved and refined and many manuals were written. In North Dakota the state examiner and the state university have set up a WPA project to study city and county accounting systems. The supervision of local government accounting in New Hampshire was strengthened by Chapter 211 of the Laws of 1939. Under the terms of this law the municipal accounting division may prescribe uniform accounts for all units, including counties, cities, towns, villages, and schools. The division is handicapped by a small appropriation. In Canada, New Brunswick officials used a manual prepared in co-operation with the chartered accountants, although the manual was officially sponsored by the provincial department of federal and municipal relations.

The activities pertaining to personnel were featured by an interchange of personnel between federal, state, and local governments. Many local and state officials moved into the federal service, while some federal employees came back into state and local service. It is quite clear that for further improvement in governmental accounting there must be a continued improvement in the personnel of the public offices, coupled with support from local governing bodies on matters requiring technical assistance. That is to say, the city councils, boards of supervisors in counties, and other such bodies must permit technical officials to use the accounting tools which they know must be employed to get the best results.

Municipal Budgeting

By A. E. Buck

Institute of Public Administration, New York City

The story of municipal budgeting for 1939, particularly in many of the larger cities of the country, recalls a recent remark by an Irish contractor whose specialty is remodeling old colonial houses in the southwestern part of Connecticut. He described his work as being "just a series of difficulties—no sooner out of one than into another." Some of the cities, notably Providence, Boston, Detroit, and Philadelphia, do not seem to be quite as fortunate even as this contractor, since they appear to get into the difficulties without so far being able to get out. All of which makes one wonder just what the outcome may be for municipal finances if this condition is not remedied within a reasonable length of time. Some valiant efforts are being made here and there to bring about reforms; but on the whole the situation throughout the country seems to be largely unchanged from that of three or four years ago, except that it has grown more acute in many instances.

Local Problems. In Providence, according to the local Governmental Research Bureau, the budgets of the city government during recent years have been considerably out of balance. Although a special law to correct the city's budgetary procedure was enacted by the Rhode Island legislature early in 1939, it did not operate in the preparation of the budget for 1940. While the mayor prepared a budget for the city according to the provisions of the law, the city council rejected it and substituted therefor a budget prepared by its own finance committee. Thereupon the mayor vetoed the council's budget and thus left the city to operate on an amount not exceeding the previous year's appropriations. This amount, the Bureau points out, has the advantage from the standpoint of the local taxpayers of being less than either the mayor's budget or the finance committee's budget. But this fact alone does not assure a balanced budget. The collectible taxes and miscellaneous revenues will not be any greater than they have been during the previous year and will probably fall short by more than 10 per cent of the total expenditures. "In other words," says the Bureau, "the city is attempting to worry along on a budget chronically out of balance by at least $1,750,000." "For several years now," continues the Bureau, "Providence has been temporizing with its financial problem in the hope that time would work a solution. Time has served only to make matters worse." In the opinion of the Bureau, an unbalanced budget leads ultimately to disaster.

The Boston Municipal Research Bureau reports in a study (*A Decade of City Finances, 1929-1938*) published in 1939 that the depression years have changed that city's financial condition from one of surplus to a rapidly mounting deficit. Since 1931 the city's cumulative deficiency loans have grown to an aggregate of 30-odd millions of dollars. During this period the tendency toward laxity in budgeting has been aggravated. The city budget department has been poorly provided for; most of the time one official and two clerks have been expected to plan the expenditure of $100,000,000. The result has been a lack of adequate budgetary information, and more or less perfunctory consideration and passage of the budget by the city council. Then, too, in violation of a charter requirement, an average of four and one-half months has elapsed after the beginning of the fiscal year before passage of the budget, a period constituting a kind of "no man's land" in city finances. Proposals have recently been made by a special legislative commission for changing the beginning of the city's fiscal year from January 1 to July 1, in the hope of aiding in bringing about a balanced budget. Nothing, however, is being recommended with regard to capital outlays, which in the past have been initiated without relation to each other or to the total city budget. Schools and other semi-independent agencies continue as before, their total costs not being definitely related to the budget proper of the city government. Diffused organization even within the city government, which has hitherto tended to nullify central budgetary control, still remains to be corrected.

In Detroit the city controller estimated an operating deficit of more than $13,000,000 for the 1939 fiscal year. Faulty budgeting seems to be the basic cause of Detroit's deficits. Its budgets are still drawn to fit predepression conditions when the city's population rose rapidly, more than doubling in the decade from 1910 to 1920 and gaining more than 50 per cent between 1920 and 1930. Now it appears that the 1940 census will reveal little, if any, population growth during the last decade. This fact, coupled with a decline of over a billion and a quarter dollars in the assessed valuation of Detroit during this latter period, indicates that, as Wylie Kilpatrick puts it, "the golden gusher of constantly enlarged revenue from property taxes in a boom period of expansion has now changed to a hesitating flow that needs nursing for its continuance." Detroit will pay over $100,000,000 in added interest costs for extending the life of her outstanding indebtedness; and beginning in 1943 heavier retirement costs will greatly complicate the problem of balancing her budget. "Due to unrealistic budget planning," says the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research (*Just a Second,* January 10, 1939), "indications point to an empty cash box, unless some drastic steps are taken, or some unlikely rich relative demises in favor of Detroit. The alternatives are payless pay days, unpaid suppliers, and the other sad evidences of no money."

As was pointed out in last year's summary, Philadelphia continues in a chronic state of budgetary deficits. It has exceeded its debt limit; it now spends as much for debt service as it does for all salaries and wages. It operated without a budget during most of 1939 and was able to meet its payrolls from month to month only as the money was released by permission of the courts. The city authorities, for the purpose of funding the deficit and meeting the city's most urgent obligations, started negotiations for a $50,000,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and a group of local banks, for which they proposed to pledge the rentals from the city-owned but privately operated gas works over a long period of years. A new charter for the city government, which aimed to correct its archaic fiscal organization and procedure, was defeated in 1939. As the year ended the city authorities were desperately casting about for new sources of revenue.

State Supervision. A number of states reported an extension for 1939 of state supervision over municipal budgeting. In Alabama a new division of local finance was created to which cities and towns must submit their budgets within 30 days after adoption, and to which they must report proposed bond sales two weeks before the bonds are offered. Municipal audits are made by the division upon request of the city or town concerned. All powers of the division are advisory except in case of default of bonds extending over 90 days, when action may be taken upon complaint of a bondholder. The division then assumes control of the revenues applicable to the retirement of such bonds until payment is made or a plan of payment approved by 75 per cent of the bondholders. Iowa provided for an annual audit of the accounts of cities and towns of less than 5,000 population by an outside auditor. North Dakota authorized the state tax commissioner to prepare city budget forms and to receive copies of the budgets when prepared by the cities. Oregon established a tax conservation commission over the budgets of all subdivisions in Multnomah County, containing the city of Portland, with power to remove illegal budget items. A similar bill for other counties and cities within the state was defeated. Wyoming enacted a county budget law applying to all counties within the state. This law sets up a detailed budgetary procedure for the counties to follow. It has been criticized because it does not permit the accumulation of reserves, if literally observed.

New Jersey went ahead during 1939 in the application of "cash basis" budgeting to its local governments. The state has a total of 566 municipalities and 21 counties. Under the provisions of the local budget act of 1936, all municipalities and counties must be on a cash basis by 1944. During 1939, 413 municipalities were reported to be operating on a cash basis, and several others on a modified cash basis. The fiscal supervision act of 1938 placed a number of municipalities under the supervision of the state department of local government on account of "unsound financial conditions." Some of these municipalities were in such bad condition that they could not comply with the requirements of the budget law without making prohibitive increases in their tax rates. So it was necessary for the time being to excuse them from these requirements.

The most notable work of the year on the subject of "state supervision of local budgeting" is the monograph by Wylie Kilpatrick recently published by the National Municipal League. This small volume of 130 pages contains the essence of his research on the subject—research which has been painstakingly carried on over a period of years. "Doubtless no cure-all is possible," he writes (p. 75), "to correct the budget flaws that reflect the diverse personalities of thousands of officials as much as the mechanical imperfections of the budget system. Yet the mechanics of administration may be recast to facilitate budget observance rather than to invite budget violation. Since many of the flaws arise in the execution of the budget, the recasting must aim to co-ordinate execution with budgetary preparation. State supervision must be directed, more than has regulation in the past, to the budget as an 'all the year' system that fulfills the original budget by planned and open revisions rather than by surreptitious violations." After a series of illuminating findings, he concludes as follows (p. 128): "American government perhaps has no more serious defect than in its failure to provide self-examination, self-appraisal, and correction of its operations. Both in the tools the state can accord localities and in the state supervisory services, organs for self-examination can be created to furnish the continuous review and constructive criticism so vital to democratic operations. The alternative is to expect government to be democratic and efficient through reliance upon haphazard facts, rumor, gossip, and propaganda."

Assessment Administration

By Albert W. Noonan

Executive Director, National Association of Assessing Officers, Chicago

The outstanding development in this field during 1939 was probably the general awakening of practitioners to the need for higher standards of competence. A series of important events bear witness to this fact.

Growth of Professional Consciousness. There are a number of states where the assessment function is handled by two or more local agencies with overlapping jurisdiction.[1] In three of these states (California, Texas, and Florida) steps were taken for the first time to bring county and city assessors together to discuss their mutual problems. Heretofore, they practically ignored each other and held separate annual meetings. In 1939 all three of the county assessors' associations in these states organized the programs for their annual meetings with increased emphasis on the technical problems and then invited all city assessors to attend and take an active part in the discussions. While only a small number of city assessors actually were present, this new attitude illustrates a growing recognition by assessors of the need for increased technical competence. Responsible officers in the county associations have announced that the policy will be continued in the hope that eventually all persons in the state engaged in assessment work, regardless of the governmental unit employing them, will meet together at least once a year to discuss their mutual problems.

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[1] National Association of Assessing Officers, *Overlapping Local Assessment Districts,* Second Progress Report of the Committee on Assessment Organization and Personnel, Chicago, 1938.

The Oregon Association of Assessors adopted a resolution at its last meeting urging the nonpartisan election of assessors. Arkansas assessors urged the establishment of a training institute under the sponsorship of the state association, the state university, and the state corporation commission. Successful institutes were held in Michigan and Minnesota for local assessors. In the latter state nearly 80 assessors were present, in spite of the fact that there are only 13 cities with a population in excess of 10,000. The New York City chapter of the National Association of Assessing Officers continued its constructive program to increase the competence of its members, and a new chapter of the National Association was organized among the personnel of the Philadelphia office. Likewise, the personnel of the Baltimore office evidenced a spirit of progress in organizing what is probably the only purely local association in the nation. Created in November, 1939, it is known as the Assessors' Association of Baltimore City. One of its first official acts was to become an affiliate member of the National Association of Assessing Officers. Meetings of the Philadelphia and New York chapters of NAAO are instructive in character and are held with such frequency that they may almost be considered training programs. The plans of the Baltimore group are in keeping with this spirit. The leagues of municipalities in Texas and North Dakota are taking active steps to establish training programs during 1940, while in New York and Wisconsin institutes for assessors are annual events.

Also notable is the increasing tendency of state agencies and local assessors not to be content with only one statewide meeting each year, which many are frequently unable to attend. The policy of arranging regional or district conferences within the state is spreading. It is now well established in Massachusetts, Oklahoma, California, Colorado, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

Additional evidence of the struggle for technical competence comes from Arkansas, Texas, and Pennsylvania in the form of plans for the development of assessors' manuals of practice. In each case the preparation of the manual will be a joint enterprise shared by the league of municipalities, the state university, the state association of assessors, and, in Arkansas, by the state corporation commission (which compares with state tax commissions in other states). In 1939 the Illinois Tax Commission distributed what is probably the most useful manual for local assessors yet prepared, and then used it as the basis for training assessors.

Recital of the above events shows clearly that assessment personnel is being jarred violently from its long sleep. This was more pronounced during 1939 than in any previous year. To say the least, it is encouraging.

State Assistance. The state of Maine authorized the state tax assessor to place in effect a plan for state supervision over local assessors in line with the Wisconsin system, but failed to provide enough money to permit its installation. Arkansas, however, where the authority was secured in 1938, managed to secure the necessary funds in 1939 and put the plan in operation by segregating the 75 counties into seven districts, with a permanent full-time supervisor appointed by and responsible to the state corporation commission in charge of each. The state tax commissioner of West Virginia asked for and obtained two extra staff members who will devote full time to assisting and advising local assessors. The Colorado Tax Commission obtained the full-time services of an accountant to do similar work. In California the division of assessment standards of the state board of equalization, organized in August, 1938, really got under way in 1939 and made excellent progress. The work of this agency consists of making sample appraisals in each county for intercounty equalization and consulting with and assisting local assessors in their administrative and technical problems. Illinois, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, and Oregon are other states where the state tax agencies are supporting programs of active field assistance to local assessors. In a report issued in 1939 the Oklahoma State Tax Commission also urged the establishment of a plan similar to Wisconsin's. There was also a strong but unsuccessful movement for the creation of a state supervisory agency in Florida. This trend grows out of the conviction that unless original assessments are properly made, subsequent attempts at correction or equalization are ineffective. As this conviction is obviously a sound one, it appears inevitable that supervision of the type described will spread.

Organization. Several organizational changes took place in 1939, the most significant being those in Wisconsin, Ohio, and Minnesota. In each of these states a single tax commissioner replaced multimembered state tax commissions, and in addition separate state boards of tax appeals were established, patterned somewhat after those existing in New Jersey and Massachusetts.

Reorganizations of local assessment offices were not many, but most of those which did occur were steps in the right direction. Early in the year Milwaukee announced a plan to shift the office organization from a geographical[2] to a functional basis. Since there are some legal obstacles to the accomplishment of this plan, its development will probably be slow. The

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[2] By law the city is divided into 26 districts, each in charge of an assessor with a city tax commissioner responsible for co-ordination.

Pennsylvania legislature passed an act abolishing the assessment office of the city of Pittsburgh as of January 1, 1942, and leaving the function exclusively to Allegheny County. Maryland formally abolished the previously enjoyed but seldom exercised right of most cities to have their own assessment departments. Texas did not go that far but did adopt legislation permitting all tax districts within a county to use the assessments made by the county assessor. Another form of consolidation took place in Minnesota where two small cities combined the positions of assessor and building inspector in order to provide full-time employment. The new setup in Philadelphia was a step backward. The power of appointing the seven-member board of revision of taxes, transferred in 1937 to the city treasurer and controller, has reverted to the county judges, professional qualifications for board members have been eliminated, the subordinate personnel has been expanded, and provisions for a merit system of recruitment and promotion have been dropped.

Relief From Onerous Duties. Efficient assessment practice is not possible unless the duties assigned can be discharged by a reasonable application of energy and intelligence. Relief from impossible duties is a good morale builder, and most Michigan assessors must have breathed a sigh of relief when that state transferred the assessment of intangibles to the state tax commission. The departure of Michigan leaves only nine states still pretending to tax any substantial group of intangibles under the general property tax. Nevada passed an act intended to abolish taxes on intangibles, but the governor vetoed it. In 1940 an amendment to the constitution, seeking the same objective, will be submitted to the electorate.

An official tax study commission in New Jersey, after bitter criticism of the present personal property assessments in that state, recommended that all taxable personal property be assessed by the state tax commission. It also suggested a classification plan intended to make administration less difficult. Other shifts from local to state jurisdiction were noted in Arkansas and Oregon. The first placed the assessment of all pipe-line companies under the state corporation commission, while the second transferred pipeline, heating, and toll-bridge companies to the state tax commission. In Maryland, where the property of domestic business corporations was previously assessed by the state, the business property of foreign corporations was also transferred to the jurisdiction of the state tax commission.

Several other changes in the assessment of personal property seem worthy of mention. Delaware, after a long-standing policy of nearly total exemption through failure to assess, finally cleared its conscience by passing an act which legally exempted all personal property. Utah raised the exemption of household furnishings to $300, but repealed its law providing for the assessment of merchants' stocks on the basis of the average monthly inventory. On the other hand, both Washington and North Dakota adopted an average inventory law, bringing to 19 the number of states where such a law is in effect. Pennsylvania sent to the exemption list all tangible personal property which was still legally taxable, making three states[3] where tangible personal property is entirely exempt.

Methods and Procedures. The interest of civic agencies and officials in up-to-date real estate assessment methods is constantly increasing. Demands for surveys, reappraisals, and installations of standardized systems were many in 1939. Two large cities, Providence and Kansas City (Missouri), signed contracts for reassessment projects. Jefferson County (Birmingham), Alabama, sponsored a real property survey to gather information for the county board of equalization which might be classified as a reassessment project. At least two small cities (Huntington Woods and Escanaba) and one village (Grosse Pointe) in Michigan installed modern systems. Guilford County (Greensboro), North Carolina, likewise joined the parade of progress and sponsored a reassessment program. In Tennessee a project was jointly underwritten by the city of Memphis and Shelby County to co-ordinate the assessment records in the offices of the city and county assessors. The state of New Mexico sponsored a statewide property description and assessment survey, similar in some respects to those undertaken earlier in Oklahoma, Michigan, Texas, Arkansas, and Utah.

Aside from legislation referred to previously, there were three acts which deserve more than passing attention. California and Illinois set a good example for many states by bringing together, clarifying, and codifying the numerous tax statutes which previous legislatures had piled up. Pennsylvania earned the thanks of assessors when it provided that "sales prices should be considered but not controlling" in determining assessed valuations. There were no judicial decisions handed down during the year that were of outstanding importance to local assessors.

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[3] New York, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. No personal property is taxable in the first two, but Pennsylvania still levies on certain intangibles.

Municipal Revenues

By Albert Lepawsky *

Executive Director, Federation of Tax Administrators, Chicago

American municipalities are the orphans of our fiscal system whose foster parents—the states and the federal government—are becoming increasingly concerned with their disinherited charges. For, while the city's share of the American tax dollar shrinks, the amounts received in the form of grants from higher authorities continue unabated.

Municipal Share of America's Tax Dollar. Local tax collections in 1938, the latest fiscal year for which reliable figures are available, are estimated at $4,920,000,000.[1] Although this is the all-time peak for local tax collections, it appears to be the smallest proportion of the American tax dollar that local governments have collected in the last quarter of a century. From 58 per cent in 1912, the local portion dropped to 45 per cent in 1925, then increased to 54 per cent in 1932, and dropped steadily since that year to 33 per cent in 1938.

Total Tax Collections, by Level of Government, 1912 to 1938[2]
(In millions of dollars)

Year	Total Taxes	Federal		State		Local	
		Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent
1912	$ 2,295	$ 633	27.6	$ 333	14.5	$1,329	57.9
1925	8,051	3,132	38.9	1,303	16.2	3,616	44.9
1932	8,243	1,885	22.9	1,882	22.8	4,476	54.3
1936	10,546	3,907	37.0	2,495	23.7	4,144	39.3
1937	12,162	5,140	42.3	2,815	23.1	4,207	34.6
1938	14,811	6,034	40.7	3,857	26.1	4,920	33.2

Grants from Federal and State Governments. The decreasing portion of the tax dollar collected by local governments has been offset by increasing grants from the federal and state governments. Although local revenues furnished $5,548,000,000 in the fiscal year 1938, this amount was supplemented by $1,572,000,000 from the state and federal governments in the form of grants-in-aid or shared revenues, which equaled 22 per cent of the total of $7,120,000,000 in local revenues. Thus although local governments collected only 33 cents of the tax dollar, they netted 44 cents after grants had been taken into account.

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* Assistance in the preparation of this material was rendered by Maurice Criz, Research Assistant.

[1] *Bulletin* of the United States Treasury Department, August, 1939.

[2] See author's study in *The Annals of the American Academy,* November, 1939, pp. 185-93. All figures in table except 1938 are from Clarence Heer, *Federal Aid and the Tax Problem* (prepared for the Advisory Committee on Education), United States Government Printing Office, 1939, p. 31; 1938 figures from United States Treasury Department *Bulletin,* August, 1939.

A detailed picture of the rising tide of grants and shared revenues was for the first time made available toward the end of the year by a statistical study of the Federation of Tax Administrators, entitled *American Taxes Shared and Allocated, 1938,* and published in collaboration with the American Municipal Association—a study which elicited a high response on the part of cities concerning the growing magnitude of the grant-in-aid problem. The study showed in detail that of the seven major state taxes, 32 states shared gasoline tax revenues with local governments, 24 shared motor vehicle taxes, 22 shared liquor taxes (these three types of taxes were levied by all 48 states). Eleven states (out of 34 states levying such a tax) shared income taxes; 7 (out of 47 levying) shared death taxes; 5 (out of 23 levying) shared sales taxes; and two (out of 21 levying) shared tobacco taxes. Education was the local function that benefited most from distribution to local governments of state and federally collected taxes, totalling $730,000,000 in the form of grants and $37,000,000 in shared taxes. Local governments received $324,000,000 in grants and $250,000,000 in state-collected locally shared taxes for road expenditures, and $315,000,000 in grants and shared taxes went for welfare.

SHARING AND ALLOCATING AMERICAN TAXES, 1938
(In millions of dollars)

	Federal	State	Local	Total
Taxes collected	$6,034	$3,857	$4,920	$14,811
Per cent of total	41	26	33	100
Net revenues received after allocations	$5,229	$3,122	$6,460	$14,811
Per cent of total	35	21	44	100

With respect to highway grants, cities have continued to receive greater recognition from the federal government, and this year saw the emergence of a recommendation from the Public Roads Administration advocating the use of federal grants for superhighways in urban areas. From Connecticut came the report that cash profits were made from federal and state aid for roads, by getting 75 per cent of the cost from the state on roads constructed by towns under the state-aid road program and 45 per cent from the federal government. The 20 per cent cash profits thus cleared were used for school purposes, new public buildings, and other road construction.[3]

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[3] Memorandum submitted by Patterson H. French, of the Department of Government at Yale University.

Sources of Municipal Revenue—New and Old. The property tax continued to be the largest source of local revenues, the estimated collection being $4,531,000,000, or 64 per cent of 1938 total local revenues. This compares with $4,361,000,000 or 66 per cent of the total of local revenues in 1932, indicating no decisive drop but a possible continuance nevertheless of the decline indicated last year.[4]

The property tax was not harassed in 1939 by many new exemptions or tax limit laws. Restrictions that occurred included the following: South Dakota extended tax exemption to homesteads and to buildings less than one year old. In Michigan real property of world war veterans up to $2,000, and all property of disabled veterans was exempted. Utah exempted household furnishings and furniture used exclusively by the owner in his residence, up to $300. Wisconsin exempted nursery stock and trees grown for sale, while a proposal to impose a tax-rate limit was defeated in that state. Lakewood, Ohio, also defeated an attempt to impose a property tax limit.[5]

Concessions were made to delinquent taxpayers in some states in order to increase property tax collections by reducing penalties and interest or by providing for installment payments. Among these states were Arizona, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Texas, and Wisconsin. In other states, including North Dakota and Texas, early payment of current taxes was encouraged by granting of discounts. In Beaumont, Texas, the collection of property taxes by installments was authorized, while in Superior, Wisconsin, there was defeated a proposal to encourage payment of delinquent property taxes by reducing the amount of taxes due.[6]

Sales taxes, excises, licenses, and miscellaneous revenues accounted for $1,017,000,000 of the total local income amounting to $7,120,000,000. When it is realized that, aside from grants, the cities collected only $5,548,000,000, this figure of $1,017,000,000 for nonproperty revenues, or 18 per cent, constitutes no small proportion of the cities' income.

Of the newer sources of municipal revenue, the cigarette tax was the tax of the year, having been adopted by four new cities: Birmingham, Alabama;[7] Chipley, Florida; Denver, Colorado (repealed before it became effective); St. Louis, Missouri. This brings the total of cities with cigarette taxes to 10.[8] Columbus, Georgia, and Phenix City, Alabama, enacted new chain store taxes early in the year, while Three Rivers, Quebec, enacted a $1,000 flat-rate chain-store tax that was soon repealed. According to the latest information, there were over 20 cities utilizing chain-store taxes as revenue sources in 1939.[9] For the second consecutive year, Philadelphia enacted an income tax, the 1938 law having been repealed before it became effective. The Philadelphia tax had no exemptions and was facing hard administrative sledding as 1939 came to a close. Not all cities were as fortunate as Hialeah, Florida, in collecting a 10-cent admissions tax on the race track habitués at Hialeah Park. Parking meters, which are used both to regulate automobile parking and to provide revenues, were installed by a number of cities in 1939.

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[4] See THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1939, p. 26.

[5] The *National Municipal Review* for July, 1939, contained two interesting articles, "Ohio Tends Her Tax-Limited Localities," by Carlton S. Dargusch and John N. Hart, and "Tax-Exempt Property Poses Problem for Texas Cities," by Stuart A. MacCorkle.

[6] See *Municipal Legislation of 1939*, Rept. No. 131, American Municipal Association.

[7] The Birmingham cigarette tax was upheld in June by the state Supreme Court in *Curry v. Feld*.

[8] Other cities having cigarette taxes are De Funiak Springs, Marianna, Panama City, Pensacola (all in Florida); Kansas City, Missouri; and New York City.

On the other hand there are signs that cities are not being permitted to hold their own legally with respect to the newer municipal excise levies. Taxes invalidated by the courts during the year included the Macon (Georgia) license tax on filling stations, the Camden and Atlantic City license fees imposed on supermarkets, the Columbus chain-store tax, and the Philadelphia gross receipts tax on parking-lot owners. The New Orleans gasoline tax levy was repealed by popular referendum. New York City's 1-cent tobacco tax met complications after New York state enacted a 2-cent tax and after commuter's purchases in New Jersey led to arrests on the ferry boats. New Yorkers began to take pictures of themselves buying cigarettes in New Jersey and to challenge the law.

Tangles of this sort with the newer municipal levies may be explained partially as a result of the inconvenience of administration on a citywide scale where wide opportunities for evasion arise from intercity, interstate, and suburban travel and partly from citizen opposition based on the realization that there are state and federal taxes as well as the newer city taxes on the same object.

Municipal Taxation and the American Tax System. In fact there was widespread recognition during the year that municipal revenue systems are not separate entities but must be considered in relation to the state and federal systems. This was true in states like Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Washington, and the District of Columbia, where official surveys of the state and local revenue systems were undertaken. An especially noteworthy local revenue study was made in Winnipeg, Canada, where an official commission analyzed the social and industrial base for the future tax system of this Canadian city. In Canada, the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, the preliminary reports of which are now prepared, has given some attention to the plight of the cities in the governmental and fiscal scheme of the Dominion.

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[9] See Federation of Tax Administrator's *Tax Administrators' News,* February, 1939, page 4.

While no comparable inquiries were pursued in the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury told the House Ways and Means Committee on May 27 that the Treasury had been giving consideration "to the problems created by federal-state tax conflicts," and suggested "that Congress create a small temporary national commission to report on the various aspects of intergovernmental fiscal policy and propose a plan for the solution of the problems involved." Symptomatic of the fact that the country may be ready for revenue reforms involving long-standing relationships between cities, states, and nation is the smoothness with which officials and citizens alike recently accepted and adapted themselves to reciprocal income taxation of federal and state and local salaries, following the historic Supreme Court decision in *Graves* v. *O'Keefe* in March, and the passage of the Public Salary Tax Act by Congress in April, both of which reversed what was thought to be an unalterable maxim of intergovernmental immunity. There still remains the problem of taxation of income of governmental securities, a step which Congress has hesitated to take partly in view of the direct burden that would be imposed on local governments through such taxation.

Improved Municipal Revenue Situation. The somewhat more favorable municipal revenue trends in 1939 as compared with the immediately preceding years were reflected in other events and indexes. According to the Municipal Finance Officers' Association, there was less difficulty in financing local activities in 1939 than in the previous year. Better property tax collections, improved business conditions, and increased sharing of taxes and grants-in-aid all tended to lessen monetary worries of local officials. The European wars affected local revenues by decreasing unemployment through somewhat improved business in this country. There was less need to search for new revenues, but at the same time interest costs increased for a short time after the outbreak of the war. The *Bond Buyer's* index of municipal bond yields for 20 large cities increased from 2.78 per cent on January 1, 1939, to a high of 3.67 per cent by September 16, but dropped to 2.72 per cent by the end of the year. Like the other parts of the nation's governmental structure, the fiscal fate of our cities rises or falls with the part played by our national economy in the larger setting of the family of nations.

Municipal Purchasing

By Harry W. Knight

Purchasing Agent, Winnetka, Illinois; Chairman, Governmental Purchasers Group, National Association of Purchasing Agents

Centralized purchasing was adopted, restored, or organized on a sounder basis in more than a score of cities and towns in 1939. Procedures were developed along the latest lines in many other municipalities where organization already was centralized but not operating adequately. Several new techniques were initiated successfully in the field of co-ordinated purchasing. Municipalities continued to provide information whereby the Federal Trade Commission was able to ferret out unfair trade practices among vendors, to the advantage of municipal buyers. Administrative officials, on the whole, gave evidence of a wider recognition of the importance of advanced purchasing methods as a necessary adjunct to enlightened municipal administration.

Extension of Centralized Purchasing. A survey of municipal purchasing procedures conducted by the Governmental Purchasers Group revealed that more municipalities centralized their purchasing in 1939 than in any other year since 1911. Springfield, Massachusetts, has authorized the drafting of an ordinance for the establishment of centralized purchasing, the citizens having voted at the November election to accept the state statutes which permit the city to set up a centralized system. Tulsa, Oklahoma, placed the authority to purchase for all departments under its purchasing agent in July. Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, centralized purchases in March and a purchasing agent has been appointed by the mayor. Other cities which adopted centralized purchasing were Annapolis, Maryland; Columbia, Missouri; Forest Park, Illinois; Haverhill, Massachusetts; Muncie, Indiana; Nutley, New Jersey; Santa Cruz, California; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; South Gate, California; Spartanburg, South Carolina; Stevens Point, Wisconsin; Terre Haute, Indiana; Tiffin, Ohio; and Farrington, Connecticut. Gary, Indiana, where the office of purchasing agent was abolished in 1934, restored centralized purchasing. San Jose, California, by council ordinance, re-established the separate office of purchasing agent in January, 1940.

Unusual economies resulting from the installation of centralized purchasing continue to be reported. In Quincy, Massachusetts, the first year's savings as a result of centralized purchasing are reported to be $35,000. It was estimated that the plan has resulted in an annual saving to Norfolk, Virginia, of $50,000, on total purchases of supplies and equipment of approximately $500,000.

Improvements in Administrative Procedures. The city of Cleveland made notable progress during the year in improving the operation of its purchasing procedures. Three years ago the division of purchases was little more than a price-finding agency and handled a volume of purchases under two million dollars. In 1939 nearly five and one-half million dollars in purchases was made by the department. It is now a principal function of the purchasing department to originate the specifications, and this is done on a basis to encourage fair and open bidding. There has been a large increase in number of contracts used. Seattle, Washington, improved the centralized purchasing system set up in 1937, including extensive standardization of commodities, increased use of yearly contracts, and increased competition by the issuance of a greater number of inquiry forms. Buffalo, New York, extended the functions of the purchasing department to include the placement of all city insurance. The city of New York can now lay claim to a central purchasing agency comparing favorably with the best in private industry. There are no longer any "red tape" legal restrictions which hinder the city's purchasing agent. The principal regulations governing procurement are basic restrictions which should exist in the interests of the public and of sound buying.

A survey made by the Governmental Purchasers Group indicated that very few municipal purchasing departments are issuing annual reports, and that there is much to be desired in those purchasing reports which are issued. It is extremely important for public purchasing departments to publish annually a statement of their activities and accomplishments, and such an effort is certain to result in improved management. Exceptionally good annual reports were issued by the city purchasing agents of Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and New York.

A number of small cities made use of the revised edition of the pamphlet, *Purchasing for Small Cities,* which was edited by Russell Forbes and Public Administration Service. During the year there was an increased use by municipalities of the services and facilities of the National Bureau of Standards. Many requests were received by the Bureau for its Letter Circular No. 497, entitled "Services of the National Bureau of Standards to Governmental Purchasing Agencies."

Co-operative Purchasing. There was considerable interest in the extension of co-operative purchasing. In March, 1939, the New York state legislature authorized municipalities, villages, and counties to purchase on state contracts. Similar legislation had previously been passed in the states of Michigan, New Hampshire, Virginia, and West Virginia. To date little interest has been shown by the municipalities of the above states in taking advantage of the enabling legislation, even though substantial economies could be effected on certain items.

In Illinois the municipalities of Evanston, Wilmette, Kenilworth, Winnetka, Glencoe, Highland Park, and Lake Forest combined their annual requirements on liquid chlorine and several other standard commodities and thereby affected substantial savings. This co-operative buying was done on an informal basis.

In New York state a bill came before the legislature to provide for a joint purchasing authority for the city of Rochester, Monroe County, and the Rochester board of education. This plan, if it materializes, will be similar to the very successful centralized purchase plan in Hamilton County, Ohio, where procurement of certain items is handled for the county, the library, the municipal university, and the city board of education, by the city purchasing agent.

The state leagues of municipalities in Michigan and North Carolina continued to operate very highly developed co-operative buying agencies for the member towns and cities. In addition, the state leagues in Virginia, South Dakota, and Arkansas supply purchasing information to their members regarding prices and sources of supply. The first step in the development of this plan of co-operative buying is to supply purchasing information to members, and this service is of real value to participating municipalities.

Combating Monopolies. The efforts of the Department of Justice through the Federal Trade Commission to enforce the antitrust laws are being observed by municipal purchasing agents with much interest and hope, for on many materials and commodities cities find it impossible to obtain competitive prices. The Federal Trade Commission is directly concerned with affording protection to the purchasing public as well as to business from the destructive effects of harmful trade practices, such as unfair methods of competition, deceptive selling practices, and monopolistic restraints. The United States Conference of Mayors has continued to urge municipalities to report all instances of uniform bids which may result from price fixing, giving the names and addresses of bidders and the amounts of the bids. These data are then presented to the Federal Trade Commission for investigation.

A cease and desist order was issued to the chlorine manufacturers in December, 1938, and enabled municipalities to obtain competitive prices on chlorine for the first time in many years. Among the cease and desist orders issued by the Commission during 1939 were those to four leading glass distributors and two Pittsburgh labor union organizations of glaziers; to five manufacturers and distributors of concrete pipe and other concrete products; to three surgical dressing manufacturers; to the principal manufacturers of wood-cased lead pencils; to six manufacturers of typewriters; and to three large jobbers of electrical equipment.

Need For Training. A serious situation, which should be recognized by public buyers, exists in the lack of in-service training opportunities for municipal purchasing agents. While there has been rapid progress in the last three or four years in the development of in-service training schools relating to other staff functions, such as accounting and personnel, almost nothing has been done in the field of municipal purchasing. However, the Municipal Finance Officers' Association has urged the inclusion of purchasing on the programs of the in-service training schools in finance which are springing up in various sections of the country.

Trends in Municipal Debt[*]

By Carl H. Chatters and Elton D. Woolpert[1]

1939 DEVELOPMENTS

The Bond Market. The municipal bond market began the year 1939 with near record high prices for municipal securities and closed with prices at an all-time high point. In between these two high points, however, were several months of price fluctuations, as shown by the following first-of-the-month figures from *The Bond Buyer's* index:

Date	Yield Basis	Date	Yield Basis
January 1, 1939	2.78%	August 1, 1939	2.67%
February 1, 1939	2.76%	September 1, 1939	3.21%
March 1, 1939	2.80%	October 1, 1939	3.30%
April 1, 1939	2.72%	November 1, 1939	2.93%
May 1, 1939	2.78%	December 1, 1939	2.72%
June 1, 1939	2.66%	January 1, 1940	2.59%
July 1, 1939	2.66%		

The year began steadily enough, although European tension was reflected in a rather cautious attitude on the part of dealers and buyers. In March there was a buying spurt occasioned by the announcement that the federal government would seek no new money in its March 15 financing, and prices rose noticeably. This upward movement was arrested by the news of Germany's anschluss of Bohemia and Slovakia, but the market steadied again when England reaffirmed her intention of standing by Poland in case of attack. Despite Italy's invasion of Albania and increasing tension over the Polish situation, the market continued firm through June. The federal treasury's announcement that it would borrow no new money in June further enhanced the status of municipals, with the result that June and July prices were near their all-time high point. In July and August the European war clouds became darker and darker, and the municipal bond market became cautious. Prices remained high, but selling and trading were light. During the last week of August peace hopes rapidly faded, all markets broke sharply, and the actual outbreak of hostilities early in September forced prices still lower. In the last few days of September, after over a month of falling prices, the market began a remarkably rapid recovery. Between August 1 and October 1 the *Bond Buyer's* index went off .63 per cent. By November 1 it had recovered to 2.93, or a little more than two-thirds of the way. Actually the lowest point was reached near the middle of September, so the recovery was even greater than the first-of-the-month averages indicate. The realization that, at least for the present, there would be no war-time boom in the stock market and that the principal buyers of municipals were not interested in speculating in "war babies" was largely responsible for this recovery. Added to this psychological factor was pressure of investment demands. Since September liquidations had reduced the already limited supply of offerings to low proportions, renewed buying drove prices back up at a rapid rate. This recovery movement received further impetus in November when election results—especially the defeat of radical old age pension propositions in California and Ohio—provided investors with reassuring evidence of the country's political stability. As a consequence of these reviving influences, the municipal market closed an eventful year by setting a new high level for municipal bond prices.

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[*] This article is based upon, and brings up to date, the trends depicted in the authors' articles of the same title in the Year Books for 1936-39.

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Several other features of the 1939 municipal bond market, besides the behavior of bond prices, deserve mention. The volume of bond sales, while slightly higher than that in 1938, was about equal to the average of the last four years. Refunding issues accounted for only about 15 per cent of the total, as compared to 30 per cent and 35 per cent in 1935 and 1936. It appears that refunding operations have definitely passed their peak for the time being. Revenue bonds, on the other hand, continued to increase their relative importance in the total figures. Also notable is the continued conservatism of municipal electorates in voting bond issues. During the entire year of 1939 new flotations totaling $102,855,819 were approved by state and municipal voters, according to the *Bond Buyer*. This is the lowest figure for any year since 1926, when the *Bond Buyer's* tabulation was first begun. That this low figure cannot be accounted for merely by the small amount of propositions presented to the public is made clear by the fact that the voters turned down bond proposals amounting to $163,934,176.

New Legislation. Congress failed to enact any important laws affecting municipal debt in 1939. Proposals to eliminate the tax-exempt feature from state and municipal securities were discussed at length, but Congress adjourned without deciding the issue. No attempt will be made here to review the facts or arguments presented by the proponents and opponents of this legislation. However, a valuable by-product of the discussion was the general dissemination of a considerable body of heretofore unavailable data concerning municipal credit, borrowing, and debt. Information as to who owns municipal bonds, the volume and rate of interest payments, the spread of interest rates in different parts of the country, the factors affecting municipal bond prices, and court decisions affecting the nature and status of municipal securities may be found in special reports of the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice, in Congressional committee proceedings, and in various publications. Other legislation proposed but not adopted in 1939 included a bill (H.R.6505) to amend the Federal Municipal Bankruptcy Act so as to permit municipalities to petition courts for relief on behalf of special assessment bonds in the same manner now employed in obtaining adjustment of general obligation bonds.

Several state legislatures enacted laws affecting municipal bonds and municipal debt administration. Alabama joined the ranks of states with administrative control over local finances by creating a state division of local finance to which all local budgets and proposed bond issues must be reported. The same agency will make local audits on request. The new division's powers are advisory, except those dealing with local bond defaults. Arkansas, Colorado, Michigan, Montana, and Texas gave their cities permission to use the federal Municipal Bankruptcy Act in adjusting their debts. Nebraska and South Dakota provided special procedures for the funding and refunding of municipal debts.

Massachusetts enabled its cities to borrow for relief, outside their debt limits, not more than one-half of 1 per cent of the average assessed valuation of taxable property for the past three years, such bonds to be matured in not more than ten years. New Jersey authorized its cities to issue relief bonds to be retired in five annual installments. West Virginia lowered its requirement for municipal debt service from 30 to 20 per cent of the total property taxes raised within over-all limits.

New York legislation of 1939 enables cities to issue temporary notes or certificates in anticipation of moneys to be received from the state during the fiscal year. The Illinois legislature passed an act authorizing the issuance of highway notes payable from a county's or a municipality's share of the motor fuel tax fund, although the act applies only to counties and municipalities over 500,000 population (Cook County and Chicago). The act was subsequently held unconstitutional. The Michigan state loan board was given power to prohibit tax anticipation borrowing when a municipality neglects or refuses to pay any such certificates previously issued for moneys borrowed in anticipation of taxes to be collected during the current or next succeeding fiscal year. Another new Michigan law, the major benefits of which are expressly limited to the city of Detroit, authorizes local governments to borrow in anticipation of collection of taxes for the next succeeding fiscal year not to exceed 20 per cent of the current year's tax levy.

A number of states passed new laws affecting the procedure governing issuance of municipal bonds. The marketability of Montana municipals was improved by requiring a certificate of proceedings from the Attorney General's office prior to the issuance of any bonds. Voting at county, city, and town elections was limited to taxpayers, and the procedure was improved and simplified. New Michigan legislation provides for a referendum on self-liquidating municipal revenue bonds instead of their approval by the state public debt commission. Washington provided a procedure for court validation of bonds of cities and other tax districts before they are issued and delivered. Illinois park districts, organized under the transfer of submerged land act, having a population of less than 45,000 are now required to submit the question of bond issuance to the voters. A new Maryland law provides that where the enabling act under which county and municipal bonds are issued does not specifically state the method of their sale, all issues in excess of $25,000 must be advertised and sold at public sale. The act further provides that no public bond may be issued for a term greater than 40 years and contains a schedule of maximum maturities for bonds issued for various purposes. Bonds must also be issued in serial maturities. In Ohio a new act prohibits the private sale of municipal bonds through the medium of selling notes and then exchanging the notes for bonds. Several types of revenue bonds may still be sold privately, however. North Dakota empowered its cities to issue funding and refunding bonds upon approval of two-thirds of the electors. Such bonds must be advertised and sold publicly unless the new bonds bear a lower interest rate than the bonds refunded.

Arkansas adopted legislation enabling cities to accumulate funds for building maintenance, repair, and construction and to issue bonds mortgaging such buildings for half their cost. Oregon cities may now create sinking funds for the construction of public improvements or for the purchase of equipment. Two or more Michigan local units may now join together in providing by lease, by construction, or otherwise for buildings or other public improvements and may issue revenue bonds for this purpose. North Dakota cities were empowered to issue joint revenue bonds for water and sewer systems.

Court Decisions. One of the most important court decisions of the year was handed down by the Maine Supreme Court in *Waterville Realty Corporation v. city of Eastport.* The court in this case invalidated section 3 of chapter 233 of the Public Laws of 1937 which forbids the commencement and maintenance of suits against cities and towns taken over by the State Board of Emergency Municipal Finance until such time as the commissioners appointed by the Board should decide that the municipality might resume control of its affairs. The court held that this section violated the Federal Constitution by impairing the obligation of contracts. The decision recognized the power of the state to impair contractual obligations in real emergencies but held that no emergency had been shown to exist in the case before the court. This decision does not nullify the entire act, but it does remove much of the incentive for towns to come under state control.

An interesting decision interpreting the provisions of the Federal Municipal Bankruptcy Act was handed down in the case of *Vallette v. City of Vero Beach, Florida,* 104 F. (2) 59; cert. den. 60 S. Ct. 110. A proceeding had been instituted in a federal district court for a composition of the debts of the city of Vero Beach. Prior to the institution of this proceeding, three of the city's creditors had obtained judgments on their claims, and orders of mandamus against the city to levy taxes to satisfy these claims. These creditors appealed from an interlocutory decree of the district court confirming the composition plan, which made no special provision for them but lumped their claims with those of other creditors. The appellants contended that they had secured vested rights in the taxes ordered to be levied, of which they could not constitutionally be deprived, and that they should have been put in a separate class and no composition plan approved without the consent of two-thirds of this class. In affirming the decree of the district court, the Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the appellants were not entitled to preferred treatment on the theory that some revenue of the debtor had been pledged to them, since the term "pledge" in the statute referred to a contractual arrangement. Moreover the court held that the appellants had not acquired any preference by law, because under the Florida law neither a judgment against a municipality nor the writ of mandamus created a lien.

In 1938 the Kentucky legislature passed an act providing for a state local finance officer, working with a newly created county debt commission to assist counties in planning their long-term financing or refinancing programs. In 1939 the constitutionality of this act was questioned in the courts. The circuit court held the act invalid, but this decision was reversed by the state's highest tribunal, the Court of Appeals.

The Illinois Supreme Court decided in April, 1939 (*State of Illinois v. Taylorville Sanitary District*) that the liens of general taxes and special assessments are on a parity and equal, with no preference or priority of one over the other. The court further said: "Under our statute only one tax deed can issue and, in case of redemption, the only preference provided is that of the second purchaser who receives his interest and penalties while the first purchaser, who does not protect his purchase, receives only the amount paid at the first sale." This decision will react to the benefit of local improvement bonds and will permit collectors of general taxes to know where they stand.

An interesting decision affecting special assessment financing was handed down by the Indiana Supreme Court in the case of *Read* et. al. *v. Beczkiewicz* (18 N.E. 789, 2d series, No. 6). Among the many conclusions of law found in the decision, the court held that the city, although not liable for the payment of special assessment bonds, became liable to the extent that money was collected and placed in its hands. The city is liable to the bondholders, said the court, whether the money was lost through misapplication to the wrong assessment district, to the wrong bonds of an assessment district, or through the loss of money in closed banks. It was held that the cities involved must levy a general tax to make up deficiencies. The court further stated that the money collected for each installment of taxes must be applied to pay the bonds of that particular series and that the money received could not be pooled and applied on the first series of bonds maturing.

Financial planning by Kentucky municipalities was given considerable impetus by the decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals in the case of *Payne v. Covington* (276 Ky. 380, 123 [2d] 1045), which was concerned with the interpretation of Section 157 of the state constitution. This section provides that a city may not become indebted during any year for an amount exceeding its income for that year, unless it receives the assent of two-thirds of the voters of the city voting in an election for that purpose. This section had been liberally interpreted in previous decisions so as to permit cities to carry over from year to year a considerable floating debt. In the Covington case the court reversed former rulings and held to a literal interpretation of the constitutional provision. The decision stated, however, that the new rule would not invalidate existing debts contracted under the earlier and less literal decision of the courts.

Debt Administration. No outstanding trends or developments in debt administration were apparent in the year 1939. The default situation, which had been substantially corrected in the last few years, was even further improved in 1939 (see Table 5). Favorable interest rates of recent years have provided an excellent opportunity for refundings and readjustments, and other factors—such as "cash basis" legislation in New Jersey and improved economic conditions in Florida cities—have aided the recovery of municipal finance in the worst default areas.

The bitter lessons of the early thirties have produced a greater appreciation of the value of sound borrowing policies and good debt administration practices. There is, for example, a new appreciation of the usefulness of callable bonds in some situations. Although present low interest rates indicate little chance that bonds now being issued can ever be refunded at lower interest rates, the insertion of a callable clause in types of bonds lends flexibility to a city's debt structure and permits early payment if funds are available. A few cities are issuing new callables for this reason. More spectacular, of course, are the savings in interest rates currently available to cities which included callable clauses in bonds issued prior to 1936. The city of Milwaukee, for example, was able in 1939 to save well over half a million dollars by calling its 4 per cent water filtration bonds issued in 1933 and replacing them with bonds paying only 2½ per cent interest.

There still seems to be some confusion regarding the opportunities for such refunding operations. No bonds may be called unless provision for such call was made at the time of the original sale—except in case of voluntary refundings in default situations.

Special mention may be made of the unusual provisions accompanying the composition made during the year of the Fort Lee, New Jersey, borough and school district debt, the first refunding by any New Jersey municipality under the Federal Municipal Bankruptcy Act.[2] Refunding bonds were exchanged on a par-for-par basis for the original bonds. The interesting feature of the composition plan was that in satisfaction of the unpaid interest on the old obligations, 7½ per cent was paid in cash, while the remainder was funded by the issuance of "interest funding warrants." These warrants, issued in registered form only, are dated June 1, 1939, and have no fixed date of maturity, nor are they general obligations of the borough. They bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent, payable semiannually, only to the extent that moneys become available for that purpose. They are subject to redemption at par and accrued interest in whole or in part at any time, at the option of the borough, and failure to pay interest on any interest date will not constitute a default. The composition plan sets up a board of liquidation consisting of three members with 15-year terms, whose appointment must be confirmed by the federal district court, to whom they report as trustees. The powers of the board are defined by the contract, which further pledges certain assets of the borough to a liquidating fund to be controlled solely by the board. These assets consist of tax and assessment liens outstanding and certain foreclosed properties, title to which had been acquired by the borough. As moneys become available through the settlement of liens or the sale of property, the first charge on the fund is the compensation and expense of the board (to be fixed and approved by the court); the second charge is the interest on the warrants; and the third charge is the payment of the principal of these warrants. If additional funds are accumulated, provision is made for calling for public tenders of warrants at not exceeding par and accrued interest. In the event that all warrants and interest thereon shall have been paid, the Board will continue to function, and all moneys which it subsequently collects shall be paid directly into the refunding bond debt service fund.

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[2] As reported in J. M. Hewitt, "Fort Lee, New Jersey, Interest Funding Warrants," *The Bond Buyer*, January 6, 1940, p. 6.

An object lesson in debt administration is provided by the experiences during the year of three cities in one of our western states. In refunding bond issues through private bond dealers, these cities failed to require that the proceeds of the new bonds be placed in escrow and disbursed only as the old bonds were picked up. In one case the municipality had outstanding a $300,000 issue of 4½ per cent bonds maturing in 1945. The city refunded $200,000 of this issue into serial bonds bearing the same coupon rate, and dated July 1, 1936. The new bonds were issued and delivered to the broker. No money changed hands at this time, nor were the old bonds returned and cancelled. Some time later the state itself purchased $60,000 of the new bonds, and the remainder of the new issue was pledged by the bond broker as collateral for a private loan. The proceeds were deposited to the private account of the broker and mingled with his other funds. There was evidence that the funds from the sale of the new bonds were used for various purposes but not for the purchase and retirement of the old bonds, which were finally purchased and cancelled nearly two months after the refunding bonds had been sold or pledged in the usual trade channels. Several irregular events thus took place: the indebtedness of the municipality was increased $200,000 for a period of two months; the credit of the municipality was loaned to the broker for his personal advantage; and the city ran a great risk through having two sets of bonds outstanding under a single authorization. Somewhat similar transactions took place in the other two municipalities mentioned. In both cases the debt limitation was actually exceeded for a short time, making the bonds illegal, and in both cases public credit was used for private purposes.

To conclude this brief review of debt administration in 1939 on an optimistic note, attention may be called to the publication of the first com-

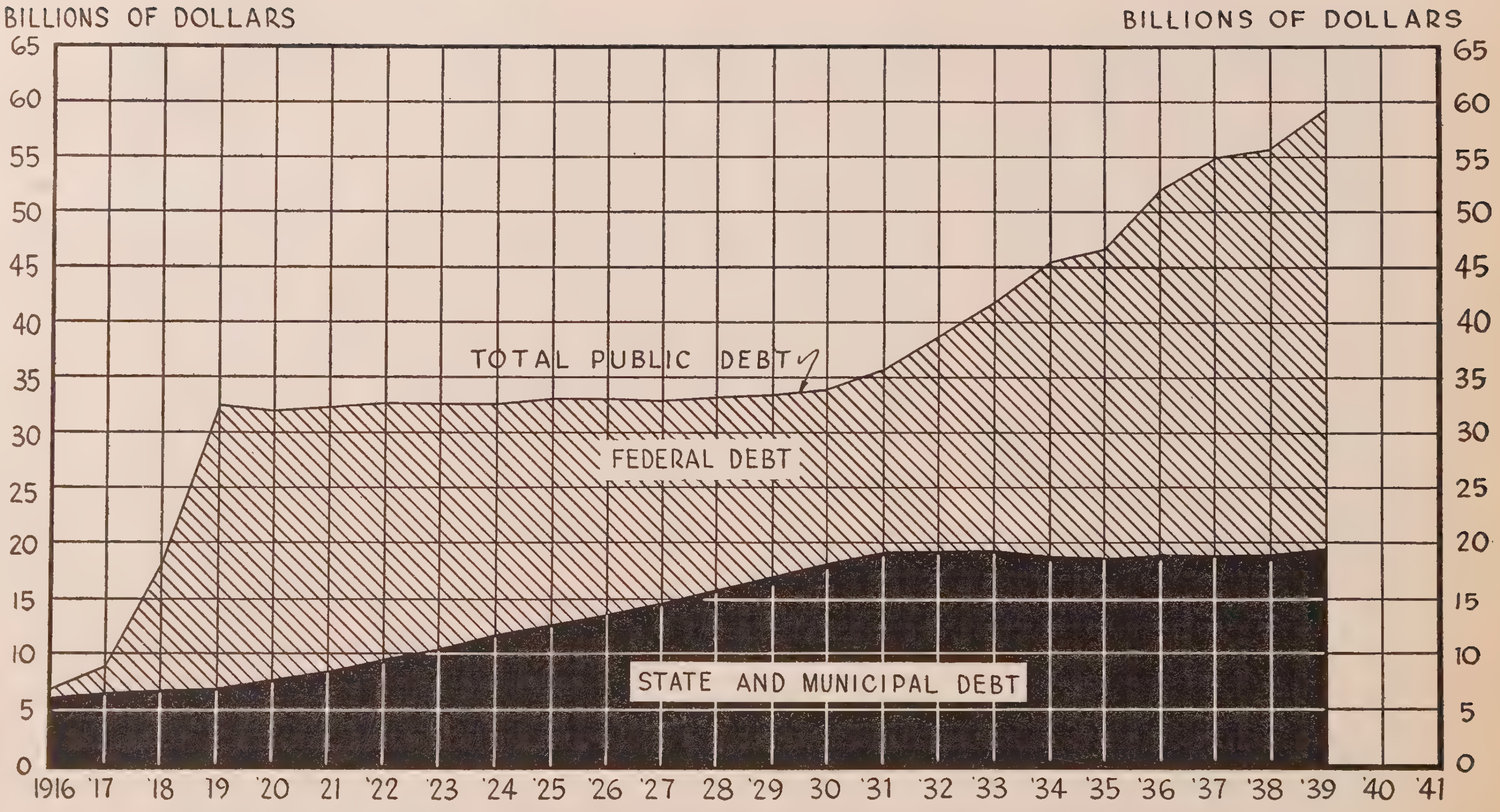

Fig. 1.—Outstanding Public Debt, 1916-39, in Billions of Dollars (see Table 1)

prehensive text in the field—Carl H. Chatters and A. M. Hillhouse, *Local Government Debt Administration*. The publication of this text reflects the increasing interest in and appreciation of good debt administration policies and practices. It also offers hope that standards of administration in the immediate future may be raised by the availability of an authoritative guide to good practice.

LONG-TERM TRENDS

Tables 1 to 5 and the accompanying charts project the trends that were portrayed in previous editions of this YEAR BOOK. There is little to comment upon that has not been noted in the authors' previous articles. The

TABLE 1

OUTSTANDING PUBLIC DEBT, JUNE 30, 1916-1939[1]

In Millions of Dollars

Year	State and Municipal	Federal	Total Public
1916	$ 5,875	$ 972	$ 6,847
1917	6,290	2,713	9,003
1918	6,643	11,986	18,269
1919	7,042	25,234	32,276
1920	7,746	24,061	31,807
1921	8,476	23,737	32,213
1922	9,893	22,711	32,604
1923	10,598	22,008	32,606
1924	11,633	20,982	32,615
1925	12,830	20,211	33,041
1926	13,664	19,384	33,048
1927	14,735	18,251	32,986
1928	15,699	17,318	33,017
1929	16,760	16,639	33,399
1930	17,985	15,922	33,907
1931	19,060	16,519	35,579
1932	19,330	19,162	38,492
1933	19,517	22,158	41,675
1934	18,823	26,480	45,303
1935	18,972	27,646	46,618
1936	19,212	32,756	51,968
1937	19,152	35,803	54,955
1938	19,170	36,579	55,749
1939	19,626	39,892	59,518

[1] Data from *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury*, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, p. 509: "Table 58—Estimated amount of securities outstanding, interest on which is wholly or partially exempt from the federal income tax, June 30, 1913 to 1939, by types of borrowers." The figures are as of June 30 for each year and include long- and short-term issues outstanding. The amounts are gross figures, since net figures are not available for the entire period covered. Finally, it should be emphasized that the figures for municipal debt are estimates based on a sample study and hence may be subject to error for any given year or for any one-year change. Nevertheless the long-term trends portrayed may be presumed to be substantially correct.

volume of state and municipal debt outstanding has remained relatively constant since 1931, while federal debt has mounted rapidly. The peak of refunding issues seems definitely to have passed, while revenue bonds are assuming an increasing importance in the total picture. The bond market continues to be extremely favorable from the municipal point of view. Finally, the default situation among municipalities has been substantially corrected either through composition of debts or through improved financial conditions.

Table 1 and Figure 1 show the trends in outstanding public debt since 1916. United States Treasury figures show an increase in state and municipal debt of about 450 millions over the 1938 figures. This appears at first glance to conflict with other evidence pointing toward a gradual contraction of the total volume of such debt. According to the Treasury Department, however, the volume of long-term borrowing in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, was greater than 1938 borrowing by $464,000,000. Furthermore, the 1939 borrowing included a number of large issues by Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, and New York City, as well as an aggregate of $59,000,000 of borrowing by local housing authorities. Short-term loans outstanding increased $131,000,000. Moreover, the total for 1939 includes over $50,000,000 in refunding bonds where the actual refunding was not to occur until the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940.

Table 2 and Figure 2 portray the volume of state and municipal borrowings from 1916 to 1939. The increased activity and volume resulting from the attractive market situation have already been commented upon.

Table 3 gives the breakdown of state-municipal borrowing by governmental units. Estimates for 1939 are not yet available, but those for 1938, which were not included in the 1939 YEAR BOOK, are presented this year.

Table 4 and Figure 3 show the trends in the municipal bond market from 1917 to 1940. In conformity with our approach to the market from the point of view of municipalities, the graph of *The Bond Buyer's* index is presented with the "yield" prices arranged in inverse order. Thus a low index or "yield" is shown as a high point in the graph, and vice versa. In presenting the data with respect to trends in the bond market, there are several limitations which must be considered. In the first place, the market itself is neither a self-contained entity nor an accurate reflector of the condition of municipal finances. The municipal bond market is only a part of the larger security market, and its variations are more dependent upon general economic and financial factors than upon changing municipal conditions. For example, a favorable market may be the result of limited private borrowing rather than of the supply and demand relationship within the municipal field itself. Conversely, a poor municipal market may be caused by active financing in private securities which provide a higher yield. Hence one must not measure the soundness of municipal finance solely by bond prices. Another qualification must be kept in mind while interpreting *The Bond Buyer's* index, namely that the 20 large cities whose securities form the basis of the index have a better credit standing than the average of all local governments. Hence it must not be assumed that every municipality may borrow at the rates shown by the index. The index does, however, reflect fairly accurately the *trend* of prices in the bond market. The reader should always bear in mind that *The Bond Buyer's* index represents the actual basis or "yield" prevailing in the market rather than the coupon rates of the bonds.

Table 2

State and Municipal Borrowing, 1916-1939[1]

In Thousands of Dollars

Year	Long-Term	Bonds Purchased by Federal Agencies	Temporary Loans	Total
1916	$ 457,141	....	$ 300,796	$ 757,937
1917	451,279	....	395,327	846,606
1918	296,520	....	438,421	734,941
1919	691,519	....	475,833	1,167,352
1920	683,188	....	577,513	1,260,701
1921	1,208,768	....	730,597	1,939,365
1922	1,101,917	....	453,432	1,555,349
1923	1,063,120	....	625,820	1,688,940
1924	1,398,953	....	902,032	2,300,985
1925	1,399,638	....	857,169	2,256,807
1926	1,365,057	....	608,634	1,973,691
1927	1,509,583	....	602,178	2,111,761
1928	1,414,785	....	734,540	2,149,325
1929	1,430,651	....	908,468	2,339,119
1930	1,487,313	....	996,066	2,483,379
1931	1,256,255	....	935,828	2,192,083
1932	849,480	$130,268	1,287,339	2,267,087
1933	520,478	484,363	1,374,132	2,378,973
1934	939,453	288,410	987,590	2,215,453
1935	1,220,150	79,181	1,035,338	2,329,424
1936	1,117,352	55,773	884,298	2,057,423
1937	902,307	108,548	1,060,408	2,071,263
1938	1,099,758	164,079	1,210,296	2,474,133
1939	1,126,831	55,910	1,181,238	2,363,979

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[1] Data for "Long-Term" and "Temporary Loans" for 1916-1938 are from the *State and Municipal Compendium,* June, 1939; the figures for 1939 are preliminary estimates from the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle.* Data for "Bonds Purchased by Federal Agencies" are from *The Bond Buyer.*

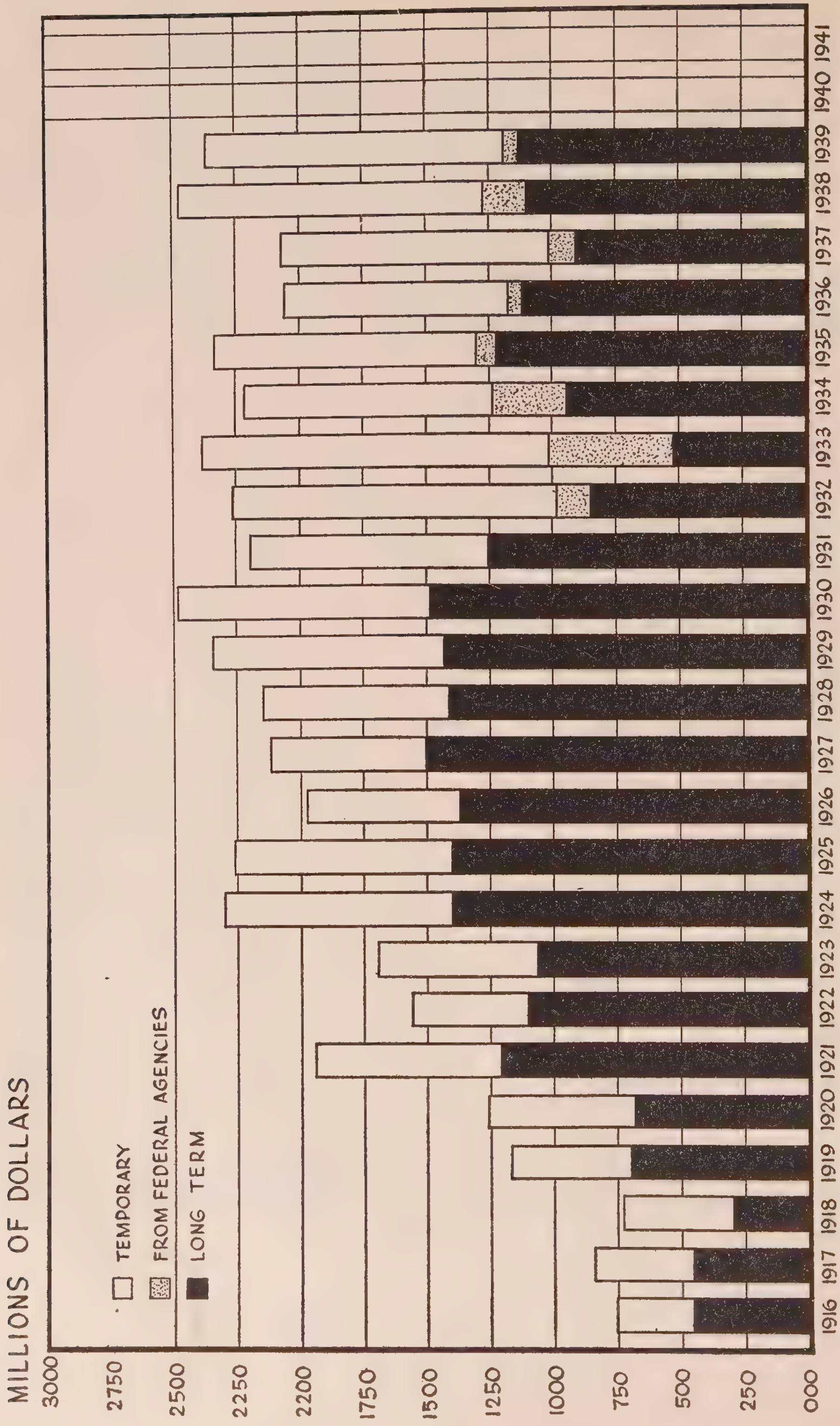

Fig. 2.—State and Municipal Borrowing, 1916-39, in Millions of Dollars (see Table 2)

Table 5 gives *The Bond Buyer's* summary of state and municipal defaults as of February 1, 1940. The number of defaults by class of municipality was substantially reduced during the year, the total reduction amounting to 185. This is an encouraging report on the progress of municipal credit.

TABLE 3

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BOND SALES BY GOVERNMENTAL UNITS, 1916, 1919-1938[1]
(Two ciphers 'oo' omitted from each amount)

Governmental Unit	1916	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
State	$ 42,593,5	$ 74,407,3	$ 87,607,3	$ 290,892,9	$ 147,159,3	$ 232,725,1	$ 249,516,7
Per cent	9.32	10.76	12.82	24.11	13.36	21.89	17.83
County	104,418,5	226,677,7	134,361,9	204,320,5	211,478,0	170,486,6	206,823,1
Per cent	22.84	32.78	19.67	16.76	19.19	16.04	14.78
School dist.	51,594,7	77,419,9	101,568,1	141,769,6	164,628,7	152,048,1	174,407,1
Per cent	11.29	11.19	14.87	11.79	14.94	14.30	12.47
City, town, etc. ...	258,534,3	313,014,0	359,650,9	571,785,3	578,651,3	507,860,0	768,206,2
Per cent	56.55	45.27	52.64	47.34	52.51	47.77	54.92
Grand Total	457,141,0	691,518,9	683,188,2	1,208,768,3	1,101,917,3	1,063,119,8	1,398,953,1
Per cent	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.

Governmental Unit	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
State	$ 161,919,4	$ 130,573,9	$ 131,289,1	$ 162,492,0	$ 159,744,0	$ 237,288,0	$ 247,631,5
Per cent	11.57	9.57	8.70	11.49	11.17	15.95	19.71
County	229,414,4	204,416,9	287,130,6	282,892,4	218,547,8	267,781,0	171,314,4
Per cent	16.39	14.97	19.02	20.00	15.29	18.01	13.64
School dist.	198,054,5	172,323,3	164,373,4	129,647,4	122,664,9	122,986,2	69,262,4
Per cent	14.15	12.62	10.89	9.16	8.75	8.27	5.51
City, town, etc. ..	810,249,7	857,743,3	926,789,8	839,752,6	929,694,2	859,257,8	768,046,5
Per cent	57.89	62.84	61.39	59.35	64.99	57.77	61.14
Grand Total	1,399,638,0	1,365,057,4	1,509,582,9	1,414,784,5	1,430,650,9	1,487,313,2	1,256,254,9
Per cent	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.

Governmental Unit	1932 *	1933 *	1934 *	1935 *	1936 *	1937 *	1938 *
State	$ 196,206,6	$ 192,684,5	$ 276,423,0	$ 312,364,5	$ 202,788,9	$ 169,275,0	$ 167,969,0
Per cent	23.09	37.02	29.42	25.60	18.15	18.76	15.27
County	111,233,8	63,535,1	120,261,0	165,347,7	131,774,2	118,212,7	121,551,0
Per cent	13.09	12.20	12.80	13.55	11.79	13.10	11.05
School dist.	27,851,7	15,192,8	67,797,8	84,902,1	101,288,7	87,990,2	142,292,5
Per cent	3.27	2.91	7.22	6.96	9.07	9.76	12.94
City, town, etc. ..	514,547,8	249,065,5	474,972,0	657,535,6	681,499,7	526,829,1	667,945,0
Per cent	60.57	47.85	50.56	53.89	60.99	58.38	60.74
Grand Total	849,480,0	520,478,0	939,453,9	1,220,150,0	1,117,351,5	902,307,1	1,099,757,5
Per cent	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.

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[1] Reproduced from *State and Municipal Compendium,* June, 1939. The breakdown for 1939 will not be available until June, 1940, but the tentative estimate of the grand total for 1939, as contained in the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* is $1,126,831.

* Data since 1932 do not include bonds purchased by federal agencies.

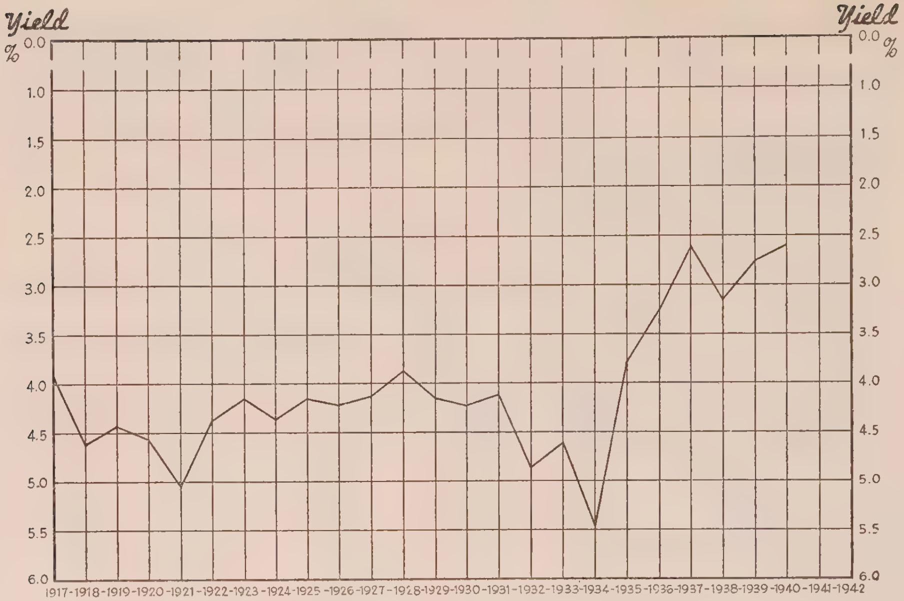

FIG. 3.—THE BOND BUYER'S INDEX, 1917-40, FOR 20 MUNICIPALS (SEE TABLE 4)

TABLE 4

BOND BUYER'S INDEX OF MUNICIPAL BOND VALUES[1]

January 1, 1917-1940

Date	Yield (%)	Date	Yield (%)	Date	Yield (%)
Jan. 1, 1917	3.92	Jan. 1, 1925	4.16	Jan. 1, 1933	4.61
Jan. 1, 1918	4.62	Jan. 1, 1926	4.23	Jan. 1, 1934	5.48
Jan. 1, 1919	4.44	Jan. 1, 1927	4.13	Jan. 1, 1935	3.81
Jan. 1, 1920	4.56	Jan. 1, 1928	3.87	Jan. 1, 1936	3.25
Jan. 1, 1921	5.06	Jan. 1, 1929	4.17	Jan. 1, 1937	2.62
Jan. 1, 1922	4.38	Jan. 1, 1930	4.23	Jan. 1, 1938	3.16
Jan. 1, 1923	4.16	Jan. 1, 1931	4.12	Jan. 1, 1939	2.77
Jan. 1, 1924	4.37	Jan. 1, 1932	4.87	Jan. 1, 1940	2.59

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[1] This index is the result of averaging the market value as expressed in "basis" or "yield" of bonds of the following 20 large cities: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Buffalo, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Newark, New Orleans, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Seattle, and Jersey City. Several substitutions were made in the calculation of the January 1, 1940, average. These substitutions were state of West Virginia bonds, Port of New York Authority long 3s, and Metropolitan Water District of Southern California long 3½s for securities of Milwaukee, New Orleans, and Seattle. Specific issues are not used in compiling these averages. In ascertaining the market for bonds of a given city, bonds of extremely short or extremely long maturity are disregarded, as well as bonds selling at abnormal premiums or discounts. Inasmuch as the data are as of January 1 of each year, the period chosen was 1917-1940 rather than 1916-1939, as in the other trend tables, since the figures for the other tables are as of December 31 of each year.

TABLE 5

SUMMARY OF MUNICIPAL DEBT DEFAULTS [1]
Revised to February 1, 1940
(As Reported to *The Bond Buyer*)

State	Number of Defaults				Total
	Counties	Cities and Towns	School Districts	Other Dists.	
ALABAMA	..	4	..	..	4
ARIZONA	..	5	10	..	15
ARKANSAS	9	6	70	..	85
CALIFORNIA	1	4	6	..	11
COLORADO	1	18	21	..	40
FLORIDA	32	133	154	46	365
GEORGIA	..	..	2	..	2
IDAHO	..	6	..	..	6
ILLINOIS	..	7	15	2	24
INDIANA	6	..	..	..	6
IOWA	..	1	..	..	1
KANSAS	..	4	..	..	4
KENTUCKY	24	3	6	..	33
LOUISIANA	17	3	15	57	92
MAINE	..	3	..	..	3
MICHIGAN	8	47	152	..	207
MINNESOTA	1	14	6	..	21
MISSISSIPPI	8	2	..	3	13
MISSOURI	1	4	1	..	6
MONTANA	..	2	..	..	2
NEBRASKA	..	8	2	..	10
NEW JERSEY	..	23	53	..	76
NEW MEXICO	2	1	4	..	7
NEW YORK	..	1	..	..	1
NORTH CAROLINA	16	77	4	..	97
NORTH DAKOTA	..	6	3	..	9
OHIO	6	21	19	..	46
OKLAHOMA	1	36	1	..	38
OREGON	..	7	..	..	7
PENNSYLVANIA	..	14	9	1	24
SOUTH CAROLINA	2	10	3	..	15
SOUTH DAKOTA	2	12	11	..	25
TENNESSEE	3	10	..	..	13
TEXAS	22	68	33	28	151
UTAH	1	2	..	..	3
VIRGINIA	..	2	..	..	2
WISCONSIN	3	..	..	..	3
WYOMING	..	4	..	..	4
Total	166	568	600	137	1471
Decrease from February, 1939	9	81	26	69	185

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[1] The reports summarized above relate only to defaults on bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, etc. This summary does not embrace defaults on special assessment obligations. Many default reports are from unofficial sources, but a continuous effort is being made to secure official confirmation of all defaults. In numerous instances defaults may be restricted to a small amount of principal and interest, and in others defaults may have been cured since the date of last information. It should also be kept in mind that in certain states machinery exists which makes it possible to compile complete statistics, whereas in other states available information may be incomplete. For this reason too much reliance should not be placed upon the comparative showing of the several states. States in which no defaults are reported are Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, and West Virginia.

Centralized Purchasing in Cities

By Harry W. Knight

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Association of Purchasing Agents

Although the subject of purchasing has received prominent attention in the literature of municipal administration, there is a surprising lack of factual material concerning purchasing practice in American cities. The arguments for centralized purchasing are by now familiar, and these arguments are supported by illustrative examples taken from the experience of a few cities that have pioneered in the field. But the extent of centralized purchasing, the size and organization of purchasing departments, the volume of municipal purchases, and other related data have until recently been unavailable. To fill this gap in the facts of municipal administration, the Governmental Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents and the International City Managers' Association late in 1939 sent out a questionnaire to all cities of over 30,000 population, and the results are presented in Table VIII.

Table I

Growth of Centralized Purchasing in 116 Cities of Over 30,000 Population: 1907-1939

Year Adopted	Number of Cities by Population Groups					Per Cent of Total
	Over 500,000	200,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 200,000	30,000 to 100,000	All Cities Over 30,000	
1907-09	0	0	1	2	3	2
1910-19	5	8	4	7	24	21
1920-29	3	3	7	31	44	38
1930-39	3	5	9	28	45	39
Totals	11	16	21	68	116	100

Several qualifications must be attached to the accompanying data. In the first place, the term "centralized purchasing" covers a variety of organizational patterns and purchasing services. In some cities the purchasing agency includes a central stores system and inspection service, while in others procurement is the only function. The preparation and use of specifications are still the exception even in those cities reporting a centralized purchasing agency. Furthermore, many of the cities responding do not keep records on which accurate answers to the questionnaire could be based. In spite of these limitations, this study has revealed some interesting facts about municipal purchasing in the United States, and it is to be hoped that it will serve as the basis for a fresh effort to raise the level of purchasing organization and practice.

Growth of Centralized Purchasing. Of the 116 cities with a centralized purchasing procedure replying to the questionnaire, 39 per cent adopted centralized purchasing during the last decade, eight cities being added to the list in 1939. The rate of growth of centralized purchasing is indicated in Table 1.

Extent of Centralized Purchasing. Of the cities replying to the questionnaire, 123, or 65 per cent, reported that procurement of materials and supplies was centralized, and 66 cities reported that purchasing was not centered in one office. It may be presumed that a large proportion of the 121 cities over 30,000 that did not reply do not have centralized purchasing. Table 2 shows the extent of centralized purchasing at the end of 1939 in cities over 30,000.

TABLE 2

EXTENT OF CENTRALIZED PURCHASING IN MUNICIPALITIES OVER 30,000 DURING 1939

Population Group	Total No. of Cities in U. S.	Cities Replying		Cities Reporting Centralized Purchasing		
		No.	% of Total	No.	% of Replies	% of Total
Over 500,000	13	11	85	11	100	85
200,000-500,000	28	17	61	16	94	57
100,000-200,000	52	33	63	24	73	46
30,000-100,000	217	128	59	72	56	33
All Cities Over 30,000	310	189	61	123	65	40

Cost of Centralized Purchasing. It is still contended in a number of municipalities over 30,000 that a centralized system of purchasing is not justified from the viewpoint of economy, i.e., that the amount of salary of a full-time or part-time purchasing agent would be greater than the amount saved by centralized purchasing. The relatively small cost of operating a purchasing department is indicated in Table 3.

These cost data are presented with a number of qualifications. The operating costs in some cities include the costs of carrying on inspection, storage, salvage, and other functions. In other cases these functions are carried on by the line departments. There is no standard method of allocating purchasing costs to the purchasing departments. Some cities have included all overhead items, such as rental and lighting, in the cost of operating the department; other cities have included only salaries and direct expense.

The operating costs in Table VIII represent the total cost of services performed as a regular function of the purchasing department, including such activities as the cost of maintaining a reproduction or printing division if there is one. Because of the wide variation from city to city in the functions performed, the figures shown are not comparable on a dollar-to-dollar basis. In addition, items that may or may not have been considered by the official who reported the data include office rental, stationery, office supplies, and postage. Also, in the case of part-time employees, the time spent on purchasing is at best an estimate.

TABLE 3

COST OF OPERATING CENTRALIZED PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS IN 75 CITIES DURING 1938 *

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	Operating Costs		Volume of Purchases (000 omitted)		Cost Per Dollar of Purchases
		Total Amount	Average Per City	Total Amount	Average Per City	
Over 500,000	9	$552,975	$61,442	$33,128	$3,681	$.0167
200,000-500,000	13	258,911	19,916	30,498	2,346	.0085
100,000-200,000	15	154,618	10,308	18,947	1,263	.0082
30,000-100,000	38	182,323	4,798	14,414	379	.0126
All Cities Over 30,000	75	$1,148,827	$15,318	$96,987	$1,293	$.0118

* New York City omitted.

General Data. The average number of purchasing department employees is given in Table 4, which also indicates the volume of purchases per employee. The cities over 500,000 population use formal contracts in the purchase of 64 per cent of the materials bought, whereas the cities between 30,000 and 100,000 use formal contracts on only 28 per cent of the

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND VOLUME OF PURCHASING EXPENDITURES IN 83 CITIES DURING 1938 *

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	Purchases (000 Omitted)		Employees		Ave. Purchase Per Employee
		Total Amount	Ave. Per City	Total No.	Ave. Per City	
Over 500,000	10	$ 39,128	$3,913	370	37	$106,000
200,000-500,000	13	30,498	2,346	121	9.3	252,000
100,000-200,000	16	18,947	1,184	62	3.9	306,000
30,000-100,000	44	15,703	357	102	2.3	154,000
All Cities Over 30,000	83	$104,276	$1,256	655	7.9	$159,000

* New York City omitted.

materials purchased. The bulk of all purchases are made locally. This policy is justified in the larger cities, where a wide range of products are manufactured and distributed. In cities under 100,000 population, however, it is likely that a premium frequently is paid by buying locally products which are neither manufactured nor regularly distributed within the municipality.

Thirty-nine per cent of the cities reporting issue some kind of annual purchasing report. In many instances the report on purchasing is included in the annual municipal report. Some of the separate purchasing reports are merely a listing of the groups of materials purchased. Among the best annual purchasing reports are those issued by the cities of New York, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Seattle.

NOTES ON CENTRALIZED PURCHASING DATA FOR CITIES

(An asterisk in Table VIII on pages 198 to 201 refers to these notes; cities in alphabetical order without regard to population)

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA: Employees under tenure act, practically same as civil service.

CANTON, OHIO: The municipal court, treasurer, auditor, city council, and solicitor purchase independently.

EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO: Maximum purchase without council approval is $500 over period of one year.

HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND: Unable to give figures for 1938, as centralized purchasing was established in October, 1938.

HAMMOND, INDIANA: Volume of purchases does not include parks, library, or water department.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Water, power, and harbor agencies purchase independently.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE: The light, gas, and water departments purchase independently.

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT: Proposed charter amendment creating a centralized purchasing department now under consideration.

PORTLAND, OREGON: The port and docks agencies purchase separately.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA: Position of purchasing agent drawing $2,700 annual salary was abolished in 1939. Appropriation for operating purchasing department in 1939 was $3,000.

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA: Separate purchasing agent to start in January, 1940, at $2,100 per year.

SHEBOYGAN, WISCONSIN: Board of public works consists of three members, two full-time and one part-time; two receive $2,100 each and the third $500.

SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA: Central purchasing department starting January 1, 1940, with auditor as purchasing agent controlling all purchases under $500. Purchases over $500 must be advertised and contracts awarded by board of commissioners.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS: Setting up a centralized purchasing system at present time.

TOLEDO, OHIO: No public utility services included in volume of purchases.

TROY, NEW YORK: Department of instruction and welfare department purchase independently.

TABLE VIII

CENTRALIZED PURCHASING DATA FOR 123 CITIES OVER 30,000

The data in this table were secured by questionnaire from city officials late in 1939. The annual salary is the salary of the official whose title is given. "Full-Time Employees" includes the purchasing official and part-time employees adjusted to a full-time basis. The answer under "Civil Service" applies only to employees in the purchasing department and not to the purchasing official. Under "City Departments Purchasing Independently," only those departments are indicated which generally are supported from the city's general tax levy or are self-supporting, and libraries, schools, and park districts are excluded. Under "Volume of Purchase," the figure given applies only to purchases made through the central purchasing agency, and many figures reported are estimates only. The column "Per Cent of Purchases Made Locally" includes the total volume of purchases placed with local concerns, including representatives of manufacturers or distributors whose main office or factory is elsewhere. "Per Cent of Purchases Under Contract" includes the portion of total volume of purchases obtained under formal contract arrangements and does not include purchase orders. The amount given in the column "Maximum Purchase Without Council Approval" is the maximum amount of single purchase that can be made by the purchasing agent without approval of city council or commission. Asterisks refer to notes on page 197.

City	Pop. 1930 (000 omitted)	Year Adopted	Purchasing Official				Full-Time Employees (adjusted)		City Depts. Purchasing Independently	Operating Cost in 1938	Volume of Purchase 1938 (000 omitted)	No. of Purchase Orders 1938	% Purchased Locally	% Purchased Under Contract	Maximum Purchase Without Council Approval	Annual Report Purchasing Agent
			Title	Full or Part-Time	Annual Salary	Appointed By	No.	Civil Service								
Over 500,000																
Baltimore, Md.	805	1927	City P.A.	F	$5,000	Mayor	10	Yes	Police	$23,660	$1,236	30,000	75	50	$500	No
Buffalo, N. Y.	781	1928	Dir. of Pur.	F	5,000	Mayor	21	Yes	Hospital	47,000	2,527	16,483	85	30	2,000	Yes
Cleveland, Ohio	900	1936	Comr. Pur.	F	5,000	Dir. Fin.	16	Yes	None	34,678	4,536	46,017	..	..	500	No
Detroit, Mich.	1,569	1919	Comr.	F	10,000	Mayor	32	Yes	St. Rys.	96,064	6,419	41,783	..	..	500	Yes
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,238	1911	City P.A.	F	6,300	Bd. of Pur.	24	Yes	*	49,707	4,525	12,186	95	75	1,000	Yes
Milwaukee, Wis.	578	1917	City P.A.	F	5,000	Bd. of Pur.	17	Yes	Sewer Com.	26,103	3,000	18,922	75	75	1,000	Yes
New York, N. Y.	6,930	1934	Comr. Pur.	F	9,000	Mayor	720	Yes	None	1,293,431	26,641	51,260	..	70	Unltd.	Yes
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,951	1925	Dir. of Pur.	F	10,000	Mayor	55	Yes	None	135,000	4,874	18,533	..	75	Unltd.	Yes
Pittsburgh, Pa.	670	1911	Dir. Supply	F	6,500	Mayor	20	Yes	None	46,115	2,838	16,828	80	50	500	No
St. Louis, Mo.	822	1914	Supply Comr.	F	6,000	Mayor	52	Yes	Police Bd.	94,648	3,173	24,263	95	85	Unltd.	Yes
San Francisco, Calif.	634	1932	Pur. of Suppl.	P	10,000	Chief Adm. Off.	123	Yes	None	......	6,000	55,000	95	..	Unltd.	No
200,000 to 500,000																
Akron, Ohio	255	1920	Actg. P.A.	F	1,935	Mayor	4	Yes	None	5,755	1,846	14,930	75	60	500	Yes
Atlanta, Ga.	270	1915	P.A.	F	4,200	Council	7	Yes	None	19,090	1,500	22,300	80	20	500	Yes
Cincinnati, Ohio	451	1912	City P.A.	F	5,000	City Mgr.	17	Yes	None	42,877	4,165	16,462	95	85	500	Yes
Dayton, Ohio	201	1914	P.A.	F	3,600	City Mgr.	2½	Yes	None	7,762	788	5,685	80	..	500	Yes
Indianapolis, Ind.	364	1917	City P.A.	F	3,600	Mayor	8	No	None	16,025	2,750	12,000	85	..	2,000	Yes
Jersey City, N. J.	317	1913	Gen. P.A.	F	5,000	Commission	8	Yes	None	25,000	.....	.....	..	..	25	...
Memphis, Tenn.	253	1910	City P.A.	P	3,240	Mayor	3	No	*	8,584	1,000	9,000	80	20	1,000	Yes

Minneapolis, Minn.....	464	1912	City P.A.	F	4,500	....	10	Yes	None	23,267	5,000	42,770	70	25	1,000	No
Newark, N. J..........	442	1933	Dir.	F	6,000	Dir. Pks. & Prop.	23	Yes	None	57,000	1,534	30,000	85	60	1,000	Yes
Omaha, Neb...........	214	1934	City P.A.	F	3,000	Mayor	3	No	None	7,200	.....	10,000	95	..	100	No
Portland, Ore..........	302	1913	P.A.	F	3,600	Council	7½	Yes	*	15,185	1,183	10,328	95	..	250	No
Rochester, N. Y........	328	1928	P.A.	F	5,200	City Mgr.	8	Yes	None	11,060	3,300	27,000	85	40	500	No
San Antonio, Tex.......	232	1939	P.A.	F	2,400	Mayor	4	No	None	......	.....	.....	80	..	100	...
Seattle, Wash..........	366	1937	City P.A.	F	4,200	Compt.	18	Yes	None	28,564	3,766	25,000	95	40	25	Yes
Syracuse, N. Y.........	209	1926	Comr. Pur.	F	4,500	Mayor	8	Yes	None	14,415	2,452	17,500	70	73	500	Yes
Toledo, Ohio...........	291	1936	Comr. Pur. & Sup.	P	4,800	City Mgr.	5	Yes	None	9,327	1,214*	6,830	71	64	500	Yes
100,000 to 200,000																
Bridgeport, Conn.......	147	1935	P.A.	F	3,500	Comr. Pur. Dept.	9	Yes	None	16,665	3,000	16,000	75	..	Unltd.	No
Cambridge, Mass.......	114	1933	P.A.	F	4,000	Mayor	4	Yes	None	8,279	1,000	13,000	50	75	....	Yes
Canton, Ohio..........	105	1936	Secy. & P.A.	P	3,000	Mayor	½	No	*	3,500	.....	.....	..	..	500	No
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	120	1934	P.A.	F	2,400	Mayor	1⅕	No	Elec.	3,600	300	6,994	95	15	500	No
Des Moines, Iowa......	143	....	Fin. Comr.	P	.....	Council	2	No	Water	......	.....	.....	95	..	50	No
Duluth, Minn..........	101	1928	P.A.	F	3,000	Council	3	Yes	None	6,500	1,250	4,859	..	60	5	No
Evansville, Ind.........	102	1929	City Cont.	P	3,600	Mayor	1½	No	None	......	1,000	10,000	60	35	....	No
Flint, Mich............	156	1920	Dir. of Pur.	P	2,500	City Mgr.	6	Yes	Hospital	12,770	816	7,397	..	..	250	Yes
Fort Worth, Tex.......	163	1907	P.A.	F	3,300	City Mgr.	2	Yes	None	5,486	825	10,000	..	..	500	No
Gary, Ind.............	100	1939	Compt.	P	....	Mayor	...	No	None	......	.....	.....	..	..	Unltd.	Yes
Grand Rapids, Mich....	169	1936	P.A.	F	3,000	City Mgr.	4	Yes	None	8,110	.....	17,500	80	35	Unltd.	No
Jacksonville, Fla.......	130	1911	P.A.	F	5,000	Commission	5	Yes	None	40,265	2,000	24,000	67	50	....	No
Kansas City, Kan......	122	1910	P.A.	F	3,000	Commission	2	Yes	None	......	.....	.....	..	..	500	Yes
Lynn, Mass............	102	1912	Mayor	P	....	Elected	...	...	....	......	.....	.....	..	..	500	...
Miami, Fla............	111	....	P.A.	P	3,300	City Mgr.	2⅖	Yes	Hospital	4,250	1,500	10,000	90	10	1,000	No
Norfolk, Va...........	130	1918	P.A.	F	2,700	City Mgr.	3	Yes	None	6,505	600	8,000	75	25	....	Yes
Peoria, Ill............	105	1937	Compt.	P	.....	Mayor	1	No	Health, TB San.	2,000	125	3,600	90	0	500	No
Reading, Pa...........	111	1928	P.A.	F	2,400	Council	2	No	None	4,055	446	.....	..	..	500	Yes
San Diego, Calif........	148	....	P.A.	P	3,900	City Mgr.	13	Yes	None	25,827	2,243	12,239	77	44	....	No
Spokane, Wash.........	116	1910	P.A.	F	3,060	Commission	3½	Yes	None	7,806	642	8,500	25	40	100	No
Tacoma, Wash.........	107	1927	P.A.	F	3,300	Bd. Cont. & Awds.	3	Yes	None	8,510	34,000	13,000	75	60	250	No
Tulsa, Okla...........	141	1939	P.A.	F	3,000	Mayor	3	No	None	......	.....	.....	60	..	Unltd.	Yes
Wichita, Kan..........	111	1934	P.A.	F	1,800	City Mgr.	2	No	None	2,100	200	6,000	90	..	Unltd.	No
Youngstown, Ohio......	170	1923	Dir. of Fin.	P	5,000	Mayor	...	...	Water	......	.....	.....	..	..	Unltd.	...
30,000 to 100,000																
Alameda, Calif.........	35	1933	P.A.	P	2,040	City Mgr.	2	Yes	Elec.	3,665	.....	3,200	90	..	1,000	No
Asheville, N. C.........	50	1935	P.A.	F	2,000	City Mgr.	2	No	None	3,600	200	.....	..	..	....	No
Augusta, Ga...........	60	1909	Clerk & P.A.	P	3,000	Council	2	No*	None	5,000	.....	20,000	98	..	50	Yes
Austin, Tex............	53	1926	P.A.	F	2,520	City Mgr.	6	No	None	10,300	927	9,740	80	..	....	Yes
Baton Rouge, La.......	31	1924	P.A. Asst. Aud.	P	2,100	Council	1	No	None	......	.....	3,500	..	..	500	No

TABLE VIII.—CENTRALIZED PURCHASING DATA FOR 123 CITIES OVER 30,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1930 (000 omitted)	Year Adopted	Purchasing Official				Full-Time Employees (adjusted)		City Depts. Purchasing Independently	Operating Cost in 1938	Volume of Purchase 1938 (000 omitted)	No. of Purchase Orders 1938	% Purchased Locally	% Purchased Under Contract	Maximum Purchase Without Council Approval	Annual Report Purchasing Agent
			Title	Full or Part-Time	Annual Salary	Appointed By	No.	Civil Service								
30,000 to 100,000—continued																
Bay City, Mich.	47	....	P.A.	F	$2,400	Commission	3	No	None	......	$302	6,450	75	25	$500	No
Berkeley, Calif.	82	1909	P.A. Bud. Off.	P	4,200	City Mgr.	3⅔	No	None	$7,980	479	5,372	45	50	500	Yes
Binghamton, N. Y.	77	1932	Dir. of Pur.	F	3,000	Mayor	3	No	Hospital	6,663	.....	.....	90	..	500	Yes
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	56	1910	City Aud.	P	2,400	Council	1	Yes	Water	......	.....	.....	..	..	....	No
Columbus, Ga.	43	1922	City Mgr.	P	.....	Commission	1	No	Water	2,144	200	5,000	90	20	500	No
Council Bluffs, Iowa	42	1938	P.A.	F	2,400	Mayor	1½	No	Water	3,000	.....	2,500	..	..	200	Yes
Cranston, R. I.	43	1931	P.A.	F	2,800	Bd. Cont. & Pur.	2	No	Sewer Com.	4,649	200	3,000	..	..	200	No
Danville, Ill.	37	1931	City Compt.	P	2,100	Council	...	No	None	......	.....	356	..	..	....	No
Davenport, Iowa	61	....	P.A.	F	2,700	Mayor	2	Yes	None	4,000	300	3,891	95	..	200	Yes
Dearborn, Mich.	50	1929	P.A.	F	3,900	Mayor	5	Yes	None	10,800	407	5,012	25	2	1,000	No
Dubuque, Iowa	42	1920	Secy. City Mgr.	P	1,800	City Mgr.	⅖	Yes	Water	750	60	2,500	75	..	1,000	No
East Cleveland, Ohio	40	1918	P.A.	P	2,400	City Mgr.	½	No	None	1,350	.....	5,000	..	..	*	No
Fresno, Calif.	53	1921	Comr. of Fin.	P	5,000	Elected	1†	Yes	None	3,254	871	9,925	..	..	1,000	No
Galveston, Tex.	53	1921	P.A.	F	2,220	Council	2	No	None	4,000	.....	5,500	..	..	500	No
Glendale, Calif.	63	1922	P.A.	F	2,700	City Mgr.	2	Yes	None	5,324	.....	6,256	65	..	500	No
Greensboro, N. C.	54	1925	P.A.	F	2,400	City Mgr.	2	No	None	3,710	276	4,200	59	30	1,000	Yes
Hagerstown, Md.	31	1938	City P.A.	F	1,800	Mayor	2	No	None	*	*	*	60	*	Unltd.	Yes
Hamilton, Ohio	52	1928	P.A.	F	2,257	City Mgr.	2	Yes	None	2,444	262	4,181	65	15	500	Yes
Hammond, Ind.	65	1935	Cont.	P	....	Mayor	⅗	No	None	......	275*	2,085	85	..	500	No
Haverhill, Mass.	49	1939	P.A.	F	2,000	Mayor	3	Yes	None	......	.....	.....	..	..	2,000	Yes
Highland Park, Mich.	53	1933	P.A.	F	3,000	Council	3	Yes	None	4,846	293	7,132	17	..	500	No
High Point, N. C.	37	1930	Clerk & Treas.	P	2,700	City Mgr.	3¼	Yes	None	6,512	90	3,500	85	..	1,000	No
Irvington, N. J.	57	1935	Compt.	P	.....	Com. Rev. & Fin.	2	Yes	Hospital	5,065	188	5,338	5	21	1,000	Yes
Jackson, Miss.	48	1932	P.A.	F	1,800	Commission	1	No	None	2,000	468	8,812	79	5	500	Yes
Kenosha, Wis.	50	1922	P.A.	F	3,400	City Mgr.	3	No	None	4,553	295	5,138	60	..	500	Yes
Lewiston, Me.	35	1939	City Cont.	P	3,000	Bd. of Fin.	2	No	None	......	.....	.....	90	..	Unltd.	...
Lexington, Ky.	46	1929	City Clerk	P	2,220	City Mgr.	2	Yes	None	3,795	.....	.....	..	..	....	...
Lima, Ohio	42	1920	Mayor	P	3,600	Elected	1⅓	No	None	5,000	250	2,500	80	40	500	No
Lincoln, Neb.	76	1937	P.A.	F	2,400	Council	2	Yes	None	......	304	10,475	85	20	500	No
Lynchburg, Va.	41	1921	City P.A.	P	2,500	City Mgr.	1¾	No	None	5,071	318	6,400	80	25	Unltd.	Yes
Macon, Ga.	54	1925	P.A.	F	1,800	Mayor	1 1/10	No	None	2,600	.....	4,000	95	..	....	No
Madison, Wis.	58	1929	P.A.	F	2,500	Council	2	Yes	Water	4,870	240	4,000	93	20	500	Yes
Mobile, Ala.	68	1921	City Comr.	P	....	Elected	1⅓	Yes	None	3,000	103	3,000	95	..	10	No
Moline, Ill.	32	1935	P.A.	F	1,800	Mayor	2	No	Hospital	3,200	225	.....	..	..	100	No
Montclair, N. J.	42	1928	P.A.	F	3,000	Dir. Rev. & Fin.	2	No	None	5,118	500	5,600	..	..	....	No

Muncie, Ind.	47	1939	Secy. Bd. Safety	..	....	....	...	...	....	......	.....	.....	..	..	....	...
Muskegon, Mich.	41	1920	City Mgr.	P	....	....	1	Yes	None	......	60	3,805	75	..	500	No
Newark, Ohio	31	1920	Dir. Pub. Ser.	P	2,700	Mayor	1	No	None	2,500	.....	2,500	85	..	500	No
New Castle, Pa.	49	1914	P.A.	F	2,500	Council	2	No	None	......	50	.....	50	50	250	No
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	75	1926	P.A.	F	2,500	City Mgr.	2⅔	Yes	None	5,050	635	12,000	90	80	250	No
Norristown, Pa.	36	....	Secy.	F	2,600	Council	4	No	None	......	.....	1,500	..	..	25	No
Pasadena, Calif.	76	1927	P.A.	F	3,300	City Mgr.	3	No	None	5,589	1,129	12,872	51	15	2,500	Yes
Plainfield, N. J.	34	1926	P.A.	P	....	Mayor	1⅓	No	Health	......	.....	.....	..	..	1,000	No
Pontiac, Mich.	65	1926	City Mgr.	P	....	Commission	1	No	Hospital	3,048	253	3,870	70	5	1,000	No
Port Arthur, Tex.	51	1932	P.A.	P	....	Commission	1¼	No	None	2,003	.....	.....	85	..	500	No
Port Huron, Mich.	31	1910	City Clerk	P	....	Commission	...	No	None	......	.....	.....	..	..	100	No
Portland, Me.	71	1924	P.A.	F	3,200	City Mgr.	3	No	None	6,439	500	17,400	95	..	500	No
Portsmouth, Ohio	43	1930	City Mgr.	P	7,200	....	1¾	Yes	None	2,455	135	4,000	90	..	500	No
Quincy, Mass.	77	1938	P.A.	F	2,600	Mayor	4	Yes	None	6,688	415	9,733	70	35	500	Yes
Raleigh, N. C.	37	1913	Mayor*	P	....*	Elected	1	Yes	None	4,568*	.....	4,100	..	..	1,000	No
Rock Island, Ill.	38	1924	Mayor	P	....	Elected	1	No	None	......	.....	.....	..	..	50	No
Sacramento, Calif.	94	1921	P.A.	F	3,900	City Mgr.	4¼	Yes	None	9,897	488	8,500	75	..	500	No
Saginaw, Mich.	81	1936	Pur. Off.	P	3,000	City Mgr.	3½	Yes	None	......	298	6,071	70	30	2,000	Yes
St. Petersburg, Fla.	40	1928	P.A.	F	....	City Mgr.	3	Yes	None	6,752	900	10,000	..	..	1,000	No
Salem, Mass.	43	1913	City P.A.	F	2,000	Mayor	3	Yes	None	4,866	.....	7,216	..	..	....	No
San Bernardino, Calif.	37	1926	Budget Off.	P	2,700	....	2	Yes	Water	......	.....	3,000	95	..	500	No
San Jose, Calif.	58	1916	City Mgr.*	P	7,200*	Council	...	Yes	None	......	.....	.....	..	..	500	...
Santa Ana, Calif.	30	1927	Aud. & P.A.	P	3,300	Council	1½	No	Health	3,700	165	3,769	..	56	1,000	No
Santa Monica, Calif.	37	1932	P.A.	P	2,400	Council	1½	Yes	None	4,000	275	6,000	25	10	100	No
Schenectady, N. Y.	96	1922	P.A.	F	2,800	City Mgr.	5	No	None	9,303	369	7,933	90	..	500	Yes
Sheboygan, Wis.	39	1932	Bd. Pub. Wks.*	P	2,100*	Mayor	4	No	Water	3,600	.....	7,638	87	60	500	Yes
Stockton, Calif.	48	1923	City P.A.	F	2,520	City Mgr.	2½	No	None	4,700	500	6,500	90	..	1,500	No
Superior, Wis.	36	1935	P.A.	F	1,900	Mayor	2	No	None	3,640	191	5,000	80	30	75	Yes
Terre Haute, Ind.	63	1939	City Contr.	P	3,300	Mayor	...	No	Health	......	.....	.....	90	..	500	No
Troy, N. Y.	73	1936	Comr. Supply	F	2,100	Bd. Cont. Supply	2	No	None*	4,850	750	10,000	80	..	500	...
Wheeling, W. Va.	62	....	Asst. P.A.	P	1,800	City Mgr.	1	Yes	None	1,800	387	3,175	85	0	500	No
Wichita Falls, Tex.	44	....	P.A.	F	2,100	City Mgr.	1¾	No	None	1,546	170	5,000	75	25	1,000	No

Municipal Financial Data *

An analysis of data from 287 cities over 30,000 population indicates that 1939 has brought no change in the principal municipal financial trends of the last four years. Property tax rates continue to increase slowly; assessed values remain approximately the same; bonded debt (with the exception of New York City) is somewhat lower.

Property Tax Rates. Table IX shows for 287 cities as of 1939 the total assessed valuation, the per cent of the total which is realty and personalty, respectively; the actual tax rate as levied per $1,000 assessed value—both for city purposes and the total rate (city, school, county, state, and special districts); the estimated ratio of assessed value to true value, and the adjusted city and total tax rates on a 100 per cent basis of assessment.

Table 1

Average Adjusted Property Tax Rates and Per Capita Assessed Valuations: 1933, 1938 and 1939

Population Group	Average Adjusted Tax Rate Per $1,000 Assessed Value (257 Cities)			Per Capita Assessed Valuations (257 Cities)			Per Cent Change 1933–1939 (229 Cities)	
	1938	1939	Increase	1938	1939	Per Cent Decrease	Adj. Tax Rate $1,000 Ass. Val. (Increase)	Per Capita Ass. Val. (Decrease)
Over 500,000	$28.67	$29.38	$ .71	$1,703	$1,693	.61	16.7	10.7
300,000 to 500,000	29.68	29.50	—.18	1,466	1,450	1.12	8.6	4.7
100,000 to 300,000	27.73	28.73	1.00	1,188	1,183	.40	10.0	5.8
50,000 to 100,000	26.07	26.54	.47	1,262	1,268	+.49	9.9	5.7
30,000 to 50,000	26.93	27.02	.09	1,170	1,176	+.48	10.3	4.3
All cities	27.12	27.57	.45	1,464	1,458	.45	10.4	8.4

As shown in Table 1, per capita assessed values are .45 per cent below the 1938 figure. This brings the total decrease since 1933 to 8.4 per cent, most of which is traceable to the large decrease in the 1933-34 period, when a belated effort was made to bring assessed values into harmony with the depressed real estate values. This decline in assessments has been most pronounced in the larger cities, especially those ranging from 300,000 to 500,000 in population—which show a decrease of 1.12 per cent. Cities between 30,000 and 100,000, on the other hand, showed higher assessed valuations in both 1938 and 1939.

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* Table IX and the summary of financial data for cities over 30,000 are adapted with permission from two studies by Rosina Mohaupt, Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc.: "Comparative Tax Rates of 287 Cities, 1939," in the December, 1939, *National Municipal Review;* and "Bonded Debt of 289 Cities as at January 1, 1939," in the June, 1939, *National Municipal Review,* published by the National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York City.

Adjusted tax rates have shown a small increase each year for the past four years, although the rate of increase has been diminishing. Between 1933 and 1939 the average rate increased $2.61, with cities over 500,000 showing an increase of $4.21 for this six-year period. When it is considered that—in addition to the tax rise in the largest cities—their average assessed value has shown a 10.7 per cent decrease from 1933 to 1939, it becomes clear that it is these large cities that are faced with the most serious problem of financing. The average 1939 adjusted tax rate for 257 American cities over 30,000 population was $27.57 per $1,000 assessed value, an increase of 45 cents over 1938. Cities in the population group 300,000 to 500,000, however, were an exception to the general tax increase, reporting an average reduction of 18 cents in the tax rate for 1939 (see Table 1). The individual rates varied from $10.58 in Fort Smith, Arkansas, to $63.93 in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

The adjusted rates are obtained by multiplying the actual, or reported, rate by the estimated ratio (in per cent) of assessed value to true value. In this way assessments are equalized on a 100 per cent basis to give the rates some comparative value. In a few states tax commissions or similar bodies issue schedules of the estimated ratios of assessed to true values by counties each year. In other states studies have been made to determine this assessment ratio. For the majority, however, the ratio is purely an estimate and many inaccuracies result. In some states the county assessment is based on a percentage of true value different from the city assessment. In these cases the ratio shown is the weighted average of the two separate ratios. These figures can be applied with safety only to real property. Listing of personal property is so incomplete in most jurisdictions, and practice with regard to assessment varies so widely, that an estimate of the rate at which personal property is assessed would be purely arbitrary.

Table 1 shows the increase in average adjusted tax rates over 1938, the per cent decrease in assessed valuations per capita over 1938, and the per cent change in tax rates and per capita assessed valuations since 1933. As shown in the last two columns the tax rate increase more than offsets the reduction in assessed valuation. Thus, while tax rates increased 10.4 per cent during the six-year period—assessed valuation decreased only 8.4 per cent.

Bonded Indebtedness. Table IX shows the total gross bonded debt, gross general improvement debt, total net bonded debt, net bonded debt excluding utilities, and the per capita net bonded debt excluding utilities, for 270 American cities.

The gross bonded debt of the 310 American cities over 30,000, based on data from 270 such cities, is estimated at $8,402,369,000, or $179.12 per capita as of January 1, 1939. Excluding New York City's $117,013,000 increase, the gross debt shows a decrease of $75,262,000 under the previous year. The general trend is toward reduced debts and debt costs.

The term "self-supporting" utilities has been dropped because of the difficulties of accurate definition. This year utilities are deducted regardless of the method by which they are financed because it was felt that in general they earn a considerable part of the cost of operation and often debt service. For the purposes of this tabulation, a utility is defined as a commercial enterprise carried on by a unit of government, which could be separated from the purely governmental functions, and which earns a considerable part of its overhead and operating costs from revenues based on a rate structure. Such municipal utilities include water, light and power, gas, street railways, rapid transit, port and harbor facilities, docks, sewage disposal, and similar enterprises. All other types of activities, whether supported by taxes or other revenues, are grouped as general obligation debt, of which the major portion is supported from tax funds. Only 50 of the 270 cities reporting are affected by this change in reporting. The greatest difference occurs in New York City, where the docks and rapid transit system are not self-supporting but are listed as utilities.

TABLE 2

PER CAPITA GROSS AND NET DEBT, 1934 AND 1939: 208 CITIES

Population Group	Per Capita Gross Bonded Debt		Per Capita Net Bonded Debt, Less Utilities	
	1934	1939	1934	1939
Over 500,000	$238.54	$244.82	$125.50	$121.14
Over 500,000 *	187.08	187.21	125.50	118.52
300,000 to 500,000	170.63	170.20	106.72	108.85
100,000 to 300,000	128.52	126.89	84.79	83.46
50,000 to 100,000	116.21	114.23	86.21	83.05
30,000 to 50,000	95.34	92.72	69.38	70.24
All cities	184.60	186.99	106.37	103.84
All cities *	142.05	141.25	95.19	92.20

* Excluding New York City.

The per capita net bonded debt, less utilities, of 249 American cities for 1939 was $102.88. The per capita figures ranged from $378.05 to a low of $10.99. Philadelphia, Jersey City, Miami, Atlantic City, and White Plains (New York) had the highest per capita net debt for their respective population groups. Milwaukee, Seattle, Spokane, Saginaw (Michigan), and Danville (Illinois), on the other hand, had the lowest per capita figures.

As for the five-year trend, the net bonded debt for the 208 American cities reporting both years was reduced from a total of $4,403,554 in 1934 to $4,298,755 in 1939. This is a reduction from $106.37 per capita to $103.84

per capita (Table 2). In all cases the 1930 population figures have been used.

The decrease in bonded debt is brought out in Table 3 which indicates the number of cities showing increased debt, the number showing decreased debt, and the number where the debt remained substantially the same. Of the 249 cities reporting in both 1938 and 1939, 131, or 53 per cent, showed decreases in net debt less utilities. Forty per cent showed an increase in this figure.

TABLE 3

CHANGES IN GROSS AND NET DEBT, 1938 TO 1939: 249 CITIES

Population Group	Gross Bonded Debt: Number of Cities Reporting—			Net Debt Less Utilities: Number of Cities Reporting—		
	Increase	Decrease	Same	Increase	Decrease	Same
Over 500,000	3	8	2	3	8	2
300,000 to 500,000	5	5	1	4	5	2
100,000 to 300,000	30	34	4	30	33	5
50,000 to 100,000	24	41	7	28	40	4
30,000 to 50,000	33	46	6	34	45	6
All cities	95	134	20	99	131	19

TABLE IX

ASSESSED VALUATIONS, TAX RATES, AND DEBT FOR 294 CITIES OVER 30,000: 1939

The data in this table on assessed values and adjusted tax rates for 270 cities in 1939 and bonded indebtedness for 272 cities as of January 1, 1939, were prepared by Rosina Mohaupt, Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc., from data furnished by members of the Governmental Research Association, city officials, and chambers of commerce, and published originally in the June and December, 1939, issues of the *National Municipal Review.* All of these data are reproduced with the permission of the Bureau and of the National Municipal League. An asterisk (*) indicates that a different ratio than the one shown was used in determining the adjusted tax rate for city purposes only. In such cities the assessment ratio shown is the weighted average of the several ratios of assessment. A summary of this table and an explanation of the column headings appear on the pages immediately preceding. Footnotes appear at the end of the table.

City	Pop. 1930 (000 omitted)	Assessed Valuation			Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment		Gross Bonded Debt		Net Bonded Debt		
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty	City	Total		City	Total	General Improvement (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Excluding Utilities (000 omitted)	Per Capita Excluding Utilities
Over 500,000														
Baltimore, Md.[19]	805	$1,904,613	56	44	$21.20	$28.84	100	$21.20	$28.84	$110,715	$185,605	$151,998	$105,310	$130.84
Boston, Mass.	781	1,524,806	92	8	24.74	39.90	100	24.74	39.90	72,466	156,679	132,990	70,527	90.28
Buffalo, N. Y.[9, 20]	573	960,223	100	...	23.23	39.70	84	19.51	33.35	81,266	112,945	106,350	92,938	162.17
Chicago, Ill.[21]	3,376	1,948,179	70	30	52.50	91.20	37	19.43	33.74	305,751	345,552	327,615	323,975	95.95
Cleveland, Ohio[11, 22]	900	1,218,775	86	14	15.34	30.20	80	12.27	24.16	85,503	119,469	111,179	90,303	100.29
Detroit, Mich.[23]	1,569	2,471,597	76	24	19.90	33.33	100	19.90	33.33	178,832	372,389	355,248	245,757	156.67
Los Angeles, Calif.[24]	1,238	1,347,520	86	14	16.47	55.89	50	8.24	27.95	51,687	324,192	323,042	109,987	88.84
Milwaukee, Wis.[25]	578	845,608	92	8	15.75	37.83	90	14.18	34.05	38,992	48,248	39,669	36,553	63.21
New York, N. Y.[9, 26]	6,930	16,640,632	100	...	23.45	29.50	92	21.57	27.14	741,286	2,497,434	2,005,170	875,871	126.38
Philadelphia, Pa.[13, 27]	1,951	3,421,446	74	26	17.00	27.25	100	17.00	27.25	536,579	613,740	441,523	381,523	195.56
Pittsburgh, Pa.[13, 28]	670	1,098,771	100	...	15.47	35.60	80	12.38	28.48	57,686	84,873	76,232	71,667	107.00
St. Louis, Mo.[29]	822	1,055,515	89	11	17.50	27.70	85	14.88	23.55	70,758	80,660	75,027	69,008	83.96
San Francisco, Calif.[30]	634	823,988	88	12	34.22	40.40	50	17.11	20.20	36,848	157,555	157,555	49,691	78.33
200,000 to 500,000														
Akron, Ohio[11, 31]	255	273,500	73	27	14.50	28.90	60	8.70	17.34	24,510	38,977	36,454	28,800	112.92
Atlanta, Ga.[4, 32]	270	341,416	73	27	11.20	35.00	59 *	7.84	20.70	8,489	14,397	13,002	11,527	42.64
Birmingham, Ala.[1]	260	161,615	...	...	11.50	36.00	30	3.45	10.80	12,444	26,369	23,273	19,273	74.22
Cincinnati, Ohio[11, 33]	451	822,320	89	11	9.39	19.98	80	7.51	15.98	41,533	89,862	62,714	41,817	92.69
Columbus, Ohio[11, 34]	291	262,888	77	23	6.80	17.50	100	6.80	17.50	24,554	36,935	31,727	27,772	95.58
Dallas, Tex.[16]	260	289,949	71	29	17.40	39.90	53	9.22	21.15	19,969	39,060	36,038	25,558	98.12
Dayton, Ohio[11]	201	308,730	...	...	11.33	23.80	90	10.20	21.42	8,246	17,894	15,739	12,679	63.09
Denver, Colo.[35]	288	353,777	71	29	16.56	37.90	80	13.25	30.20	7,545	53,654	52,842	14,089	48.94
Houston, Tex.[36]	292	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	....	.....	31,408	43,832	37,666	36,420	124.58

Indianapolis, Ind.[37]	364	510,669	73	27	13.00	32.10	75	9.75	24.08	20,241	38,435	35,022	27,022	74.21
Jersey City, N. J.	317	645,010	86	14	25.06	48.38	100	25.06	48.38	45,808	71,987	64,992	54,580	172.33
Kansas City, Mo.[38]	400	493,000	81	19	15.00	36.70	77 *	11.25	28.39	28,965	63,186	57,936	43,851	109.70
Louisville, Ky.	308	417,730	73	27	16.80	30.31	85	14.28	25.76	30,335	42,380	34,387	34,155	110.99
Memphis, Tenn.[39]	253	279,732	88	12	14.80	30.90	85	12.58	26.27	16,143	29,758	27,979	20,482	80.91
Minneapolis, Minn.[7, 40]	464	238,032	82	18	52.03	100.00	36	18.73	35.69	39,291	67,751	64,488	54,034	116.36
Newark, N. J.[41]	442	828,535	79	21	27.28	45.50	100	27.28	45.50	56,131	117,042	98,765	60,019	135.69
New Orleans, La.[6, 42]	459	500,316	72	28	21.50	39.75	71 *	17.20	28.38	46,864	57,587	57,587	54,087	117.90
Oakland, Calif.[43]	284	259,796	86	14	19.70	52.00	50	9.85	26.00	2,935	51,238	51,238	12,205	42.97
Omaha, Neb.	214	241,892	...	...	14.75	37.25	70	10.33	26.08	10,198	23,936	17,432	15,866	74.14
Portland, Ore.[44]	302	269,999	87	13	26.60	59.50	55	14.63	32.73	19,867	41,876	34,486	21,842	72.37
Providence, R. I.[14, 45]	253	505,994	81	19	14.50	24.00	100	14.50	24.00	31,344	62,468	45,969	33,549	132.62
Rochester, N. Y.[9, 46]	328	529,484	100	...	20.46	41.73	78	15.96	32.55	42,137	62,260	54,783	50,545	154.04
St. Paul, Minn.[7]	272	134,652	82	18	41.11	98.20	38	15.62	37.32	21,150	38,092	30,932	25,609	94.29
San Antonio, Tex.[16]	232	209,568	65	35	18.80	43.00	63 *	14.10	27.28	14,348	27,133	26,468	20,530	88.67
Seattle, Wash.	366	245,324	79	21	21.50	52.10	40	8.60	20.84	13,011	68,168	67,881	20,881	57.12
Syracuse, N. Y.[9, 47]	209	352,655	100	...	23.05	41.83	91	20.98	38.07	26,901	38,328	37,378	32,182	153.74
Toledo, Ohio[11, 48]	291	437,021	90	10	8.07	19.40	85	68.60	16.49	24,065	42,785	40,288	35,846	123.30
Washington, D. C.[49]	487	1,295,763	94	6	17.50	17.50	90	15.75	15.75	None	None	None	None	None
100,000 to 200,000														
Albany, N. Y.[9, 50]	127	241,844	100	...	26.06	33.62	88	22.93	29.59	14,168	32,239	30,688	17,591	138.07
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	248,234	78	22	21.32	28.30	100	21.32	28.30	10,717	13,689	13,689	13,689	93.30
Cambridge, Mass.	114	171,869	94	6	26.08	40.50	100	26.08	40.50	8,742	11,196	8,948	8,264	72.73
Camden, N. J.	119	134,767	86	14	16.39	43.00	85	13.93	36.55	21,937	27,188	25,526	24,423	205.76
Canton, Ohio[11]	105	145,496	81	19	4.50	16.10	100	4.50	16.10	3,915	9,315	7,394	6,685	63.73
Chattanooga, Tenn.[50]	120	111,216	73	27	20.00	37.20	75	15.00	27.90	12,656	15,844	15,000	13,900	116.04
Des Moines, Iowa[5, 51]	143	135,767	84	16	21.72	57.98	68	14.77	39.43	6,403	17,803	17,313	13,275	93.12
Duluth, Minn.[7]	101	53,915	78	22	42.04	109.71	35	14.71	38.40	4,442	9,807	9,807	7,126	70.24
Elizabeth, N. J.	115	139,033	91	9	20.02	43.10	100	20.02	43.10	6,314	16,109	15,434	10,954	95.60
El Paso, Tex.[16, 52]	102	77,093	79	21	13.50	36.90	60 *	9.45	22.14	3,498	7,319	6,584	4,930	48.14
Erie, Pa.[13]	116	125,760	100	...	12.00	35.00	75	9.00	26.25	5,175	11,671	11,516	10,226	88.19
Evansville, Ind.	102	118,601	69	31	8.40	31.40	100	8.40	31.40	1,249	5,079	4,940	3,150	30.81
Fall River, Mass.	115	92,535	90	10	.....	39.80	100	.....	39.80	4,426	5,865	5,389	5,068	43.97
Flint, Mich.	156	205,583	81	19	10.60	22.20	100	10.60	22.20	6,360	14,016	10,878	9,984	63.80
Fort Wayne, Ind.	115	150,000	81	19	7.30	26.60	70	5.11	18.62	557	4,816	4,816	3,029	26.35
Fort Worth, Tex.[16, 53]	163	163,002	75	25	21.10	46.00	65 *	14.07	29.90	13,223	27,614	26,112	18,407	112.62
Gary, Ind.[54]	100	136,078	...	...	10.15	37.00	60	6.09	22.20	2,239	5,570	5,474	5,474	54.51
Grand Rapids, Mich.	169	191,985	81	19	9.35	20.65	100	9.35	20.65	5,928	13,165	11,311	7,620	45.20
Hartford, Conn.[55]	164	369,558	85	15	14.91	29.25	100	14.91	29.25	13,417	21,324	17,921	15,792	96.26
Jacksonville, Fla.[3, 56]	130	80,779	93	7	20.00	67.70	50	10.00	33.85	6,167	16,598	15,368	7,972	61.53
Kansas City, Kan.	122	86,562	83	17	19.00	59.50	50	9.50	29.75	4,643	13,334	9,453	7,395	60.69
Knoxville, Tenn.	106	129,391	85	15	20.79	41.80	80	16.63	33.44	19,002	26,073	23,797	19,330	182.70
Long Beach, Calif.[57]	142	233,875	85	15	10.90	49.71	53 *	7.09	26.49	6,319	39,248	39,248	15,240	107.30
Lowell, Mass.	100	95,474	93	7	27.07	46.00	100	27.07	46.00	3,767	4,680	4,680	4,296	42.86
Lynn, Mass.	102	131,280	92	8	18.85	35.20	100	18.85	35.20	4,559	7,114	7,037	6,661	65.10
Miami, Fla.[3]	111	164,718	88	12	29.08	49.35	60	17.45	29.61	28,857	37,038	36,636	35,275	318.84

Table IX.—Assessed Valuations, Tax Rates, and Debt for 294 Cities Over 30,000: 1939—Continued

City	Pop. 1930 (000 omitted)	Assessed Valuation			Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment		Gross Bonded Debt		Net Bonded Debt		
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty	City	Total		City	Total	General Improvement (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Excluding Utilities (000 omitted)	Per Capita Excluding Utilities
100,000 to 200,000—continued														
Nashville, Tenn.[58].....	154	$168,054	69	31	$18.05	$ 30.30	90	$16.25	$27.27	$ 9,950	$16,900	$15,778	$12,386	$ 80.50
New Bedford, Mass.[50].	113	101,774	88	12	42.36	48.00	100	42.36	48.00	5,936	8,397	7,503	6,365	56.53
New Haven, Conn.....	163	307,650	85	15	16.24	27.50	100	16.25	27.50	13,710	14,022	13,100	13,100	80.54
Norfolk, Va.[60]........	130	150,679	88	12	25.00	25.00	80	20.00	20.00	19,389	39,843	25,579	16,847	129.88
Oklahoma City, Okla.[12, 61]..........	185	116,784	84	15	12.73	42.35	40	5.09	16.94	8,395	17,410	11,715	9,835	53.05
Paterson, N. J........	139	168,195	91	9	17.83	46.20	100	17.83	46.20	10,974	30,214	28,884	15,319	110.60
Peoria, Ill.[62]..........	105	81,627	70	30	30.15	51.80	35	10.55	18.13	2,643	3,458	3,371	3,371	32.12
Reading, Pa.[13]........	111	145,314	100	...	11.00	29.50	96 *	11.00	28.24	3,777	13,121	12,600	10,219	91.92
Richmond, Va........	183	257,021	92	8	14.50	22.00	87	12.62	19.14	26,577	41,068	25,554	21,053	115.09
Salt Lake City, Utah[17]	140	133,526	78	22	15.00	42.76	70	10.50	29.93	3,199	11,274	10,939	6,625	47.23
San Diego, Calif......	148	145,198	85	15	20.60	59.41	50	10.30	29.71	2,826	17,122	17,122	6,612	44.68
Scranton, Pa.[13].......	143	103,822	100	...	18.10	44.70	70	12.67	31.29	2,308	8,952	8,893	8,893	62.00
Somerville, Mass......	104	114,124	95	5	23.19	41.40	100	23.19	41.40	2,439	4,277	4,277	4,114	39.59
South Bend, Ind.[63]....	104	131,283	75	25	8.05	29.10	80	6.44	23.28	2,697	5,783	5,326	4,896	46.99
Spokane, Wash.[64].....	116	71,349	80	20	18.00	44.70	50	9.00	22.35	2,425	3,632	3,370	3,011	26.07
Springfield, Mass......	150	264,828	93	7	19.62	35.40	100	19.62	35.40	9,603	17,757	17,757	11,648	77.71
Tacoma, Wash.[65].....	107	49,072	77	23	25.75	57.72	50	12.88	28.86	2,103	14,300	14,213	3,226	30.20
Tampa, Fla.[3, 66]......	101	78,028	87	13	35.50	112.88	39 *	17.75	43.54	....	....	....	....	......
Trenton, N. J.........	123	158,070	87	13	19.52	43.00	85	16.59	36.55	11,034	18,563	16,699	15,890	128.82
Tulsa, Okla.[12, 67]......	141	106,464	...	...	17.17	43.24	60	10.30	25.94	8,439	17,114	12,863	9,196	65.10
Utica, N. Y.[9].........	102	129,278	100	...	24.57	42.40	78	19.16	33.07	9,927	11,486	11,333	11,333	111.39
Wichita, Kan.[68].......	111	114,100	85	15	10.85	38.40	87 *	9.77	33.49	5,472	8,825	8,825	8,765	85.11
Wilmington, Del.[69]....	107	158,739	100	...	14.50	20.00	80	11.60	16.00	5,013	12,624	11,047	4,202	39.42
Worcester, Mass......	195	268,153	93	7	27.74	39.20	100	27.74	39.20	10,346	13,108	13,108	10,466	53.59
Yonkers, N. Y.[9]......	135	311,140	100	...	21.14	37.27	95	20.08	35.41	20,263	33,420	33,420	28,228	209.65
Youngstown, Ohio[11]..	170	266,145	77	23	8.06	18.60	80	6.45	14.88	9,313	12,132	11,605	10,871	63.95
30,000 to 100,000														
Alameda, Calif.[50]......	35,033	30,038	94	6	16.80	51.60	53 *	10.08	27.48	139	4,582	4,507	1,205	34.40
Allentown, Pa.[13].......	92,563	103,784	100	...	12.40	32.40	75	9.30	24.30	4,823	9,971	8,731	8,001	86.44
Alton, Ill.[70]...........	30,151	16,268	73	27	19.40	48.20	50	9.70	24.10	160	....	....	....	......
Altoona, Pa.[13].........	82,054	75,044	100	...	10.00	32.00	68 *	7.50	21.75	....	....	....	....	......
Amarillo, Tex.[16].......	43,132	54,708	76	24	12.30	35.60	59 *	9.22	20.91	....	....	....	....	......
Amsterdam, N. Y.[9]....	34,817	27,012	100	...	21.97	60.26	55	20.87	33.15	....	....	....	....	......
Arlington, Mass.......	36,094	55,685	100	...	.....	36.80	100	.....	36.80	134	700	636	586	16.23
Asheville, N. C.[10]......	50,193	53,961	87	13	15.30	29.00	70	10.71	20.30	15,784	23,775	23,695	18,389	366.37
Atlantic City, N. J.[71]..	66,198	94,547	92	8	39.98	63.93	100	39.98	63.93	25,026	27,248	27,248	25,026	378.05

Auburn, N. Y.[9]	36,652	51,519	100	...	14.36	24.61	100	14.36	24.61	2,435	3,835	3,814	3,605	98.36
Augusta, Ga.[4]	60,342	45,753	67	33	20.00	48.00	57 *	13.33	27.33	....	....	....	....	......
Aurora, Ill.[72]	46,589	27,398	79	21	28.00	55.70	34	9.52	18.94	....	....	....	....	......
Austin, Tex.[16]	53,120	60,412	82	18	16.50	36.00	60 *	11.00	21.75	3,096	6,384	6,287	4,742	89.27
Battle Creek, Mich.	43,573	60,590	78	22	9.80	19.70	100	9.80	19.70	765	2,034	2,034	1,714	39.35
Bay City, Mich.	47,355	42,601	84	16	17.24	33.94	80	13.79	27.15	483	2,425	2,207	911	19.23
Bayonne, N. J.[73]	88,979	138,560	84	16	21.67	50.39	100	21.67	50.39	6,884	16,376	16,376	10,919	122.71
Beaumont, Tex.[16]	57,732	57,300	83	17	17.80	43.50	65 *	13.35	28.13	4,379	8,944	8,525	6,144	106.42
Bellingham, Wash.	30,823	13,670	76	24	21.39	49.74	50	10.70	24.87	579	1,337	1,223	938	30.43
Berkeley, Calif.	82,109	92,790	91	9	12.06	48.50	54 *	7.84	26.06	619	9,693	9,564	2,340	28.50
Berwyn, Ill.[74]	47,027	20,342	91	9	28.20	75.00	37	10.43	27.75	....	....	....	....	......
Bethlehem, Pa.[13, 75]	57,892	62,202	92	8	12.00	37.00	61 *	7.32	22.57	1,499	5,271	4,388	3,673	63.45
Binghamton, N. Y.[9]	76,662	106,495	100	...	24.96	39.68	83	20.72	32.93	3,653	6,865	6,774	6,739	87.91
Bloomfield, N. J.	38,077	68,704	89	11	14.15	37.40	100	14.15	37.40	2,348	5,564	5,511	4,395	115.44
Bloomington, Ill.[76]	30,930	19,248	...	...	23.10	46.30	39	9.01	18.06	183	1,732	1,726	428	13.82
Brockton, Mass.	63,727	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1,704	2,481	2,481	1,790	28.07
Brookline, Mass.	47,490	161,571	92	8	15.45	23.50	100	15.45	23.50	606	1,956	1,956	1,572	33.10
Butte, Mont.[77]	39,532	51,113	56	44	39.40	103.37	30	11.82	31.01	1,159	1,876	1,738	1,738	43.96
Cedar Rapids, Iowa [5, 78]	56,097	54,853	89	11	14.87	45.80	50	7.44	22.90	1,419	4,023	3,597	2,543	45.32
Charleston, S. C.	62,265	17,292	67	33	62.00	104.00	25	15.50	26.00	4,829	10,127	9,178	5,319	85.43
Charleston, W. Va.	60,408	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3,575	6,346	6,263	6,263	103.68
Charlotte, N. C.[10, 79]	82,675	109,121	77	23	12.30	23.73	67	8.24	15.90	6,289	10,741	10,201	7,386	89.33
Chelsea, Mass.	45,816	46,856	92	8	29.97	44.40	100	29.97	44.40	1,869	2,225	1,824	1,814	39.59
Chester, Pa.[13]	59,164	54,788	100	...	11.50	29.45	90	10.35	26.51	3,108	4,869	3,327	3,327	56.23
Chicopee, Mass.	43,930	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	877	1,186	1,186	889	20.24
Cleveland Heights, Ohio [11]	50,945	105,900	95	5	4.05	23.70	60	2.43	14.22	1,289	6,365	5,430	5,430	106.58
Clifton, N. J.	46,875	47,986	94	6	15.57	46.60	100	15.57	46.60	....	....	....	....	......
Colorado Springs, Colo.	33,237	28,229	77	23	13.50	48.54	75	10.13	36.41	503	2,937	2,097	1,001	30.12
Columbia, S. C.	51,581	21,673	69	31	33.00	73.00	31 *	8.25	22.65	1,877	4,833	4,292	3,188	61.81
Columbus, Ga.[4]	43,131	39,590	73	27	13.00	32.00	60 *	8.71	19.20	1,992	2,780	2,699	2,609	60.49
Covington, Ky.	65,252	58,375	74	26	12.90	39.47	70	9.03	27.63	1,551	4,775	4,775	2,498	38.28
Cranston, R. I.[14]	42,911	74,888	79	21	23.00	23.00	90	20.70	20.70	1,013	3,367	3,139	3,139	73.15
Cumberland, Md.	37,747	46,170	86	14	11.00	29.34	80	8.80	23.47	2,650	7,276	6,234	3,860	102.26
Danville, Ill.[80]	36,765	20,818	74	26	28.60	56.00	43	12.30	24.08	144	404	404	404	10.99
Davenport, Iowa [5]	60,751	56,618	92	8	16.00	45.46	60	9.60	27.28	1,904	3,621	3,507	3,507	57.73
Dearborn, Mich.	50,358	192,316	61	39	14.27	29.97	100	14.27	29.97	11,042	19,296	13,978	12,572	249.66
Decatur, Ill.	57,510	....	...	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	1,396	2,346	2,315	2,132	37.06
Dubuque, Iowa [5, 81]	41,679	33,363	79	21	19.29	46.40	60	11.57	27.84	1,136	2,479	2,078	1,823	43.75
Durham, N. C.[10]	52,037	82,082	66	34	12.55	21.70	75	9.41	16.28	4,091	8,972	8,629	5,108	98.15
East Chicago, Ind.	54,784	83,920	100	...	9.60	31.85	50	4.80	15.93	1,032	4,759	4,744	2,622	47.86
East Cleveland, Ohio [11]	39,667	53,972	88	12	7.05	26.40	65	4.58	17.16	990	2,679	1,973	1,973	49.73
Easton, Pa.[13]	34,468	42,790	100	...	12.00	36.00	92 *	12.00	33.15	2,587	7,800	7,071	3,327	96.52
East Orange, N. J.	68,020	114,190	93	7	18.77	39.00	100	18.77	39.00	6,864	11,035	10,132	9,737	143.14
East St. Louis, Ill.[82]	74,347	38,755	63	37	34.43	72.63	36	12.39	26.14	....	....	....	....	....
Elgin, Ill.[83]	35,929	21,790	76	24	21.30	44.70	34	7.24	15.20	784	1,393	1,375	1,236	34.39

Table IX.—Assessed Valuations, Tax Rates, and Debt for 294 Cities Over 30,000: 1939—Continued

City	Pop. 1930	Assessed Valuation			Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment		Gross Bonded Debt		Net Bonded Debt		
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty	City	Total		City	Total	General Improvement (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Excluding Utilities (000 omitted)	Per Capita Excluding Utilities
30,000 to 100,000—continued														
Elkhart, Ind.	32,949	$ 38,133	71	29	$ 9.80	$29.70	60	$ 5.88	$17.82	$ 57	$ 1,737	$ 1,643	$ 612	$ 18.56
Elmira, N. Y.[9]	47,397	49,711	100	...	29.10	45.93	70	20.37	32.15	2,210	3,664	3,664	3,244	68.45
Evanston, Ill.[84]	63,338	49,478	80	20	28.14	70.76	37	10.41	26.18	886	3,963	3,949	3,916	61.82
Everett, Mass.	48,424	71,860	87	13	21.58	36.20	100	21.58	36.20	1,027	1,810	1,720	1,597	32.98
Everett, Wash.	30,567	14,793	71	29	27.00	54.50	44	11.88	23.98	812	3,026	2,890	1,049	34.32
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,692	47,656	85	15	24.46	42.40	100	24.46	42.40	1,479	2,588	2,588	2,291	56.31
Fort Smith, Ark.[2]	31,429	16,381	65	35	6.30	42.30	25	1.58	10.58	215	2,305	2,102	1,041	33.13
Fresno, Calif.	52,513	54,434	86	14	17.60	43.60	50	8.80	21.80	643	5,683	5,319	3,384	64.44
Galveston, Tex.[16, 85]	52,938	....	...	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	6,701	7,227	6,771	6,245	117.96
Glendale, Calif.[86]	62,736	61,111	...	...	12.90	52.85	50	6.45	26.43	2,048	11,206	11,087	5,617	89.53
Green Bay, Wis.[87]	37,415	53,114	90	10	11.25	32.00	81	9.11	25.92	272	2,685	2,428	1,661	44.40
Greensboro, N. C.[10]	53,569	87,330	76	24	12.30	22.00	75	9.23	16.50	6,640	11,790	11,436	8,847	165.15
Hagerstown, Md.	30,861	40,400	82	18	8.50	22.84	100	8.50	22.84	....	....	....	....	....
Hamilton, Ohio[11, 88]	52,176	65,729	84	16	7.62	16.50	70	5.33	11.55	1,170	3,255	3,232	2,207	42.29
Hammond, Ind.	64,560	89,580	75	25	10.15	34.60	60	6.09	20.76	1,501	4,420	4,228	3,074	47.62
Hamtramck, Mich.	56,268	71,033	69	31	19.20	35.69	77	14.78	27.48	3,795	7,196	5,939	5,448	96.83
Harrisburg, Pa.[13]	80,339	....	...	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	2,698	7,334	7,123	4,636	57.71
Haverhill, Mass.	48,710	50,367	88	12	29.53	41.20	100	29.53	41.20	1,331	1,556	1,534	1,393	28.60
Hazleton, Pa.[13]	36,765	29,431	92	8	14.50	52.70	55 *	7.25	28.79	1,771	3,071	2,982	2,982	81.11
Highland Park, Mich.	52,959	79,510	81	19	14.40	31.53	100	14.40	31.53	1,455	4,597	2,379	2,285	43.14
Holyoke, Mass.[50]	56,537	73,135	96	4	27.81	33.60	100	27.81	33.60	556	1,942	1,942	992	17.55
Huntington, W. Va.[18, 89]	75,572	106,517	62	38	5.00	23.34	80	4.00	18.67	1,435	2,834	2,407	2,407	31.85
Irvington, N. J.	56,733	....	...	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	4,136	7,774	7,408	7,408	130.58
Jackson, Mich.	55,187	68,287	86	14	9.47	22.53	80	7.58	18.02	1,615	4,417	4,417	3,065	55.55
Jackson, Miss.[8]	48,282	45,288	74	26	18.50	46.30	60	11.10	27.78	4,244	5,416	5,226	4,568	94.61
Jamestown, N. Y.[9]	45,155	56,899	100	...	13.47	34.24	80	10.78	27.39	697	3,068	2,980	2,621	58.05
Johnstown, Pa.[13]	66,993	77,403	92	8	12.50	33.50	85	10.63	28.48	3,931	8,636	7,427	7,427	108.64
Joliet, Ill.[90]	42,993	23,136	80	20	25.70	69.00	30	7.71	20.70	764	2,153	2,153	2,063	47.99
Joplin, Mo.	33,454	22,702	70	30	16.00	41.50	50	8.00	20.75	407	1,299	1,146	1,146	34.26
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54,786	73,863	79	21	9.26	25.20	100	9.26	25.20	None	1,537	1,537	1,537	28.05
Kearny, N. J.	40,716	....	...	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	5,889	13,198	12,847	7,609	186.89
Kenosha, Wis.	50,262	68,841	91	9	5.88	31.00	80	4.70	24.80	376	2,867	2,867	2,857	56.84
Kokomo, Ind.	32,843	28,535	64	36	12.30	38.40	100	12.30	38.40	293	805	764	764	23.27
La Crosse, Wis.	39,614	50,632	88	12	6.57	33.00	87	5.72	28.71	551	1,039	1,034	1,006	25.41
Lakewood, Ohio[11]	70,509	93,607	90	10	5.44	23.50	75	4.08	17.63	1,854	4,329	3,832	3,710	52.61
Lancaster, Pa.[13]	59,949	90,075	100	...	6.00	18.75	100	6.00	18.75	1,176	7,782	6,836	3,716	61.98
Lansing, Mich.	78,397	104,077	82	18	15.92	26.32	80	12.74	21.06	1,202	2,355	1,267	1,089	13.89

Laredo, Tex.[18]........	32,618	16,240	...	...	16.65	40.50	56*	9.99	22.68	995	1,553	1,504	1,504	46.10
Lawrence, Mass.......	85,068	88,109	87	13	20.76	38.80	100	20.76	38.80	2,247	3,298	3,298	2,786	32.76
Lewiston, Me.[91].......	34,948	31,675	86	14	.....	38.33	50	.....	19.17	569	1,401	1,401	989	28.30
Lexington, Ky.........	45,736	59,441	87	13	18.00	31.89	88*	16.20	28.09	2,406	3,039	2,595	2,595	56.75
Lima, Ohio[11]..........	42,287	....	...	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	2,894	3,934	3,934	3,474	82.16
Lincoln, Neb.[92].......	75,933	97,427	78	22	9.75	31.29	80	7.80	25.03	962	5,957	5,553	4,159	54.77
Lorain, Ohio[11]........	44,512	73,215	86	14	5.83	14.34	100	5.83	14.34	947	1,747	1,614	1,497	33.62
Lynchburg, Va.[71].....	40,661	41,151	92	8	12.00	23.50	70	8.40	16.45	3,110	5,845	4,526	2,166	53.26
McKeesport, Pa.[13]....	54,632	54,829	100	...	12.00	36.00	60	7.20	21.60	....	....	....	....	......
Macon, Ga.[4]..........	53,829	38,000	82	18	15.00	41.00	50	7.50	20.50	670	1,710	1,710	1,620	30.10
Madison, Wis.........	57,899	127,465	90	10	6.90	26.50	95	6.56	25.18	2,597	5,530	5,495	5,219	90.15
Malden, Mass.........	58,036	68,800	92	8	.....	41.60	100	.....	41.60	2,267	3,539	3,288	3,183	54.85
Manchester, N. H.[50]...	76,834	86,005	82	18	30.28	40.00	100	30.28	40.00	3,037	3,605	3,605	3,530	45.94
Mansfield, Ohio[11].....	33,525	54,293	78	22	5.00	15.00	90	4.50	13.50	538	1,736	1,573	1,464	43.66
Marion, Ohio[11].......	31,084	32,989	79	21	7.56	19.00	100	7.56	19.00	782	1,560	1,392	1,392	44.77
Meriden, Conn........	38,481	59,457	83	17	14.20	27.00	100	14.20	27.00	532	1,543	1,532	1,418	36.85
Meridian, Miss.[8]......	31,954	22,942	69	31	17.50	47.70	75	13.13	35.78	1,784	2,966	2,948	2,650	82.92
Mobile, Ala.[1].........	68,202	40,745	77	23	7.50	35.50	60	4.50	21.30	5,115	7,700	7,697	5,971	87.55
Moline, Ill.[93].........	32,236	22,247	73	27	15.20	48.30	33	5.02	15.94	419	1,299	1,245	959	29.74
Mount Vernon, N. Y.[9]	61,499	151,144	100	...	13.79	34.60	85	11.72	29.41	6,631	13,259	11,323	10,173	165.42
Muskegon, Mich.[94]....	41,390	50,466	81	19	8.79	23.64	100	8.79	23.64	1,874	4,856	4,717	3,861	93.27
Nashua, N. H.[50]......	31,463	37,863	68	32	27.45	36.60	90	24.70	32.94	1,097	1,624	1,572	1,572	49.98
Newark, Ohio[11].......	30,596	....	...	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	478	1,484	1,442	1,270	41.50
New Britain, Conn.[95]..	68,128	105,203	82	18	13.77	29.50	100	13.77	29.50	1,472	5,819	5,200	3,617	53.10
New Brunswick, N. J.	34,555	41,167	93	7	22.40	49.60	70	15.68	34.72	3,191	5,247	5,247	4,206	121.72
Newburgh, N. Y.[9].....	31,275	39,599	...	...	15.16	38.63	86	13.04	33.22	1,222	3,436	3,394	2,865	91.61
New Castle, Pa.[13].....	48,674	49,055	95	5	11.50	39.50	91*	11.50	36.00	922	2,967	2,871	2,871	58.98
Newport News, Va....	34,417	35,205	85	15	16.04	30.14	50	8.02	15.07	2,463	6,611	5,408	2,453	71.29
New Rochelle, N. Y.[9]..	54,000	188,576	100	...	14.10	30.50	91	12.83	27.75	8,797	14,076	13,895	13,895	257.31
Newton, Mass.........	65,276	167,345	91	9	.....	30.20	100	.....	30.20	4,338	6,972	6,904	6,288	96.33
Niagara Falls, N. Y.[9]..	75,460	....	...	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	7,984	16,826	16,247	14,861	197.05
Norristown, Pa.[13].....	35,853	22,983	100	...	15.00	42.50	50	7.50	21.25	805	2,335	2,028	2,028	56.57
Norwalk, Conn.[96].....	36,019	69,710	99	1	.....	24.00	80	.....	19.20	2,535	5,221	4,689	3,652	101.39
Norwood, Ohio[11].....	33,411	....	...	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	850	1,743	1,518	1,437	43.01
Oak Park, Ill.[97].......	63,982	41,207	82	18	27.70	70.00	37	10.25	25.90	1,279	4,557	4,557	3,387	52.94
Ogden, Utah[17].......	40,272	....	...	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	1,485	4,040	3,741	2,387	59.28
Orange, N. J..........	35,399	44,145	94	6	20.25	41.40	100	20.25	41.40	2,737	4,074	3,797	3,693	104.32
Oshkosh, Wis.[98].......	40,108	42,560	88	12	12.86	34.40	90	11.57	30.96	432	1,535	1,535	1,042	25.98
Paducah, Ky..........	33,541	....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1,640	4,010	3,870	1,679	50.05
Pasadena, Calif.......	76,086	127,649	91	9	12.30	49.29	56*	9.22	27.73	3,213	13,273	13,171	7,179	94.36
Passaic, N. J.........	62,959	82,436	88	12	21.71	48.50	100	21.71	48.50	....	....	....	....	....
Pawtucket, R. I.[14, 50]..	77,149	157,447	68	32	21.00	21.00	100	21.00	21.00	9,812	15,226	12,463	10,755	139.41
Pensacola, Fla.[3].......	31,579	26,423	78	22	21.00	73.88	64*	21.00	47.44	2,302	3,296	2,879	2,727	86.36
Perth Amboy, N. J....	43,516	45,758	89	11	24.58	56.80	50	12.29	28.40	8,563	11,657	11,123	9,594	220.48
Phoenix, Ariz.........	48,118	71,000	...	...	17.20	71.50	67	11.52	47.91	....	....	....	....	....
Pittsfield, Mass.[50].....	49,677	58,949	92	8	28.10	34.40	100	28.10	34.40	929	1,741	1,741	1,528	30.76
Plainfield, N. J........	34,422	59,405	90	10	14.53	42.10	90	13.08	37.89	3,133	4,918	4,796	4,796	139.34

Table IX.—Assessed Valuations, Tax Rates, and Debt for 294 Cities Over 30,000: 1939—Continued

City	Pop. 1930	Assessed Valuation			Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment		Gross Bonded Debt		Net Bonded Debt		
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty	City	Total		City	Total	General Improvement (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Excluding Utilities (000 omitted)	Per Capita Excluding Utilities
30,000 to 100,000—continued														
Pontiac, Mich.	64,928	$ 66,872	74	26	$12.23	$ 26.69	100	$12.23	$26.69	$3,313	$ 7,138	$ 7,054	$5,584	$ 86.00
Port Arthur, Tex.[16]	50,902	27,514	...	...	20.00	43.10	70	14.00	30.17	....	....	....	....	....
Port Huron, Mich.	31,361	33,009	88	12	14.94	32.18	100	14.94	32.18	998	1,375	1,271	1,207	38.50
Portland, Me.[99]	70,810	76,354	79	21	28.60	47.60	90	25.74	42.84	5,258	11,003	10,587	4,974	70.25
Portsmouth, Ohio [11, 50]	42,560	....	...	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	2,704	5,740	5,599	4,303	101.11
Portsmouth, Va.	45,704	32,428	90	10	25.00	25.00	70	17.50	17.50	5,215	8,862	6,394	5,130	112.24
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.[9, 100]	40,288	52,403	100	...	25.43	39.85	70	17.80	27.90	3,311	4,873	4,852	4,477	111.13
Pueblo, Colo.[101]	50,096	26,423	68	32	27.00	62.32	70	18.90	43.62	3,762	12,902	12,902	5,036	100.53
Quincy, Ill.[102]	39,241	33,698	67	33	16.40	35.50	50	8.20	17.75	None	844	837	798	20.33
Quincy, Mass.	71,983	....	...	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	3,143	4,321	4,321	4,007	55.67
Racine, Wis.	67,542	106,750	90	10	5.72	29.07	90	5.15	26.16	2,474	4,490	4,344	3,529	52.25
Revere, Mass.	35,660	....	...	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	807	1,350	1,350	1,248	34.98
Richmond, Ind.	32,493	32,712	74	26	11.65	30.60	70	8.16	21.42	615	1,205	1,205	1,205	37.08
Roanoke, Va.[50]	69,206	61,749	89	11	25.00	25.00	50	12.50	12.50	4,491	12,141	10,899	5,978	86.38
Rockford, Ill.[103]	85,864	54,275	72	28	24.30	50.40	40	9.72	20.16	266	2,794	2,594	2,594	30.21
Rome, N. Y.[9]	32,338	....	...	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	1,426	2,066	2,066	1,996	61.73
Sacramento, Calif.	93,750	116,388	86	14	18.90	50.80	55 *	11.91	27.86	3,754	13,420	13,420	9,590	102.29
Saginaw, Mich.	80,715	97,972	84	16	9.75	19.74	100	9.75	19.74	534	3,192	3,192	1,021	12.65
St. Joseph, Mo.	80,935	64,709	73	27	15.00	36.80	65	9.75	23.92	4,413	7,135	7,040	7,040	86.98
St. Petersburg, Fla.[3, 104]	40,425	77,506	92	8	23.50	109.13	32 *	17.88	34.76	19,840	23,182	22,894	....	....
Salem, Mass.	43,353	54,434	89	11	16.29	33.50	100	16.29	33.50	718	1,241	1,241	912	21.05
San Bernardino, Calif.	37,481	27,460	...	...	12.46	43.46	50	6.23	21.73	589	....	....	....	....
San Jose, Calif.[105]	57,651	57,496	90	10	13.00	44.63	50	6.50	22.31	948	2,297	2,297	2,297	39.84
Santa Ana, Calif.	30,322	24,448	...	...	15.90	51.70	50	7.95	25.85	446	2,315	2,210	2,102	69.32
Santa Barbara, Calif.	33,613	46,840	...	...	14.40	41.40	53 *	8.64	22.14	1,135	2,927	2,647	1,800	53.54
Santa Monica, Calif.	37,146	46,372	83	17	19.50	56.62	50	9.75	28.31	1,833	4,676	4,486	3,517	94.69
Savannah, Ga.[4]	85,024	60,554	77	23	23.00	50.50	60	13.80	30.30	....	....	....	....	....
Schenectady, N. Y.[9]	95,692	154,237	100	...	15.78	34.73	120	18.94	41.68	8,872	10,623	10,161	9,817	102.59
Sheboygan, Wis.	39,251	49,508	92	8	17.25	33.75	84	14.49	28.35	1,033	1,813	1,813	1,665	42.42
Shreveport, La.[6]	76,655	....	...	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	8,202	9,297	8,787	8,461	110.38
Sioux City, Iowa [5, 106]	79,183	85,915	80	20	13.84	45.85	60	8.30	27.51	2,826	4,837	4,442	3,902	49.28
Sioux Falls, S. D.[15]	33,362	42,332	84	16	15.73	39.52	70	11.01	27.66	847	2,730	1,380	1,303	39.05
Springfield, Ill.[107]	71,864	50,469	80	20	27.00	49.50	41	11.07	20.30	....	....	....	....	....
Springfield, Mo.	57,527	39,398	...	...	17.50	39.10	60	10.50	23.46	1,219	2,734	2,594	2,594	45.08
Springfield, Ohio [11]	68,743	84,927	80	20	8.40	18.00	75	6.30	13.50	3,724	5,188	4,749	4,519	65.73
Stamford, Conn.[108]	46,346	111,023	...	...	12.90	28.90	100	12.90	28.90	2,631	5,034	4,696	4,696	101.32
Steubenville, Ohio [11]	35,422	53,584	92	8	4.50	14.30	80	3.60	11.44	333	1,273	1,236	1,198	33.83
Stockton, Calif.	47,963	64,627	...	...	18.60	50.06	50	9.30	25.03	5,098	5,544	5,544	5,544	115.60

Superior, Wis.	36,113	40,428	92	8	4.39	41.20	85	3.73	35.02	671	1,999	1,999	1,999	55.38
Terre Haute, Ind.	62,810	....	...	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	1,035	1,740	1,690	1,690	26.91
Topeka, Kan.	64,120	....	...	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	840	3,177	2,745	2,633	41.06
Troy, N. Y.[9]	72,763	73,565	100	...	27.67	50.54	80	22.14	40.43	6,456	7,967	7,967	7,410	101.83
Tucson, Ariz.	32,506	24,235	90	10	23.87	64.26	55	13.13	35.34	1,403	3,643	2,983	2,314	71.17
Union City, N. J.[109]	58,659	64,078	95	5	22.40	47.34	100	22.40	47.34	5,434	7,088	6,705	6,705	114.30
Waco, Tex.[16]	52,848	47,126	72	28	17.50	38.50	..	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
Waltham, Mass.	39,247	50,867	92	8	.....	36.40	100	.....	36.40	....	....	....	....	....
Warren, Ohio[11]	41,062	55,054	81	19	5.90	18.20	80	4.72	14.56	1,324	2,762	2,618	2,362	57.53
Waterbury, Conn.	99,902	....	...	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	10,908	18,602	18,602	12,158	121.70
Waterloo, Iowa[5, 110]	46,191	30,561	82	18	15.70	46.97	45	7.07	21.14	768	2,077	2,077	1,932	41.83
Watertown, Mass.	34,913	51,026	94	6	.....	35.00	100	.....	35.00	544	1,102	1,102	1,097	31.42
Watertown, N. Y.[9]	32,205	46,552	100	...	15.30	34.90	90	13.77	31.41	2,098	3,672	3,498	2,899	90.04
Waukegan, Ill.[111]	33,499	16,751	72	28	30.70	74.70	25	7.68	18.68	....	....	....	....	....
West Allis, Wis.[112]	34,671	56,343	80	20	12.77	38.52	80	10.22	30.82	1,148	2,420	2,420	2,170	62.59
West New York, N. J.	37,107	41,753	90	10	17.08	48.57	60	10.25	29.14	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeling, W. Va.[18, 113]	61,659	112,043	54	46	5.03	15.92	70	3.52	11.14	771	2,336	2,336	1,031	16.72
White Plains, N. Y.[9]	35,830	145,007	100	...	13.75	29.57	90	12.38	26.61	5,812	13,842	12,967	11,741	327.68
Wichita Falls, Tex.[16]	43,690	....	...	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	3,229	5,055	4,947	4,947	113.23
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.[13]	86,626	89,750	99	1	13.00	38.70	85	11.05	32.90	....	....	....	....	....
Williamsport, Pa.[13]	45,729	29,564	100	...	13.50	46.50	55 *	8.10	25.70	703	1,759	1,474	1,474	32.23
Wilmington, N. C.[10]	32,270	35,894	85	15	14.00	22.00	85	11.90	18.70	....	....	....	....	....
Winston-Salem, N. C.[10]	75,274	97,500	...	...	12.92	21.00	70	9.04	14.70	8,956	15,071	14,761	12,227	162.44
Woonsocket, R. I.[14, 50]	49,376	73,891	77	23	25.00	25.00	100	25.00	25.00	4,995	6,905	5,520	4,652	94.23
York, Pa.[13]	55,254	48,763	100	...	10.50	34.50	60	6.30	20.70	934	....	....	....	....

See next page for footnotes.

Notes on Financial Data for Cities Over 30,000, Table IX

The 16 cities over 30,000 population which did not report information for this table are: Anderson, Indiana; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Cicero, Illinois; Council Bluffs, Iowa; High Point, North Carolina; Hoboken, New Jersey; Little Rock, Arkansas; Medford, Massachusetts; Montclair, New Jersey; Montgomery, Alabama; Muncie, Indiana; Muskogee, Oklahoma; Raleigh, North Carolina; Rock Island, Illinois; Taunton, Massachusetts; and Zanesville, Ohio.

[1] Alabama: Homestead exemption: First $2,000 of assessed value of homesteads exempt from state tax only.

[2] Arkansas: Homestead exemption: First $1,000 of assessed value of homesteads exempt from state tax only.

[3] Florida: Homestead exemption: The first $5,000 of the assessed value of homesteads is exempt from state and all local taxes except debt service on obligations incurred prior to the passage of the amendment.

[4] Georgia: Homestead exemption: First $2,000 of assessed value of homesteads exempt from state, county, and school district rates except for debt service on debt incurred previous to act.

[5] Iowa: Homestead exemption: Amount of homestead exemption is determined by the board of assessment and review each year. The maximum exemption is 25 mills on the first $2,500 of assessed values or $62.50 which was allowed in 1939. This applies to the state and all local units of government.

[6] Louisiana: Homestead exemption: Applies to state and parish taxes only, except that New Orleans (no other city) may also exempt homesteads from city taxes. Maximum exemption is $2,000 of assessed value, although only $1,000 has been exempt to date. New homes are exempt from all state and local levies for three years following their completion.

[7] Minnesota: Property classification: There are five classes of property assessed at varying percentages of true value: platted real estate at 40 per cent, except the first $4,000 of homesteads which is assessed at 25 per cent; unplatted real estate at 33⅓ per cent, except first $4,000 of homesteads at 20 per cent; iron ore at 50 per cent; and personalty in three classes at 10 per cent, 25 per cent, and 33⅓ per cent. The first $4,000 of true value of homesteads is exempt further from state tax levies except for debt service on obligations issued prior to the enactment of the law. Homesteads comprise $155,422,000 of the assessed value in Minneapolis, $99,759,112 in St. Paul, and $26,628,504 in Duluth. Assessments average 35.7 per cent of true value in Minneapolis, 35.2 per cent in St. Paul, and 34.5 per cent in Duluth.

[8] Mississippi: Homestead exemption: First $5,000 of assessed value exempt from state taxes and levies for maintenance and current expenses of counties, cities, school districts, and road districts.

[9] New York: Realty valuations include public utilities.

[10] North Carolina: Homestead exemption: Authorized but enabling legislation not yet enacted.

[11] Ohio: Realty assessment includes public utility valuations.

[12] Oklahoma: Homestead exemption: The first $1,000 of the assessed value of homesteads is exempt from tax rates for all units. Debt service charges on obligations incurred prior to this act are specifically allowed.

[13] Pennsylvania: Tangible personal property is not subject to city rate except as noted. Intangible personal property—not included in assessments—is subject to a 4-mill state and a 4-mill county rate.

[14] Rhode Island: There is no county government in Rhode Island. State does not tax real property.

[15] South Dakota: Homestead exemption: Homesteads are exempt from state tax levies only.

[16] Texas: Homestead exemption: First $3,000 of assessed value of homesteads is exempt from state taxes only.

[17] Utah: Homestead exemption: Authorized but not effective.

[18] West Virginia: Property classification: Property in cities is divided into three classes: Class I property (intangible personal property) pays one-fourth of full rate. Class II (property occupied by the owner as a residence) pays one-half the full rate. Class IV (all real and personal property not in Class I or II) pays the full rate. Homestead exemption: Homesteads may be taxed at not more than 1 per cent of assessed value.

[19] Baltimore, Maryland: Intangible personalty, representing $676,761,940 of the total assessment is taxed at the limited and classified fixed rates of $1.88 to $10 per $1,000.

[20] Buffalo, New York: City rate includes school debt service and 73 cent sewer rate.

[21] Chicago, Illinois: City rate includes $3.00 poor relief, $9.80 park district, and $6.70 sanitary district rates. General debt includes $102,911,700 park debt and $99,156,825 sanitary district bonds (84.4 per cent of total debt of district). Cook County bonds of $37,922,410 and forest preserve district bonds of $12,739,750 not included, although 82 per cent of taxable values are in city.

[22] Cleveland, Ohio: Assessed value does not include intangible personal property assessed on income and taxed at 2 to 5 mills, but does include $173,760,771 tangible personal property which is taxed at same rate as realty but at 50 to 70 per cent of its value. General debt includes $2,757,842 special assessment bonds.

[23] Detroit, Michigan: Utility debt includes $3,300,000 sewage disposal bonds (PWA) not backed by the faith and credit of the city.

[24] Los Angeles, California: General debt includes city's share of flood control debt ($16,488,776); utility debt includes city's share of metropolitan water district debt ($106,258,608).

[25] Milwaukee, Wisconsin: City rate includes $2.15 for retirement of city's share of metropolitan sewage district debt. General debt includes $5,574,239 ($2,074,977 net), city's share of relief bonds which are handled by county, and $14,245,379, city's share of metropolitan sewage district debt.

[26] New York, New York: Division of $29.50 total tax rate is estimated on basis of appropriation. Varying rates are levied on the several boroughs for local improvements, the rate shown being that for Manhattan Borough. General debt includes $129,194,750 special assessment and $40,500,000 home and emergency work relief bonds.

[27] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Assessed value includes $892,992,490 "money at interest" taxed at 8 mills. City rate includes cost of county government which is consolidated with the city. General debt includes utility debt; self-supporting utility debt estimated at $60,000,000. No county bonds since consolidation of the city and county in 1854.

[28] Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: City rate is average of $20.60 on land and $10.30 on buildings. Because of varying proportions of land to buildings the city rate on various pieces of property actually varies from about 11 to 20.6 mills.

[29] St. Louis, Missouri: Relief bonds of $4,980,000 are actually serviced by municipal bridge tolls although they are general city obligations.

[30] San Francisco, California: City is combined with county. Valuation does not include solvent credits $147,912,757 taxed at 1 mill. Golden Gate bridge and highway district debt, 85 per cent of which applies to city, not included.

[31] Akron, Ohio: City rate includes 12 cent metropolitan park rate.

[32] Atlanta, Georgia: Assessed value and city rates are 1938 figures.

[33] Cincinnati, Ohio: Although the annual rental of the Cincinnati Southern Railway (included in utilities) is sufficient to provide debt service on an additional $12,000,000 debt, this amount has not been deducted as in the past.

[34] Columbus, Ohio: General debt includes $3,014,284 special assessment debt.

[35] Denver, Colorado: City rate includes cost of county government which is consolidated with city. Utility debt includes $14,356,160 Moffat Tunnel debt.

[36] Houston, Texas: General debt includes $775,000 convention hall bonds which are serviced from revenue.

[37] Indianapolis, Indiana: City rate includes $3.20 township poor relief. General city debt includes $5,265,452, city's share of poor relief debt issued by five townships in Indianapolis.

[38] Kansas City, Missouri: General debt does not include $1,080,000 Missouri River bridge bonds taken over by the state.

[39] Memphis, Tennessee: City rate includes $1.10 park and 30 cent library rates.

[40] Minneapolis, Minnesota: Utility debt includes $6,901,000 sewage disposal bonds.

[41] Newark, New Jersey: City rate includes amount levied for "cash basis" reserve for whole levy. Utility debt includes $7,536,000 street railway and $14,444,000 airport, port and dock debt which are not self-supporting.

[42] New Orleans, Louisiana: General debt includes water, sewer, and drainage bonds. Amount of water bonds not available. Public Belt Bridge revenue bonds of $4,816,000, port (state agency) bonds of $36,698,000, and levee (state agency) bonds of $22,493,000 not included.

[43] Oakland, California: Utility debt includes $32,458,914, city's share of East Bay Municipal Utility (water) debt.

[44] Portland, Oregon: City rate includes dock and port rates of $2.38 and $1.90 respectively. General debt includes $1,779,618, city's share of Port of Portland debt which is a general obligation; and $87,000 golf bonds serviced from revenue.

[45] Providence, Rhode Island: Assessed value does not include $291,754,100 intangible personal property taxed at 4 mills.

[46] Rochester, New York: General debt includes $4,300,000 tax revenue and $5,588,000 special assessment bonds; $9,816,167 notes and contracts excluded.

[47] Syracuse, New York: General debt includes $95,000 stadium bonds which are serviced from revenue.

[48] Toledo, Ohio: General debt includes $2,234,000 deficiency bonds.

[49] Washington, D. C.: Assessed value does not include $533,829,190 intangibles subject to income tax. It is estimated that business property is assessed at 100 per cent or more of true value, but that residential values pull the average ratio for the city down to 90 per cent.

[50] School rate included with city rate.

[51] Des Moines, Iowa: Assessed value does not include $29,017,645 moneys and credits taxed at 6 mills.

[52] El Paso, Texas: General debt includes $40,000 stadium bonds which are serviced from revenue.

[53] Fort Worth, Texas: City rate includes $3.60 water conservation rate.

[54] Gary, Indiana: General debt includes $45,000 library debt not shown last year.

[55] Hartford, Connecticut: City rate includes 87 cent metropolitan district rate.

[56] Jacksonville, Florida: Assessed value includes $14,814,360 homesteads exempt from all taxes except debt service.

[57] Long Beach, California: General debt includes city's share of flood control bonds ($2,817,592) and utility includes harbor bonds of $5,484,875 and city's share of metropolitan water bonds ($13,175,273).

[58] Miami, Florida: Assessed value includes $37,467,280 of homesteads taxed for debt service only. General debt includes $227,000 hospital and $154,000 stadium bonds which are serviced from revenue.

[59] Nashville, Tennessee: Utility debt includes $164,000 harbor and $69,000 light and power bonds.

[60] Norfolk, Virginia: Assessed value includes $1,413,365 machinery which is taxed at $10 per $1,000. School tax is included in city rate.

[61] Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Assessed value includes $13,969,700 homesteads which are exempt from all taxes except debt service.

[62] Peoria, Illinois: City rate includes $3.25 park, $3.50 sanitary district, and $3.00 town rates.

[63] South Bend, Indiana: General debt includes $429,350 park board bonds.

[64] Spokane, Washington: General debt includes $66,000 golf course bonds which are serviced from revenue.

[65] Tacoma, Washington: City rate includes $2.00 park rate. Utility debt includes $1,565,200, city's share of Port of Tacoma bonds.

[66] Tampa, Florida: City rate reported is for territory A which comprises 53 per cent of the assessed value. City rates for other three territories are: B, $34; C, $30.50; and D, $36.

[67] Tulsa, Oklahoma: Assessed value includes $11,022,270 homestead property subject to debt service rates only.

[68] Wichita, Kansas: General debt includes $1,704,520 welfare bonds (city's share) issued by the county. This has not been included in previous years.

[69] Wilmington, Delaware: Assessed value includes $2,394,200 public utilities taxed at $36.25 by the city.

[70] Alton, Illinois: City rate includes $4.00 town rate.

[71] Atlantic City, New Jersey, and Lynchburg, Virginia: School debt included in general debt.

[72] Aurora, Illinois: City rate includes $4.10 sanitary district, $2.50 road and bridge, and $4.00 township rates.

[73] Bayonne, New Jersey: Utility debt includes $2,330,000 port terminal bonds.

[74] Berwyn, Illinois: City rate includes $6.70 sanitary district, $1.40 health, $1.10 township, and $3.00 township poor relief rates.

[75] Bethlehem, Pennsylvania: Land is assessed at 100 per cent, buildings at 60 per cent of true value. Ratio shown is resultant.

[76] Bloomington, Illinois: City rate includes $4.10 town rate.

[77] Butte, Montana: In Montana, property is assessed at full cash value, but the taxable value of various types of property is only a fraction of the assessed value. Household goods, autos, trucks, etc., have a taxable value of 20 per cent of the assessed value; real estate, 30 per cent; live stock, merchandise, furniture and fixtures, 33⅓ per cent; moneys, stocks and bonds, 7 per cent; net proceeds of mines 100 per cent. The total taxable value is approximately 50 per cent of the assessed value and this is the figure shown in the assessment ratio column.

[78] Cedar Rapids, Iowa: 1939-40 assessed value, but 1938-39 rates are reported.

[79] Charlotte, North Carolina: Since the 1939 assessed value was not available in time for this report, the 1938 figure is shown.

[80] Danville, Illinois: City rate includes $2.80 road and bridge, $7.80 township, and $2.50 sanitary district rates.

[81] Dubuque, Iowa: Assessed value does not include $7,803,025 moneys and credits taxed at 6 mills.

[82] East St. Louis, Illinois: City rate includes $8.20 levee, $5.10 park, $3.00 township, and $1.33 health district rates.

[83] Elgin, Illinois: City rate includes $5.80 township and $4.40 sanitary district rates.

[84] Evanston, Illinois: City rate includes $3.10 town and $8.34 combined sanitary district, mosquito abatement and forest preserve rate.

[85] Galveston, Texas: Debt as of January 31, 1939. School debt included in general debt. General debt includes $605,000 grade raising, filling, and drainage bonds serviced from state ad valorem taxes in Galveston County.

[86] Glendale, California: There are three taxing districts with rates of $58.85, $52.85, and $52.85. The rates of districts No. 2 and No. 3 are shown. General debt and utility debt include city's share of flood control ($795,957) and metropolitan water district debt ($5,234,134), respectively.

[87] Green Bay, Wisconsin: City rate includes $1.75 metropolitan sewerage district rate.

[88] Hamilton, Ohio: City rate includes $3.66 for flood protection.

[89] Huntington, West Virginia: Assessed value includes about 10 per cent Class I and 20 per cent Class II property taxed at $4.59 and $9.19 respectively. The remainder of the assessment roll is taxed at the rate shown.

[90] Joliet, Illinois: City rate includes $5.50 township, $3.30 road and bridge, and $3.90 park district rates.

[91] Lewiston, Maine: Special rate of 3⅔ mills set to take care of extra month in the 1939-40 fiscal year. Change of fiscal year from March 1 to April 1 gives 13 months.

[92] Lincoln, Nebraska: City rate includes $1.00 sanitary district rate.

[93] Moline, Illinois: General debt includes $82,000 swimming pool and $75,000 hospital bonds serviced from revenues.

[94] Muskegon, Michigan: Utility debt includes sewage treatment bonds of $363,000.

[95] New Britain, Connecticut: Utility debt includes $240,000 sewage disposal bonds.

[96] Norwalk, Connecticut: City is composed of 5 tax districts. Rate shown applies to districts 2, 3, and 6. Other districts have rates of $26.30 and $17.70.

[97] Oak Park, Illinois: City rate includes $6.70 sanitary district, $3.00 poor relief, $2.50 park, 40 cent town and 40 cent driveway rates.

[98] Oshkosh, Wisconsin: Utility debt is for sewer treatment plant.

[99] Portland, Maine: General city debt includes Portland's share of bridge district ($77,013) and state pier district debt ($225,905). School debt is included in general debt.

[100] Poughkeepsie, New York: Town of Poughkeepsie debt of $77,548 not included.

[101] Pueblo, Colorado: General debt includes $3,196,000 flood control bonds not shown in previous years.

[102] Quincy, Illinois: City rate includes $3.30 town, $1.00 health, and 30 cent sewer rates.

[103] Rockford, Illinois: City rate includes $6.70 township, $4.00 sanitary sewer district, and $1.50 park rates.

[104] St. Petersburg, Florida: City rate shown is average of rates of the four tax zones. All utility debt has been refunded into general city obligation debt. Amount of utility debt not available.

[105] San Jose, California: Rate does not include a tax of $4.50 per $1,000 assessed value of land only, for water conservation.

[106] Sioux City, Iowa: General debt includes $7,000 auto testing station bonds which are serviced from revenue.

[107] Springfield, Illinois: City rate includes $3.90 town, $4.00 sanitary district, and $2.00 park rates. Assessment ratio shown is state tax commission figure. County auditor reports 30 per cent as his estimate.

[108] Stamford, Connecticut: City is composed of two taxing districts. District No. 1 city rate of $12.90 is shown here. District No. 3 city rate is $10.70. School rate included in city rate.

[109] Union City, New Jersey: Union City is a consolidation of two towns, each with debt service obligations at the time of consolidation. The rate shown is for the Town of Union, the West Hoboken rate being $46.45.

[110] Waterloo, Iowa: Assessed value does not include $6,462,346 moneys and credits taxed at 6 mills or $484,941 buildings and loans taxed at 2 mills. East Side rate is shown. West Side rate is $50.46 ($22.71, adjusted).

[111] Waukegan, Illinois: City rate includes $4.50 park, $2.20 sanitary district, and $8.20 township rates.

[112] West Allis, Wisconsin: City rate includes $3.60 for retirement of metropolitan sewer debt.

[113] Wheeling, West Virginia: There are 10 tax districts, but since 70 per cent of the assessed value is in Old Town, its rates are shown here. Rates shown are average of rates on Class I, II, and IV property.

Professional Organizations: Finance

Municipal Finance Officers' Association

During 1939 the Municipal Finance Officers' Association of the United States and Canada continued an active program of research and membership promotion. At the close of the year the Association had 933 members, compared with 811 at the beginning. Because of the new Federal Income Tax Law affecting all public bodies, the Association devoted considerable attention to this subject. A pamphlet, entitled *How Public Employees and Public Bodies are Affected by the Federal Income Tax Act,* appeared in December, 1939. It will serve as a guide to public officials both in their capacities as employers and as potential taxpayers.

The major research project of the year was the book on *Local Government Debt Administration* prepared by Chatters and Hillhouse and published by Prentice-Hall, Incorporated. Work was continued on a college textbook of governmental accounting to be published in February, 1940, under the title *Municipal and Governmental Accounting*. The Association completed a manual of accounting for the smaller municipalities of Ontario in co-operation with the Department of Municipal Affairs. Three schools were sponsored by the Department to encourage installation and use of the manual.

Several procedural manuals dealing with specific phases of accounting are being prepared by the Association's staff and were completed in tentative form during 1939. These include manuals dealing with municipal stores accounting, municipal motor vehicle operation, and timekeeping and pay roll procedure. Similar manuals dealing with municipal budgeting and tax billing will be prepared.

Members of the Association's staff participated in a score of schools and meetings for municipal finance officers. Municipal finance officers are more interested than ever before in training schools for present employees.

The Association's membership expanded not only in numbers but also in the class of membership. Many state and federal officials and a larger number of county officials came into the group during the year. The city of Honolulu, Hawaii, was also affiliated with the Association. The annual conference of the Association was held in San Francisco, and while numbers were reduced because of distance, the technical meetings were the best the Association has sponsored. A regional meeting took place in June in Hartford, Connecticut.—Carl H. Chatters, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Federation of Tax Administrators

The Federation of Tax Administrators is the professional group of state, federal, and local tax administrators (other than those engaged in local property assessment). By the end of 1939 its membership had grown to 343. Its publications and services are continually available to these members, and at regular intervals to some 800 additional nonmembers who are officers or experts in the field of tax administration. Acting as the secretariat of the constituent organizations, including the National Association of Tax Administrators and the National Tobacco Tax Conference (whose members are state tax authorities and departments), the Federation arranges the annual conference, publishes the annual proceedings, and directs the committee work, committee reports, and membership activities of these associations. In the field of tax research, it works closely with other organizations like the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, for which it handles tax inquiries from officials.

The object of the Federation is to improve the operating techniques and to advance the professional standards of tax administration. In order to accomplish this objective, the secretariat acts as the clearinghouse for the various specialized tax fields and the numerous tax authorities. It prepares research memoranda in response to technical administrative inquiries submitted by its members. These inquiries, while referring to a local administrative situation, are handled on a comparative research basis so as to have a nationwide application. The Federation's research memoranda are frequently distributed as bulletins calling for additional data from tax officials concerning their own administrative experiences on the subject. All of these data are cumulated and where the subject matter is of sufficient importance it is revised as an FTA Research Report and widely distributed.

Aside from this administrative research, the Federation concentrated during 1939 on working conferences devoted to intergovernmental administrative arrangements, such as the uniform reporting of information concerning interstate taxable transactions or shipments, or federal-state exchange of income tax information or of information concerning taxable salaries of officials. These working conferences may be either national or regional; they are usually preceded by a preliminary survey conducted at the Federation's headquarters by an experienced official working with the Federation's staff. Their object is to obtain administrative action and common administrative procedures among separate governmental authorities on related problems.

The Federation's materials are made available in its monthly news bulletin *Tax Administrators News,* reports of proceedings of the annual conferences of the National Association of Tax Administrators and the National Tobacco Tax Conference, and in the various research memoranda, bulletins, and reports published by the Federation.—ALBERT LEPAWSKY, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Governmental Group, National Association of Purchasing Agents

THE Governmental Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents is a professional group organized for the purpose of raising the standards of public purchasing department personnel, improving purchasing procedures, co-operating in the development of specifications and standards for the use of its members, and exchanging information. A pamphlet dealing specifically with the centralization of buying in county government was completed in 1939 and will be ready for release in the near future. A questionnaire was sent to all cities over 10,000 population in order to determine the extent of centralized purchasing procedures. An analysis of the results appears elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.

A number of members continued to co-operate in the publication of a series of handbooks which are being supplied free to all members. The first volume consisting of data sheets covering commodities commonly purchased and the second volume on purchasing policies and procedures have already been released. There still is to be another volume on purchasing policies and procedures and several volumes on commodity research studies which will give purchasing agents complete data on major commodities. The last book of the series will cover legal phases of purchasing, in order to give the purchasing agent a general knowledge of the legal implications of purchase orders and contracts, without intending to supplant any legal counsel. A textbook on industrial purchasing, also issued free to members as a part of the handbook series, was sent out in January, 1940. During the year the Governmental Group assisted the Temporary National Economic Committee in Washington with the preparation of a report covering recommended procedure for federal procurement.

The Governmental Group is entirely distinct from the Governmental Committee of the National Association. The latter committee assists local committees of citizens, purchasing agents, or public officials who are interested in establishing centralized purchasing departments. Joseph Nicholson, representing the Governmental Committee, assisted in setting up a centralized purchasing department for the City of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and also co-operated with civic representatives from Newark, New Jersey, and Springfield, Massachusetts, in planning centralized purchasing for those two cities.—HARRY W. KNIGHT, purchasing agent, Winnetka, Illinois; Chairman, Governmental Group, National Association of Purchasing Agents.

National Association of Assessing Officers

THE National Association of Assessing Officers is composed of individual members who are officials and public employees engaged in the assessment of property for tax purposes. Included on its membership roll are state tax commissioners, city, town, township, village and county assessors, as well as many of their subordinates employed in a technical capacity. The Association now has about 550 members in 44 states, the territories, Canada, and the Argentine Republic.

The Association was organized for the primary purpose of improving the standards of assessment practice. Its activities may be classified into four major divisions: (1) preparation and distribution of publications; (2) consultation and information service to members; (3) arranging or assisting in the arrangement of state, regional, and national conferences, meetings, and schools for assessing officers; (4) research. Published material includes the monthly *Assessors' News Letter,* containing current news items; papers prepared for regional and national conferences; occasional staff bulletins covering matters of immediate concern; and the products of research studies. In addition, distribution frequently is made of material prepared by members and supplied to the Association, such as assessment manuals, reprints of valuable articles, newly designed forms, etc. During 1939 about two hundred special requests for advice and information were received and met. These inquiries covered almost every phase of property assessment practice.

The research program of the Association during 1939 continued to be mainly concerned with the development of the report of the Association's committee on assessment organization and personnel. It is the task of this committee to examine the various assessment organization patterns now in use, as well as the personnel practices which are being followed in staffing such organizations, for the purpose of preparing a list of sound recommendations in regard thereto. Five progress reports have been issued to date. *Urban Land Appraisal,* second in the NAAO assessment practice series, was also completed. This is a 170-page description and analysis of the most advanced techniques used by assessors in determining the value of land, exclusive of improvements, for tax purposes.

During 1939 the Association sponsored one national conference at San Francisco and regional meetings at Boston, Philadelphia, and Dallas. In-service training institutes for assessors were also assisted in Michigan and Minnesota.—ALBERT W. NOONAN, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Sources of Information: Finance

Services of National and Federal Agencies

MUNICIPAL FINANCE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Answers inquiries on sources of revenue, budgetary methods, tax collections, audit procedures, accounting methods, financial organization and administration.

Provides information on sound and economical practices in issuing, marketing, and refunding municipal securities.

FEDERATION OF TAX ADMINISTRATORS—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Prepares research memoranda in answer to technical questions raised by members who seek administrative information.

Makes field studies and encourages, by consultation, common administrative practices and joint administrative action among the tax agencies of the several states and the separate levels of government.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ASSESSING OFFICERS—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Answers inquiries of members relating to any phase of the function of assessing property for tax purposes, such as the powers, duties, and tenure of officers, organization patterns, laws and court decisions, techniques for the appraisal of real and personal property, etc.

Conducts research and provides information on sound and efficient assessment methods.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Makes surveys and recommends improved financial organization and procedures for governments, with the collaboration of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association.

Prepares analyses of financial condition, financial programs, budgets, sinking funds, and pension systems.

Designs and installs budget, accounting, treasury, purchasing, assessing, and tax billing systems.

With the aid of the National Association of Assessing Officers, conducts reassessment and real estate inventory projects, by furnishing technical supervision in organization, selection of personnel, assignment of duties, design of forms, and inspection of field parties and developing assessment and record-keeping procedures for making scientific appraisals of property for taxation.

Furnishes technical assistance in conducting tax collection campaigns.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS—*260 S. Broad Street, Philadelphia*

Offers without charge copies of its Index to ASTM Standards and Tentative Standards. (This lists all material and subjects covered and sources where standards are published.)

Furnishes officials concerned with building code work copies of ASTM Standards, without charge.

Furnishes information on specifications and tests for engineering materials.

BUREAU OF CENSUS—*Department of Commerce*

Compiles and publishes annually financial data relating to revenues, expenditures, assessed valuations, taxes levied, and indebtedness of cities over 100,000.

Compiles and publishes annually similar financial statistics of states, including a preliminary report on tax collections of the current year.

Compiles and publishes similar financial statistics for all minor civil divisions as a part of its decennial report *Financial Statistics of State and Local Governments.*

Compiles and publishes a digest of state laws relating to inheritance and estate taxes, and a similar digest relating to net income taxes.

Maintains a municipal reference service for cities over 50,000; documents and research reports available to city officials on request.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE—*Treasury Department*

Aids local assessing officials in locating personal property, particularly stocks and bonds, by making available through the governors of the several states information in income returns in the manner and to the extent provided in section 55 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code, which is applicable to taxable years commencing after December 31, 1938.

Issues annually mimeographed sheets showing number of individual income tax returns by states, by counties, and by cities and towns.

Issues treasury decisions and mimeographs containing rulings affecting municipalities, e.g., taxability of compensation of municipal employees, etc.

Prepares the weekly *Internal Revenue Bulletin,* some issues of which contain rulings affecting municipalities ($3 a year, single copies 5 cents).

BUREAU OF MINES—*Department of Interior*

Prepares specifications for testing and sampling coal and coke and advises municipalities on their purchase.

Supplies information regarding production, prices, and sources of mineral materials used for fuels and in construction and manufacturing.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION—*Federal Works Agency*

Supplies sinking fund, annuity, and interest tables for 60 intervals and 14 rates of interest for use in bond calculations.

DISASTER LOAN CORPORATION—*one of ten lending agencies comprising the Federal Loan Agency*

Makes such loans as it may determine to be necessary or appropriate because of floods or other catastrophes in the years 1936 to 1940 inclusive.

DIVISION OF TAX RESEARCH—*Treasury Department*

Maintains a current record of state tax legislation.

Prepares annual estimates of the volume of tax-exempt securities that are published in the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.*

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Insures municipal funds on deposit in FDIC member banks to a maximum of $5,000 for each depositor in each right and capacity. Insurance plan provides for special federal examinations and safeguards the banks against runs.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Prescribes an accounting system for municipal electric plants using power generated on a federal waterway which system of accounts is applicable for use by any municipal electric plant.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Prescribes for interstate carriers accounting classifications which are also used by municipal traction departments.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE SECTION—*WPA, Federal Works Agency*

Maintains a file on state and local fiscal developments.

Prepares analyses of financial condition of state and local governments.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS—*Department of Commerce*

Co-operates in the preparation of federal specifications and commercial standards for a wide range of commodities and compiles lists of firms willing to supply materials guaranteed by them to comply with the requirements of these specifications and standards. These lists and sources of supply relating to 663 federal specifications and 54 commercial standards are distributed free to all tax-supported purchasing agencies.

Publishes national directory of specifications which indexes all available nationally recognized standards and specifications for more than 6,000 commodities.

Publishes an *Encyclopedia of Specifications* of which three volumes dealing with the wood-using industries, nonmetallic minerals, and metals have been issued presenting the substance of every nationally recognized specification for the commodities considered.

Publishes directory of commercial testing and college research laboratories throughout the country with indications of the types of commodities they are able to test.

Makes available technical information on building materials in a series of short mimeographed reports on the properties of construction materials. These are furnished free to municipal building officials.

Issues a series of printed pamphlets setting forth the results of tests on the newer types of building materials and structures for use in low-cost housing.

Makes available for a charge to any municipality the facilities of its public testing laboratories (largest in the country) in testing materials and apparatus, when other laboratories are not available.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION—(one of ten lending agencies comprising the Federal Loan Agency)

Makes loans on adequate security to any state insurance fund created for the purpose of paying or insuring payment of compensation to injured workmen and those disabled as a result of disease.

Makes loans to funds created by states for the purpose of insuring the repayment of deposits of public moneys of the state or of any political subdivision.

Purchases marketable securities, satisfactory to the Corporation, acquired or to be acquired by the PWA.

Makes loans to municipalities, or political subdivisions of states or of their public agencies, including public school boards and public school districts, etc., for the purpose of financing the repair, construction, reconstruction or rehabilitation of structures or buildings damaged or destroyed by earthquake, conflagration, tornado, cyclone, hurricane, flood, or other catastrophe in the years 1935 or 1936.

Makes loans to, or contracts with, states, municipalities, and political subdivisions of states, with public agencies and instrumentalities of one or more states, municipalities, and political subdivisions of states, and with public corporations, boards, and commissions, to aid in financing projects authorized under federal, state, or municipal law.

In connection with any loan or contract or any commitment to make a loan entered into by the Corporation prior to June 26, 1933, with states, municipalities, political subdivisions of states, etc., to aid in financing part or all of the construction cost of projects pursuant to section 201 (a) (1) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended, the Corporation may make such further loans and contracts for the completion of any such project, or for improvements, additions, extensions, or equipment which are necessary or desirable for the proper functioning of any such project, or which will materially increase the assurance that the borrower will be able to repay the entire investment of the Corporation in such project, including such improvements, additions, extensions, or equipment.

Sources of Statistics: Finance

Bird, Frederick L. Trend of Tax Delinquency, 1930-1938. Municipal Service Department. Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., 290 Broadway, New York. Shows tax delinquency for nine years for cities over 50,000.

International City Managers' Association. Government in Small Council-Manager Cities. 1937. Government in Small American Cities. 1938. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Former gives revenues and expenditures in 1937 for 280 cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population; and latter gives similar figures for 1936 for manager cities under 5,000. Covers property tax, licenses and fees, earnings of city-owned utilities, and other revenues; expenditures for general departments, utilities, debt, etc.

Leonard, J. M. The Direct Tax Burden on Low-Income Groups. 1939. National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. Direct taxes paid by family in 1937 in 150 cities over 30,000 population.

National Municipal League. National Municipal Review. June issue: "Bonded Debt of 289 Cities as at January 1, 1939." 299 Broadway, New York. Shows gross bonded debt (general, school, and utility), sinking fund; net bonded debt; and special assessment debt.

—National Municipal Review. December issue: "Comparative Tax Rates of 287 Cities, 1939." 299 Broadway, New York. Shows population; assessed value, fiscal year; tax dates and penalties; rates for city, schools, and state; ratio of assessed to time value; adjusted tax rate; amount of homestead exemption.

State Financial Reports. Official state agencies in 29 states regularly publish some municipal finance data, with rather complete information contained in the reports issued by such states as California, Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin, and only assessed valuations and tax rates in others as in Michigan, Rhode Island, and West Virginia. For a list of the state agencies and titles of financial reports available in each state, see THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1939, pp. 543-49.

United States Bureau of Internal Revenue. Individual Income Tax Returns. (Annual.) Washington, D. C. Number of returns by states, by counties, and by cities and towns.

United States Bureau of the Census. Financial Statistics of Cities Having a Population of Over 100,000. (Annual.) Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Twenty-seven tables showing: year of incorporation, fiscal year, population, land area; summary of receipts, payments, and cash balances; analysis of receipts by source; analysis of governmental cost payments by object; assets; debts; assessed valuation, general property tax levy; method of financing capital outlays; number of municipal employees by departments. (Reports up to 1932 include all cities over 30,000 population.)

Standards and Specifications: Purchasing

National Directory of Commodity Specifications. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Miscellaneous Publication No. 130. 1932. 548pp. $1.75. (Revision under way in 1940.) Classifies and indexes more than 6,000 standards and specifications, designating numbers, sponsoring organizations, and directions for obtaining actual copies of the documents themselves. Every accredited specification available is listed.

Standards and Specifications for Nonmetallic Minerals and Their Products. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Miscellaneous Publication No. 110. 1930. 680pp. $2.75. Includes in full or in form of adequate abstracts the substance of every nationally recognized specification embraced within the numerical classification designed 500 to 599 in the *National Directory of Commodity Specifications* mentioned above.

Standards and Specifications for Metals and Metal Products. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Miscellaneous Publication No. 120. 1933. 1359pp. $3. Reproduces the substance and form of all available nationally recognized specifications for commodities embraced within the numerical classification designated as 600 to 699 in the *National Directory of Commodity Specifications.*

Standards Yearbook, 1933. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Miscellaneous Publication No. 139. 1933. 255pp. $1. Outlines the activities and accomplishments of not only the bureaus and agencies of the federal government, but also those of states and counties.

Directory of Commercial Testing and College Research Laboratories. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. July 25, 1936. 65pp. 15 cents. Contains information concerning 244 commercial testing laboratories with 67 branch laboratory offices and also a list of the laboratories in 200 colleges. Indicates types of commodities which each is willing and able to test.

Sources of Supply of Guaranteed Materials—Certification Plan. Letter Circular No. 559 and Supplements 1-12; Outline of Certification Plan. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. The National

Bureau of Standards in carrying out the certification plan compiles and distributes to governmental purchasing agencies lists of manufacturers who have expressed their desire to be listed as sources of supply of commodities covered by selected federal specifications and commercial standards. These manufacturers will certify that materials delivered by them on contracts based on these specifications and standards comply with the requirements thereof, and are so guaranteed by them. The certification plan has already been applied to 666 federal specifications and 54 commercial standards.

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS. Letter Circular 579 revised to January 1, 1940. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Free. Seventy-three standards covering a wide variety of commodities have been established, and the certification plan has been applied to 54 of these standards. These standards afford to purchasing agents a ready means for checking or inspecting the grade or quality of the material delivered on contract based on commercial standards.

SIMPLIFIED PRACTICE—ITS PURPOSE AND APPLICATION. Letter Circular No. 456. A List of Simplified Practice Recommendations, Letter Circular No. 582, Revised January 1, 1940. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Free. The first publication explains the program for the elimination of excessive and needless varieties of sizes, types, and dimensions of manufactured products. The second publication lists 173 practice recommendations which have been established by the National Bureau of Standards.

FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS. Federal Standard Stock Catalog Price List 75. Sixth edition, December, 1938, 35pp. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Free. Obtainable also from the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. The federal government has promulgated and established more than 1,250 federal specifications covering a wide range of commodities. Many state and city purchasing agents base the contracts for their purchases almost exclusively on these specifications. All federal specifications are issued in printed form and are obtainable at a nominal price per copy from the Superintendent of Documents. Any state, county, or municipal purchasing agent can request that his name be placed on the mailing list to receive announcements of new or revised specifications and thus keep abreast of current specifications used by the federal government.

1939 BOOK OF A.S.T.M. STANDARDS. Part I, Metals, 1335pp., $8; Part II, Nonmetallic Materials—Constructional, 1250pp., $8; Part III, Nonmetallic Materials—General, 1203pp., $8. Any two parts, $15; all three parts, $22, cloth. 1940 and 1940 Supplements (published in the fall), any one part, $3; any two parts, $5; all three parts, $7. American Society for Testing Materials, 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. The three parts contain 885 specifications and tests for many classes of engineering materials: brick, concrete, paint, timber, fire hose, gasoline, steel, copper wire, coal and coke, rubber products, etc. This book is widely used by purchasing agents.

A.S.T.M. METHODS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF METALS. American Society for Testing Materials, 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. 1939. 254pp. Cloth, $2.50. This book and its supplements give all chemical test methods for ferrous and nonferrous metals.

Special Compilations of Standards. American Society for Testing Materials, 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. Eight volumes have been issued, each volume making available in completed form all A.S.T.M. standards on a specific subject. These standards are (1) Petroleum Products and Lubricants (1939) 79 standards, 350pp., $2; (2) Electrical Insulating Materials, (1939) 42 standards, 320pp., $2; (3) Textile Materials (1939) 55 standards, 300pp., $2; (4) Coal and Coke (1938) 28 standards, 145pp., $1.25; (5) Steel Piping Materials (1939) 9 standards, 160pp., $1.25; (6) Rubber Products (1939) 30 standards, 250pp., $1.75; (7) Refractory Materials (1937) 23 standards, 180pp., $1.25; and (8) Cement (1939) 9 standards, 100pp., $1.

Index to A.S.T.M. Standards and Tentative Standards. Issued yearly. American Society for Testing Materials, 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. 1940. 100pp. Sent free on request. Gives detailed references to publications where all A.S.T.M. standards and tentative standards are published. Lists standards under specific materials headings and also gives complete titles and publication references in order of serial designations.

Specifications for Automobile Fire Apparatus. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 1939, 12pp. 40 cents. Specifications for use in purchasing the four principal types of municipal fire apparatus.

Services of the National Bureau of Standards to Governmental Purchasing Agencies. Obtainable from the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Letter circular 497. 12pp. Free.

List of American Standards. Available free from American Standards Association, 29 West 39 Street, New York. This list includes nearly 400 approved American Standards and shows the title and price of each standard.

Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction. Prepared by the American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. Variously paged, looseleaf. Complete set of 24 specifications, $6 with binder, $5 without. This volume includes 24 standard specifications which are intended to serve the public works engineer as guides or models for the preparation of actual contract specifications.

(1) Handbook of Commodity Data Sheets. The data sheets in this handbook have, in most instances, been prepared by purchasing agents who buy and whose companies use the commodities in question. Buying information is given in brief form with respect to commodities which may not be sufficiently important to justify a detailed study by the purchasing agent. (2) Purchasing Policies and Procedures. (3) Industrial Purchasing. By Howard T. Lewis. This book was sponsored by and published for the National Association of Purchasing Agents. These three publications can be secured only by members of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, 11 Park Place, New York.

Selected Standard References: Finance

Assessment Principles. National Association of Assessing Officers, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 106pp. 75 cents.

Governmental Purchasing. By Russell Forbes. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1929. 370pp. $2.50.

Local Government Debt Administration. By Carl H. Chatters and A. M. Hillhouse. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1939. 528pp. $5.

Manual of Water Works Accounting. By Municipal Finance Officers' Association and the American Water Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 483pp. $4.

Municipal Accounting Statements. National Committee on Municipal Accounting, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1936. 156pp. $2.

Municipal and Governmental Accounting. By Carl H. Chatters and Irving Tenner. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1940. 794pp. $6.

Municipal Audit Procedure. National Committee on Municipal Accounting, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 54pp. 50 cents.

Municipal Finance. By A. E. Buck. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1926. 562pp. $4.

Municipal Finance Administration. Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1937. 490pp. (Available only in connection with training course.)

Municipal Insurance Costs and Practices. By Hilliard B. Wilson. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 51pp. $1.

Purchasing for Small Cities. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 22pp. 50 cents.

Standard Classification of Municipal Revenues and Expenditures. National Committee on Municipal Accounting, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 103pp. $1.

Standard Practice in Municipal Accounting and Financial Procedure. Municipal Finance Officers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1937. 42pp. 50 cents.

Urban Land Appraisal. National Association of Assessing Officers, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 170pp. $2.

New Books and Pamphlets: Finance

American Taxes Shared and Allocated. By Sidney Merlin. American Municipal Association and Federation of Tax Administrators, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 67pp. $1.

Annual Payment of the United States Toward Expenses of the Government of the District of Columbia; Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on the District of Columbia. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 132pp.

Bonded Indebtedness of Virginia Towns as of December 31, 1938. League of Virginia Municipalities, 902 Travelers Building, Richmond. 1939. 1p. 25 cents.

Bridge Revenue Bonds. By Robert Klaber. The Author, 285 Madison Avenue, New York. 1939. 82pp. $1.

Budget Manual for Washington Municipalities. By Arthur N. Lorig. Bureau of Governmental Research, University of Washington, Seattle. 1939. 23pp.

Canada's Tax and Expenditure Structures in Relation to Those of Australia, The United Kingdom, and the United States. Citizens' Research Institute of Canada, Toronto. 1939. 40pp. 25 cents.

City Finances and Fiscal Policies; Forecasts of the Effects on Future Tax Levies of Several Alternative Fiscal Policies. Schenectady Bureau of Municipal Research, Inc., 20 Jay Street, Schenectady, New York. 1939. 48pp. $1.

Collection of Personal Property Taxes in Kansas, 1927-1936 Inclusive. Kansas State Planning Board, Topeka. 1939. 50pp.

Collection of Taxes—Sale of Tax Liens. By William Reid. New York University School of Law, Washington Square East, New York. 1939. 39pp.

Comparative Tax Rates in Oregon Cities, 1939. Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, University of Oregon, Eugene. 1939. 10pp.

Delinquent Tax Analysis, Lucas County, Ohio. Apply to Auditor, Lucas County, Toledo, Ohio. 1939. 248pp.

Digest of Tobacco Taxes. Federation of Tax Administrators, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 19pp. $1.

Direct Tax Burden on Low Income Groups. By J. M. Leonard. National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. 1939. 36pp. 35 cents.

Enforcement of Real Estate Tax Liens and Constitutional Barriers to Remedial Legislation for Tax Delinquents in Each of the United States. By Louis F. Alyea. Municipal Finance Officers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 3pp. 35 cents.

Federal Ownership of Real Estate and Its Bearing on State and Local Taxation. (Message from the President.) Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 12pp. 65 cents.

Financial Condition of Wisconsin Counties, 1939. Wisconsin Public Welfare Department, 315 South Carroll Street, Madison. 1939. 57pp.

Financial Problems of the City of Detroit in the Depression. By Egbert S. Wengert. Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc., 5135 Cass Avenue, Detroit. 1939. 55pp. $1.

Financial Statistics of Local Governments in Oklahoma for the Fiscal Year Ending

June 30, 1938. Oklahoma Tax Commission, Capitol Building, Oklahoma City. 1939. 150pp.

Financing Government. By Harold M. Groves. Henry Holt and Company, 257 Fourth Avenue, 1939. 777pp. $5.

Financing Public Improvements; a Discussion of Public Revenue Bonds. By B. W. Shimp, ed. B. J. Van Ingen & Company, 57 William Street, New York. 1939. 149pp.

Financing Sewerage Works. Portland Cement Association, 33 West Grand Avenue, Chicago. 1939. 22pp.

Fiscal and Economic Aspects of the Taxation of Public Securities. By Harley L. Lutz. New York State Comptroller, Albany. 1939. 241pp.

How Public Employees and Public Bodies Are Affected by the Federal Income Tax Act. Municipal Finance Officers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, 1939. 11pp. 15 cents.

Insurance Costs and Practices in Governmental Subdivisions of South Dakota. League of South Dakota Municipalities, Union Building, Vermillion. 1939. 76pp.

Insurance Costs and Practices in North Carolina Municipalities. By Hilliard B. Wilson. North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh Building, Raleigh. 1939. 32pp. $1.

License Taxes Imposed on Doctors and Physicians in Virginia Municipalities. League of Virginia Municipalities, 902 Travelers Building, Richmond. 1939. 9pp. 25 cents.

Local Government Debt Administration. By Carl H. Chatters and Albert M. Hillhouse. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1939. 528pp. $5.

Local Government Finance in Kansas. By Harold Howe. Kansas State Planning Board, Topeka. 1939. 33pp.

Long-Term Indebtedness of the State and Its Political Subdivisions, 1938. Department of Taxation, Madison, Wisconsin. 1939. Unpaged.

Michigan Cities and Villages, Assessed Valuations, Tax Rates, Levies, Collections, and Miscellaneous Receipts, 1938. Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State Street, Ann Arbor. 1939. 26pp. $1.

Municipal Finance, With Emphasis on Trends Since 1900. By Frank A. Neff. McGuin Publishing Company, Wichita, Kansas. 1939. 330pp. $3.

Municipal Insurance Costs and Practices. By Hilliard B. Wilson. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 51pp. $1.

New Measure of Cash Basis. Bureau of Municipal Research, 20 Branford Place, Newark, New Jersey. 1939. 14pp.

Problem of Taxation in Massachusetts. Massachusetts State College, Amherst. 1939. 74pp. 25 cents.

Proceedings of Annual Convention of Municipal Finance Officers' Association. November, 1939, issue of *Municipal Finance*. The Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 50 cents.

Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Meeting of Municipal Finance Officers of Pennsylvania. Institute of Local Government, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania. 1939. 60pp.

Property Tax Administration. Bureau of Government, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. 1939. 21pp.

Public Salary Tax Act of 1939; Hearings before the Senate Committee on Finance on H. R. 3790. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 29pp. 10 cents.

Registration Fees and Special Taxes for Motor Vehicles, 1940. National Highway Users Conference, National Press Building, Washington, D. C. 1940. 203pp. $1.25.

Reports of the Commission on Tax Law Revision. The Commission, Trenton, New Jersey. 1939. 29pp.; 7pp.

Report of the Michigan Tax Study Commission. The Commission, 5135 Cass Avenue, Detroit. 1939. 68pp.

Revenue Bonds and the Investor. By Laurence S. Knappen. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1939. 329pp. $3.50.

Second Partial Report of Delinquent Tax Study to December 31, 1938. Compiled by Edward J. Gardner. Delinquent Tax Commission, State Capitol, Columbus, Ohio. 1939. 202pp.

Sources and Rates of Federal Taxation Corrected to January 1, 1939. By the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, United States Congress. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 53pp. 10 cents.

Standard Classification of Municipal Revenues and Expenditures. National Committee on Municipal Accounting, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 103pp. $1.

State Aid to Local Government in California. By Winston W. Crouch. University of California Press, Berkeley. 1939. 421pp. $2.

State Insurance of Public School Property in Kentucky. By Orie P. Gruelle. Bureau of School Service, University of Kentucky, Lexington. 1939. 136pp. 50 cents.

State Revenues from Federal and Local Grants-In-Aid, by States, 1937. United States Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 1939. 44pp.

State Supervision of Local Budgeting. By Wylie Kilpatrick. National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. 1939. 131pp. $1.

Study in English Local Authority Finance. Joseph Sykes. P. S. King & Son, Ltd., London. 1939. 307pp. 12s.

Survey of Local Finance in Illinois: Volume 1, Atlas of Taxing Units. 1939. 139pp. Vol. 3: Property Taxation: Assessed Valuations, Lev-

ies, Tax Rates, and Tax Extensions, 1937 and 1938. 1939. 249pp. Illinois Tax Commission, 33 North LaSalle Street, Chicago. 1939.

TAX COLLECTION PROCEDURE; LAND USE IMPLICATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS. By H. K. Allen. United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C. 1939. 46pp.

TAX DELINQUENCY IN CALIFORNIA. By Franklin Gindick and Malcolm M. Davisson. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley. 1939. 63pp.

TAX DELINQUENCY IN ILLINOIS WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO COOK COUNTY. Illinois Legislative Council, Springfield, Illinois. 1939. 91pp.

TAX-EXEMPT SALARIES; HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 70pp. 10 cents.

TAX LEVIES AND RATES FOR CITIES, COUNTIES, AND BOARDS OF EDUCATION. By Albert B. Martin. League of Kansas Municipalities, Lawrence. 1939. 4pp.

TAX RATES AND ASSESSED VALUATIONS IN ILLINOIS CITIES, VILLAGES, AND INCORPORATED TOWNS, 1938. By A. D. McLarty. Illinois Municipal League, 500 East Capitol Avenue, Springfield. 17pp. 1939.

TAX TRENDS IN MAINE TOWNS. By Donald W. Reed. College of Agriculture, University of Maine, Orono. 1939. 12pp.

TAXATION OF GOVERNMENTAL SECURITIES AND SALARIES; HEARINGS BEFORE THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON TAXATION OF GOVERNMENTAL SECURITIES AND SALARIES, UNITED STATES SENATE. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 745pp.

TAXATION OF MUNICIPAL OBLIGATIONS AND SALARIES. By American Bar Association. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 50pp. $1.

TAXPAYERS' ORGANIZATIONS. *Tax Policy, Suppl.* for March, 1939. Tax Policy League, 299 Broadway, New York. 50 cents.

THE TREND OF REAL ESTATE TAXATION IN KANSAS, 1910 TO 1935. By Harold Howe. Department of Agricultural Economics, Kansas State College, Manhattan. 22pp.

TWELVE YEARS OF INCOME FOR THE CITY OF DAYTON GOVERNMENT (WHAT POSSIBLE UNUSED SOURCES OF INCOME EXIST). Dayton Research Association, 421 Realty Building, Dayton, Ohio. 1939. 32pp.

FINANCE: ASSESSMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AGENCIES. National Association of Assessing Officers, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 69pp. $1.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF FARM REAL ESTATE TAXES IN KANSAS. Harold Howe and L. F. Miller. Agricultural Experiment Station, Kansas State College, Manhattan. 1939. 93pp.

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY FOR AD VALOREM TAX PURPOSES IN TEXAS CITIES. By M. G. Toepel. Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences, University of Texas, Austin. 1939. 261pp.

ASSESSMENT OF REAL PROPERTY IN KENTUCKY COUNTIES. State Department of Revenue, Frankfort. 1939. 69pp.

EXEMPTION AND PREFERENTIAL TAXATION OF FACTORIES. National Association of Assessing Officers, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 13pp. 50 cents.

EXEMPTION AND PREFERENTIAL TAXATION OF HOMESTEADS. National Association of Assessing Officers, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 15pp. 50 cents.

EXEMPTION OF INSTITUTIONAL REAL PROPERTY FROM TAXATION. National Association of Assessing Officers, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. April, 1939. 22pp. $1.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION PROBLEMS IN GEORGIA; REPLACEMENT OF COUNTY REVENUE LOSSES. By Lloyd B. Raisty. Institute for Study of Georgia Problems, University of Georgia, Athens. 1939. 27pp.

ILLINOIS ASSESSORS' MANUAL. Illinois Tax Commission, 33 North La Salle Street, Chicago. 1939. 384pp.

JUDICIAL REVIEW AGENCIES. National Association of Assessing Officers, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 25pp. 75 cents.

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE EASTERN STATES REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASSESSMENT ADMINISTRATION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOV. 27-28, 1939. National Association of Assessing Officers, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 69pp. $1.

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASSESSMENT ADMINISTRATION AT BOSTON. National Association of Assessing Officers, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 58pp. $1.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ASSESSMENT ADMINISTRATION. National Association of Assessing Officers, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 60pp. $1.

PROPERTY TAX ADMINISTRATION. Robert Ford and Frank Landers. Bureau of Government, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. 1939. 21pp.

ROOM UNIT SYSTEM. By John D. Cole. Cole-Layer Company, 11 West Monument Avenue, Dayton, Ohio. 216pp.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. By James W. Martin and others. Tax Policy League, 299 Broadway, New York. 1939. 237pp. $3.

TAXATION OF INTANGIBLES IN MICHIGAN. By Robert S. Ford and William B. Wood. Bureau of Government, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. 1939. 156pp.

TAXATION OF LAND VALUES. By Ernest Long. Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants, 1 Buckingham Place, Westminster, S. W. 1, London. 1939. 81pp.

TAXING INTANGIBLES; THE PROBLEM AND METHODS. Bureau of Government, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. 1939. 13pp.

URBAN LAND APPRAISAL. National Association of Assessing Officers, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 170pp. $2.

WEST VIRGINIA ASSESSORS' MANUAL. West Virginia Tax Commissioner, Charleston, West Virginia. 1940. 42pp.

FINANCE: ACCOUNTING

ACCOUNTING FOR PUBLIC PROPERTY. Municipal Finance Officers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 42pp. 50 cents.

MANUAL OF ACCOUNTING FOR ONTARIO VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS. E. G. Jarmain, T. E. Bowman, Toronto. 1939. 82pp. $2.

MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS OF ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE FOR LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES. United States Housing Authority, Washington, D. C. 1939. 36pp. and forms.

MUNICIPAL AND GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNTING. Carl H. Chatters and Irving Tenner. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1940. 794pp. $6.

PAYROLL PROCEDURE, CITY OF KALAMAZOO. Department of Finance, Kalamazoo, Michigan. 1939. Unpaged.

REPORT OF PROGRESS. National Committee on Municipal Accounting, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 16pp.

SCHOOL ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL REPORTING; A MANUAL FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS. Regents' Inquiry into the Character and Cost of Public Education in the State of New York, 261 Broadway, New York. 1939. 45pp. 75 cents.

FINANCE: PURCHASING

CO-OPERATIVE PURCHASING IN WASHINGTON. By E. F. Dummeier. Agricultural Experiment Station, Washington State College, Pullman. 1939. 28pp.

1939 BOOK OF ASTM STANDARDS INCLUDING TENTATIVE STANDARDS. American Society for Testing Materials, 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. 1939. 3,600pp. Three parts. $7.

PURCHASING FOR SMALL CITIES. By Russell Forbes. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 22pp. 50 cents.

THIRD REPORT OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND INVESTIGATE THE SUBJECT OF GASOLINE, MOTOR FUELS AND OILS, NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE. Apply to Clerk of Senate Document Room, Albany. 1939. 162pp.

Selected Periodicals: Finance

ASSESSORS NEWS-LETTER. National Association of Assessing Officers, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. (Free to members.)

BOND BUYER. (Weekly, $25; Daily, $15 per month.) Bond Buyer, 67 Pearl Street, New York.

BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL TAX ASSOCIATION. (Monthly, October to June.) National Tax Association, 35 French Ridge, New Rochelle, New York. $2.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE. (Weekly.) William B. Dana Company, Spruce and William, New York. $15.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE. (Quarterly.) Municipal Finance Officers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $1.50.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE NEWS LETTER. (Biweekly.) Municipal Finance Officers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $5.

PURCHASING. Boffey Publishing Company, Inc., 11 West 42 Street, New York. $1.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL COMPENDIUM. (Semi-annually.) William B. Dana Company, Spruce Street, Corner William, New York. $10.

TAX ADMINISTRATORS' NEWS. Federation of Tax Administrators, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $3.

TAX DIGEST. California Taxpayers' Association, 775 Subway Terminal Building, Los Angeles. $2.

TAXES. (Formerly TAX MAGAZINE.) Commerce Clearing House, Inc., 205 West Monroe Street, Chicago. $3.

Part Four

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

Administration
Planning
Welfare
Health
Housing
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General Administration

Summary of 1939 developments in:

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION
COUNCIL-MANAGER GOVERNMENT
COUNTY GOVERNMENT
MUNICIPAL REPORTING

Administrative Organization

By John B. Blandford, Jr.
Assistant Director, United States Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

There were important developments in 1939 in the fields of county government and the council-manager plan and these are reviewed elsewhere in this Year Book. The remaining material pertaining to 1939 developments in administrative organization is not particularly impressive. However, for the purpose of the record it is appropriate to take a generous sample and present it in summary form:

Arizona. The legislature authorized cities and towns to establish municipal housing authorities and undertake low-cost housing activities under the National Housing Act. Phoenix and Winslow created such housing authorities.

Georgia. In Atlanta a Citizens' One Government League was formed and unsuccessfully attempted to bring about fundamental reorganization at the last session of the legislature. Recently this organization has adopted a five-year plan with the general objective of replacing the present governments of Atlanta and Fulton County with "one, new, modern efficient government." Meanwhile, it is working to obtain better administration and economy through city-county co-operation by contract.

Illinois. The only event of significance was the creation by ordinance of a 22-man planning board in the city of Chicago.

Indiana. The possibilities of a trend toward consolidations of sometimes ambiguous township units received a setback when the procedure for reducing the number of townships or changing the boundary lines to conform more closely to administrative needs was made more difficult and rigid by the legislature, which repealed the administrative power of county commissioners and their power to abolish and make alterations in township boundary lines. Hereafter county commissioners may not alter township boundaries unless a majority of freeholders in townships affected sign a petition favoring such a change or abolishment.

Iowa. Cities began beating the drums for home rule. The legislative committee of the League of Iowa Municipalities was authorized at its 1939 convention to prepare and present a bill in the next session of the legislature which would grant home rule to cities of Iowa. At present virtually every municipal action is dictated by state law. The League pointed out that 14 surrounding Middle Western states had home rule provisions.

Kentucky. There were two examples of city-county co-operation. With the approval of the state health commissioner the health departments of the city of Lexington and Fayette County were combined. Somewhat similar was the WPA county hospital project, jointly sponsored by the city of Madisonville and Hopkins County. The hospital is governed by a board of trustees appointed by city and county authorities.

Michigan. In Flint the school board and the city government agreed to have a single health service. Under the new plan of co-operation the expanded city health department will provide the complete service with substantial savings and a better health program. Saginaw streamlined its book of ordinances. Under the new setup there are four codes. These are the administrative code; the general code; the building, plumbing and electrical code; and the zoning code. The administrative code authorizes the city manager to issue appropriate administrative regulations.

Minnesota. Municipalities were more generally restless. The village of Robbinsdale adopted a home-rule charter. Charter commissions were appointed for Breckinridge, Mankato, New Ulm, Redwood Falls, Rochester, and St. Louis Park. Three of these cities—Mankato, Rochester and St. Louis Park—explored the city-manager formula. There was a wide interest in charter modernization.

Missouri. Kansas City's experience is generally a matter of common knowledge. One of the events of a hectic year was the transfer back to the state of the control of local police after a hot legislative battle. Governor Stark had his way and appointed to a new board of police commissioners four Kansas City business men.

New Jersey. This state worked at the launching of its new Department of Local Government. It will be recalled that this piece of machinery was established by the 1938 legislature. Generally its objective is improved management and more efficient conduct in local government. Initially, at least, the emphasis is on the fiscal side. The Department consists of a commissioner and a board of which the commissioner is the chairman. A large part of the year was devoted to conferences with representatives of many of the 51 municipalities to which the provisions of the act apply.

New York. Buffalo decided to advertise. A charter amendment established a brand new division of publicity in the executive department headed by the mayor. There is also a board of publicity of seven members appointed by the mayor. The city appropriated $25,000 for the first year's work on the assumption that citizens and civic groups would provide an equivalent amount.

Rochester on March 1 opened up one license counter to replace the five counters in the offices of the bureau of parks, the commissioner of public safety, bureau of police, the superintendent of water, and the commissioner of public works. The new central license bureau handles approximately 80 licenses. This "one-stop" service is a great convenience to the citizens and generally lends itself to more efficient service by specially trained personnel.

New Rochelle made its contribution through a charter amendment which established a separate department of public health, with a director to be appointed by the city manager. Health activities had previously been carried on under the public welfare department until the large relief load of that department made the arrangement impracticable.

To complete the New York picture it should be noted that Westchester County started the year with a new charter placing departments under an executive head with broad administrative powers, a four-year term, and a $20,000 salary. The principal administrative officials appointed by the county executive include the commissioners of public welfare, public works and finance, and a director of the budget who also has charge of personnel functions.

Rhode Island. The 1939 General Assembly enacted a law, Chapter 672, amending the city charter of Providence, and authorizing the appointment of a charter revision commission. A charter was drafted by the commission appointed in accordance with this act, and at a special election held on November 7 the voters recommended enactment of the charter at the 1940 session of the General Assembly.

Tennessee. The most significant development of the year has been the fairly general adoption by cities which have taken over local electric systems of the separate power board for the administration of this function. Knoxville furnishes an example with its electric power and water board. The five board members are appointed for staggered terms of 10 years by the mayor with council confirmation. The board plan is also followed in Chattanooga, Memphis, and other cities. Apparently it has become a general pattern in this state.

Wisconsin. In this state local government units continued their search for more effective machinery. The city of Black River Falls took five administrative officials off the ballot and changed them to an appointive basis. Arcadia followed the same route with respect to its city clerk. The village of Cornell extended the term of village offices to two years and also provided for an appointive rather than an elective clerk. Several other villages, including Marion and Hillsboro changed over to a city status.

These test borings through the strata of municipal organization did not reveal much pay dirt. There are no striking examples of major reorganization. However, it is a reasonably safe assumption that municipal machinery has not reached a stage of perfection and that city fathers have not exhausted their store of ingenuity. We again venture the observation that cities are presently concerned with external relationships with counties, states, and the federal government and that attention will again turn to the rationalization of internal arrangements when some stability is achieved in these external contacts. With respect to administrative decentralization in large cities, an article by Clarence E. Ridley and Orin F. Nolting, "Taking City Government Back to the People," in the April, 1939, issue of *Public Management,* opens an interesting prospect.

These are all straws in the wind. We like to think that there is something ahead, perhaps around the corner. Ultimately the impact of technological advance and the expanded concept of public service will be reflected to a larger degree in the structure of local government. Perhaps next year we will be listing examples of bureaus of noise prevention and housing administration, of departments of municipal defense or disaster relief, and of offices of state and federal relationships.

County Government

By PAUL W. WAGER

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THE LEGISLATURES of 44 states met in regular session in 1939, and a considerable volume of legislation affecting counties was enacted. There was little in the legislation that was novel; it represented rather a steady advance on many fronts—extension of the merit system, adoption of improved administrative procedures, tighter financial controls, functional consolidations, expansion of health and welfare services, a greater interest in planning and zoning, recognition of the fact that counties were coming into the possession of a large acreage of tax-delinquent land and that some machinery must be set up to administer it. The only act that stands out as unique is the one in Tennessee which attempts to bribe counties to consolidate.

The County Executive. Efforts to extend the manager plan to counties failed to register much success. A proposal to adopt this form of government, along with proportional representation, in Onondaga County, New York, was defeated in November by a decisive vote. Erie County (containing Buffalo) abandoned efforts to secure a manager and set as its goal the appointment of a comptroller, or chief fiscal officer. On the other hand, Westchester County completed its first year of operation under its county executive, William F. Bleakley. Moreover, by October 1 he had completed the administrative reorganization under authority granted him in the charter.

The Pennsylvania legislature failed to approve the submission of a constitutional amendment authorizing optional forms of county government in that state. It refused also to submit an amendment permitting the consolidation of the city and county of Philadelphia.

There was both progress and retrogression in California. San Mateo County, which a year ago, by amending its charter, substituted an elective executive for an appointive manager, failed to support another amendment this year which would have restored the former arrangement. On the other hand, Los Angeles County, which appointed a chief administrative officer in September, 1938, is so pleased with the results that it is taking steps to elevate the position to a bona fide managership. The proposal will probably be placed before the people in November, 1940. A somewhat similar situation exists in Butte County where the supervisors in July appointed an executive secretary to act as purchasing agent and to become adviser to the supervisors on all fiscal matters.

A sweeping reorganization of Milwaukee County government involving the adoption of the manager plan and abolishment of most of the elective offices was recommended in a report of the City Club's committee on county affairs. The grand jury of Fulton County (containing Atlanta) recommended the adoption of the manager form of government. A bill before the Colorado legislature to make the county-manager plan optional on referendum failed to receive favorable action. On the other hand, a resolution in the North Dakota legislature to submit a constitutional amendment providing for the manager plan in certain counties of that state was approved and the proposal will be submitted in June, 1940. A bill introduced in the Oregon legislature to give the people of each county the right to vote on the county-manager plan was killed in committee, not because the committee was unfavorable but because it believed a revision of the constitution was a necessary prerequisite. Although the voters of Ohio in 1933 amended the state constitution to authorize optional forms of county government, the legislature in 1939, as in past sessions, refused to enact legislation to make the new forms available. Two North

Carolina counties, Burke and Alamance, were authorized by special acts to elect one member of the board as administrative head of the county.

The Nebraska legislature endorsed a constitutional amendment relating to home rule for counties which will be voted upon at the general election of 1940. If approved by the electorate, the way will be open for a future legislature to pass an enabling act clearing the way for the county-manager form of government or other deviations from the existing form. The Wisconsin legislature also approved the submission of a proposed constitutional amendment to repeal the present requirement for a uniform system of county government and authorized the legislature to classify counties and provide suitable systems for each class.

City-County Consolidation. In numerous metropolitan areas there was a revival of interest in city-county consolidation. The League of Women Voters of Louisville, Kentucky, went on record as favoring consolidation of the city of Louisville and Jefferson County. A bill was introduced in the California legislature under which Los Angeles might, if it wished, have a combined city-county government. A movement to revive the plan, defeated in 1929, for a metropolitan government in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, has the support of Mayor Scully of Pittsburgh. The Mobile Press advocated the consolidation of Mobile city and county, and then the appointment of a single manager. A proposal was made in Bibb County, Georgia, for the merger of the county government with that of the city of Macon. And the mayor of Memphis, Tennessee, declared in favor of the consolidation of Memphis and Shelby County. Despite the most insistent demand in years for city-county consolidation, the citizens of Philadelphia were prevented by the legislature from even voting on the question.

County Consolidation. Although no county consolidations can be reported, there continues to be agitation for fewer and larger counties. Governor Phillips of Oklahoma came out strongly for county consolidation, pointing out that the poorer counties are dependent on direct aid from the state. A Georgia representative proposed a plan whereby the number of counties in that state would be reduced from 159 to 60.

In Tennessee some novel legislation was passed with the hearty support of Governor Cooper. A state consolidation committee was created, and any county desiring to be absorbed may start action to that end by filing a petition containing the names of 25 per cent of the voters. The state committee then appoints a county committee, and the two committees hold hearings jointly. If the joint committee finds that consolidation is feasible, it recommends the consolidation, fixes the new boundary lines, and calls an election. If two-thirds of the qualified voters of the petitioning county favor the proposal, the county is thereby abolished and its records and properties transferred. The effective date of any such consolidation shall be September 1, 1942, and each four years thereafter. An accompanying act authorizes the state to issue not in excess of $1,000,000 in bonds to aid counties which consolidate. Grants of $50,000 are to be made to both the consolidating and the absorbing counties to pay the expenses incident to merging. This machinery was set in motion when residents of Union County presented a petition, with double the required number of names, to be annexed to Knox County (containing Knoxville). Union County was a poor rural county even before 42 per cent of its area, representing 41.5 per cent of its assessed value, was acquired by the TVA for the Norris Lake reservoir.

The North Dakota legislature passed an act which enables counties with less than 4,000 population to disorganize and attach themselves to adjoining counties. The disorganizing procedure is set in motion by a petition signed by 20 per cent of the voters. The question is submitted at the next general election, provided 90 days have elapsed since the filing of the petition. If the election carries, the governor proclaims the county disorganized and announces the county to which it is to be attached. The two counties are not to be merged; each is to preserve its identity; but the unorganized county is to have its essential services provided by the organized county. Property in the unorganized territory will be relieved of the overhead cost of government but it will pay for actual services rendered. The organized county must be assured that it will assume no financial burden by reason of the attachment. Only a few counties are eligible to take advantage of the new law.

A movement is gathering momentum in New Hampshire to abolish county government. The Taxpayers' Association is taking the initiative. The general feeling is that state officers could perform most of the few functions now performed by county officers, and the remainder could be assumed by the towns. The next legislature may have to make a decision on the matter.

Fiscal Control. Important legislation was passed in the field of county finance. Perhaps chief mention should go to Alabama where a state department of finance was set up with a division of local finance. To this division all county boards must submit certified copies of their annual budgets within 30 days after adoption. This is for information only, the state agency having no power of approval or revision. The division requires each county board to submit to it an annual statement of its financial condition. It may require periodic reporting of all county purchases of $100 or more, and the purchasing agent of the state department of finance may make purchases for the counties upon request. The division of local finance is empowered to investigate all proposed obligations of the counties and to advise whether such obligations will in its opinion have an injurious effect on the credit or general financial condition of the county. In the event of county default on principal or interest for 90 days or more, and when requested in writing by the holder of any bond in default, the division is authorized to take charge of county revenues until the default is remedied or a plan is accepted by the bondholders and the governing body of the county.

In North Carolina the county finance act was amended to permit counties to borrow money for the purpose of funding or refunding obligations due, or to become due, within four months and not adequately provided for otherwise. A Texas act makes the state treasurer the fiscal agent of political subdivisions for the payment of bonds, interest thereon, or similar obligations. The New Hampshire legislature provided for a fiscal agent to administer and control the finances of Coos County. Lack of response to protests against rapidly increasing county expenditures led to the introduction of the bill which takes financial control out of the hands of locally elected commissioners and vests it in an appointee of the governor. A Montana act requires the attorney general to examine certified copies of all proceedings preliminary to the issuance of bonds by any county. The Supreme Court of Arkansas held that county officials who had not posted corporate surety bonds rather than personal surety bonds should be removed from office. Montana passed a law permitting counties with a net floating indebtedness in excess of two-thirds of 1 per cent of the taxable valuation to retire such floating indebtedness either by issuing bonds or by making special levies in each of the next three years. For the first time in 20 years some Montana counties found it necessary to issue bonds to fund warrant debts incurred for operation.

Personnel. In November, 1938, Montana adopted a constitutional amendment providing for four-year terms for county officials. The legislature made the longer term applicable to officials elected in November, 1938, who took office January 1, 1939, and the act was sustained in a test case before the Supreme Court.

Wisconsin authorized civil service and pension systems for county employees. Under the statute a petition must be filed with the county clerk signed by not less than 15 per cent of the last vote cast for governor, requesting a "specific" ordinance to be adopted by the board. The ordinance so presented shall either be adopted by the board without amendment or referred to the electors at the next election. If approved by the electors, it becomes law and shall be neither repealed nor amended within two years except by a vote of the people.

Land Use Control. The year witnessed much progress in the field of conservation and regulation of land use. The division of state and local planning of the United States Department of Agriculture is stimulating county committees throughout the United States to map and classify the land, and this is making the rural people conscious of maladjustments and of the need for some measure of control. The establishment of county planning boards has also been fostered by the state planning boards. Every Florida county now has a planning council. Rural zoning ordinances, similar to those in 20-odd Wisconsin counties, were adopted in two Michigan counties. The county commissioners of several Georgia counties were authorized to adopt zoning ordinances regulating the use of roadsides along state highways. Certain counties in Minnesota were authorized to regulate structures in unorganized territory. North Dakota repealed a law requiring tax-reverted land to be offered for sale annually until sold. Now such land can be incorporated into grazing districts and leased for long periods. Oregon counties also have abandoned the policy of forcing tax-delinquent land back into private hands and are setting up machinery to administer such land in the public interest. A special act in Washington authorized the conveyance of certain platted first-class shore lands to King County for recreational purposes. Another Washington act authorizes counties, as well as cities and towns, to aid housing projects and to purchase the bonds of housing authorities. A South Carolina act authorized a county to construct a sweet potato starch factory. These acts illustrate not only the changing character of county functions but the inevitable extension of the police power.

Federal Outposts. The most significant development in county government in recent years is undoubtedly the adoption of the county as an outpost of the federal government. In a typical courthouse one finds the offices of a half dozen or more federal agencies, such as the WPA, the Farm Security Administration, the NYA, the Soil Conservation Service, and the REA. In addition, there are agencies which receive a large part of their support from the federal government. In this category are the Agricultural Extension Service, the public health service, various aspects of public welfare, and even the highway department in so far as it is engaged in building farm-to-market roads. As one observes this new partnership, he wonders how long it will be before the federal government decides that it is uneconomic to function through so many outlets. Many of the counties are so small and weak that it must soon become apparent that it is wasteful to support so much administrative machinery. It is probable that 1,000 outposts would be fully as effective and much less costly than 3,000. It was natural that existing units of government should be utilized in the beginning but it is not likely that all will be permanently utilized.

Counties have always been outposts of the state government. They were created primarily to serve that purpose. Yet now when improved transportation, and sometimes diminishing resources as well, make certain counties superfluous the state hesitates to combine them with others because it would disturb assembly districts and eliminate a few political jobs. But the federal government is under no such restraints. While it is not within its power to abolish counties, it can designate those which shall be retained as its administrative outposts and the recipients of its benefactions. And few of the more dependent counties could long survive if deserted by their wealthy Uncle. Federal aid may be the instrument which will bring about structural changes long overdue. At any rate, the new federal-state-local relationship overshadows such issues of recent years as home rule and county managers.

Council-Manager Government

By John Iglauer

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Seventeen cities adopted the council-manager form of government in 1939, 14 by amending their municipal charters and three by adopting ordinances creating the position of city manager, but in five of the 17 cities the plan does not become effective until 1940. Council-manager enabling acts or charters were adopted by vote of the people in Abilene, Kansas (5,658), Abingdon, Virginia (2,877), Columbia, Tennessee (7,882), Davison, Michigan (1,298), Greendale, Wisconsin (2,500), Houlton, Maine (6,865), and Killingly, Connecticut (8,852); and by town meetings in Barre, Vermont (4,280), Caribou, Maine (7,248), Castleton, Vermont (1,794), and Ludlow, Vermont (1,642). The charter for Greenwood, South Carolina (11,020), which was approved at a popular election in 1938 was ratified by the state legislature in 1939. The Tennessee legislature by special act restored to Knoxville (105,802) a council-manager charter which it had revoked in 1937, and the Florida legislature amended the charter of Panama City (5,402) so as to make it a true council-manager city. The three cities which adopted council-manager ordinances were Fort Collins, Colorado (11,489), Grove City, Pennsylvania (6,156), and North Muskegon, Michigan (1,370). In addition to the cities mentioned above, three cities which in 1938 had voted to adopt charters began operation under the plan: Buford, Georgia (3,357), on January 1, 1939, Johnson City, Tennessee (25,080), on July 1, 1939, and Yonkers, New York (134,646), on January 1, 1940.

Proposals to adopt the plan were rejected by voters in official referenda in 20 cities and one county. In Duluth, Minnesota (101,463), the largest city voting on the plan, the electorate voted against its adoption as they did in Waterbury, Connecticut (99,902), Sioux City, Iowa (79,183), and Onondaga County, New York (291,606). Smaller communities rejecting the plan were: Allegan, Michigan (3,941), Bath, Maine (9,110), Calais, Maine (5,470), Carey, Ohio (2,722), Clifton Forge, Virginia (6,839), Gardiner, Maine (5,609), Grand Forks, North Dakota (17,112), Los Gatos, California (3,168), Midland, Michigan (8,038), Poplar Bluff, Missouri (7,551), Quakertown, Pennsylvania (4,883), Scottsbluff, Nebraska (8,465), Sheffield, Alabama (6,221), South Euclid, Ohio (4,399), Tippecanoe City, Ohio (2,559), Traverse City, Michigan (12,539), and Zanesville, Ohio (36,440).

Cities Voting on Abandonment of Plan. Proposals to abandon council-manager government were voted on in eight cities during 1939, but in only one, Trenton, New Jersey (123,356), was abandonment effected. Trenton, by a vote of 12,302 to 10,993, returned to the five-man commission government, effective May 23, 1939. In addition, Ashland, Kentucky, returned to the mayor-council form on January 1, 1940, as a result of a referendum in 1938.

Ashtabula, Ohio (23,301), where five attempts since 1915 have been made to abandon the council-manager plan, voted 3,247 to 2,110 to retain it. Wilmette, Illinois (15,233), in an advisory poll voted against abandonment 1,374 to 1,265, while Hardwick, Vermont (1,667), returned a four-to-one vote for retention of the plan. Voters likewise defeated proposals to abandon council-manager government in Miami (110,637) and Miami Beach, Florida (6,494), Middlebury, Vermont (2,003), and Port Arthur, Texas (50,902).

Proposals to abandon the council-manager form of government were voted on by eight cities in 1938, six cities in 1937, five cities in 1936, four in 1935, 12 in 1934, 15 in 1933, 14 in 1932, and 13 in 1931. At these referenda the number of cities which decided to abandon the plan was: one in 1938, three in 1937, one in 1936, none in 1935, and two in each of the years 1934, 1933, 1932, and 1931. In the 31 years since it was first adopted, the 27 municipalities (including the one abandonment in 1939) which have abandoned the council-manager plan by vote of the people are as follows: Akron, Ohio; Albion, Michigan; Ashland, Kentucky; Binghamton, New York; Brandon, Manitoba; Brattleboro, Vermont; Cape May, New Jersey; Cleveland, Ohio; Collinsville, Oklahoma; Denton, Texas; Fall River, Massachusetts; Fort Myers, Florida; Hot Springs, Arkansas; Lawton, Oklahoma; Lima, Ohio; Ludlow, Vermont (readopted in 1939); Orange, Massachusetts; St. Albans, Vermont; St. Cloud, Florida; San Mateo County and Santa Barbara, California; Stevens Point, Wisconsin;

Sulphur, Oklahoma; Tampa, Florida; Trenton, New Jersey; Waltham, Massachusetts; and Windsor (Village), Vermont.

Interest in the Plan. The five largest cities in the country which show continued interest in the plan, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Providence, Chicago, and Indianapolis, were prevented by their respective legislatures from taking any action on the question. Both Pittsburgh and Philadelphia submitted council-manager charters to the Pennsylvania state legislature in 1939 for approval, but both charters failed in the House after having been passed by the Senate. The Pennsylvania legislature also failed to act on a bill to make the council-manager plan optional for third-class cities. A council-manager charter for Providence was before the Rhode Island legislature, but no action was taken.

In Illinois, bills which would allow cities to vote on adoption of the plan were again killed in legislative committees. Petitions for a statewide advisory referendum on the question are being circulated.

The failure of the Indiana legislature to act on a bill making possible referenda on council-manager government for first-, second-, third-, and fourth-class cities resulted in the authorization of a commission to study the plan and possible methods of its adoption by Indiana cities. This commission will report to the legislature in 1941.

After serious study of the subject the City Club of Milwaukee recommended reorganization of Milwaukee County to provide for a county manager chosen by a small board to be elected by proportional representation. Considerable interest in the manager plan has been shown in Ventura County, California, although no official action has yet been taken.

Changes in "Official" Directory. In addition to the adoptions and abandonments already listed, 11 cities were added and three cities dropped from the list of approved council-manager cities. Of the 11 cities thus added, six were found to be operating under council-manager charters adopted in previous years: Alachua, Florida (500), Avondale Estates, Georgia (700), Town of Hardwick, Vermont (1,120), Huntington Woods, Michigan (1,000), Navasota, Texas (5,128), and Rumford, Maine (8,726). The five found to be operating under ordinances were Boyertown, Pennsylvania (3,943), Forest Grove, Oregon (1,859), Milton, Oregon (1,576), Salinas, California (10,263), and Ukiah, California (3,123).

One charter city, Otsego, Michigan (3,245), was dropped from the list because for six years the city has not had a city manager. Two cities operating under ordinances, Marysville, Michigan (1,405), and Monroe, North Carolina (6,100), were removed from the approved list, in both cases because the city councils indicated that they planned not to appoint a manager.

Legislation. Maine passed a law which permits any town to adopt the council-manager plan by vote at the town meeting and to form a union with one or more other towns for the joint employment of a manager. This adds over 500 local units to the list of those communities in the United States which may adopt the manager plan without a special charter or vote of the state legislature.

Growth of the Plan. While the idea of the council-manager form of government was first adopted by Staunton, Virginia, in 1908, the first city to adopt a manager charter by vote of the people was Sumter, South Carolina, in 1912. At the end of 1939 the plan was in effect in 492 cities and six counties, a complete list of which is found in the directory of the International City Managers' Association, elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK. Of this number, 471 cities and six counties are in the United States, 16 cities are in Canada, four are in Ireland, and one in Puerto Rico. At the end of 1920 there were 158 council-manager cities; by 1925, 297 cities; by 1930, 388 cities; and by 1935, 451 cities were operating under the manager plan (see Table 1).

Thirty-eight states, four Canadian provinces, Ireland, and Puerto Rico have council-manager cities. Michigan now has 47 manager cities or counties, Virginia 43, Florida 40, Texas 37, California 36, and Oklahoma 30.

Almost one in every five cities (19.7 per cent) over 10,000 population in the United States is now operating under the council-manager plan. Fourteen per cent of the population of the United States living in "urban places" (cities over 2,500 and certain other local units as defined by the Bureau of Census) is governed by the council-manager plan. Of the 93 cities over 100,000, 16, or 17.2 per cent, are council-manager cities (Knoxville and Yonkers, where the plan became effective on January 1, 1940, make 18). In the population group of 50,000 to 100,000 the ratio is more than one in four. The classification of cities by population groups in Table 2 indicates that council-manager cities constitute a relatively large proportion of the cities under 10,000.

A study of the statutory and constitutional provisions of all states reveals that of the 6,230 cities in the United States with 1,000 or more inhabitants, approximately 66 per cent may adopt the council-manager form of government without securing special charters from their state legislatures—i.e., either under constitutional home rule provisions, by adopting provisions of an optional charter law, or by adopting the plan by ordinance under permissive legislation. Cities that can adopt the manager plan in this way are found in 41 states. In a few of these states the cities have a choice between drafting their own charters and adopting the provisions of a state enabling act.

Adoption of the plan in a number of these 41 states is restricted to cities within certain population limits. In addition, the remaining seven states have neither statutory nor constitutional provisions under which cities may adopt the council-manager plan without first securing specific legislative consent: Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Mississippi, and Rhode Island. Thus 34 per cent of all cities over 1,000 population must, if they desire to adopt council-manager government, either secure

TABLE 1

GROWTH OF COUNCIL-MANAGER PLAN, 1908-1939

	PRESENT LEGAL BASIS			
Year in Effect	Charter[1]	Ordinance[1]	Total	Accumulated Total
1908	1	0	1	1
1912	1	2	3	4
1913	7	1	8	12
1914	14	5	19	31
1915	17	3	20	51
1916	11	2	13	64
1917	15	0	15	79
1918	17	5	22	101
1919	23	3	26	127
1920	21	10	31	158
1921	44	3	47	205
1922	24	4	28	233
1923	26	3	29	262
1924	11	0	11	273
1925	19	5	24	297
1926	15	4	19	316
1927	19	3	22	338
1928	9	6	15	353
1929	16	0	16	369
1930	15	4	19	388
1931	15	2	17	405
1932	16	1	17	422
1933	8	0	8	430
1934	8	1	9	439
1935	10	1	11	450
1936	7	4	11	461
1937	5	5	10	471
1938	8	6	14	485
1939	10	3	13	498
Total	412	86	498[2]	

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[1] These columns list, as of the year council-manager government was first made effective, the cities and counties operating at the end of 1939 under council-manager charters and ordinances, respectively. Some cities which originally adopted the plan by ordinance and have since adopted charters are listed as charter cities but are listed opposite the year of original adoption of the ordinance. Included under ordinance cities in 1919 is Pittsburg, California, which abandoned the plan temporarily from May, 1934, to May, 1935, and under ordinance cities in 1920 is Coronado, California, which abandoned the plan temporarily from 1928 to 1932. Under charter cities in 1926 is Ludlow, Vermont, which abandoned the plan in 1928 and readopted it by a vote of the people in 1939.

[2] Not included in this figure are the following cities in which charters become operative in 1940: Abingdon, Virginia; Caribou, Maine; Columbia, Tennessee; Panama City, Florida; and Yonkers, New York. Also excluded is Knoxville, Tennessee, which will be entered as a 1923 adoption after the re-adoption becomes effective in January, 1940. But included is Shillington, Pennsylvania, where the council-manager ordinance was repealed as of January 25, 1940.

permission from the legislature or make the plan effective by ordinance pending the passage of enabling legislation or home rule. Approximately 100 cities had adopted the plan under these limitations by the end of 1939. Certain cities in Alabama, Louisiana, Nevada, New Hampshire, Washington, and Wyoming may adopt the manager plan under varying limitations, but none have done so.

Table 2 indicates that the council-manager plan has appealed in greater proportion to cities in the larger population groups and that state legislatures have given cities under 2,500 less freedom in adopting council-manager charters. Of the cities over 25,000 which are free to adopt manager charters on their own initiative approximately 30 per cent have done so. Almost one out of four cities over 10,000 that can adopt the plan in this way is a council-manager city.

TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE OF COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES TO TOTAL CITIES IN UNITED STATES

Population Group	Total No. of Cities In Group[1]	Cities with Council-Manager Plan Number[2]	Per Cent
1,000 to 2,500	3,087	64	2.1
2,500 to 10,000	2,184	193	8.8
10,000 to 25,000	589	107	18.2
25,000 to 50,000	179	38	21.2
50,000 to 100,000	98	28	28.6
Over 100,000	93	16	17.2
All cities over 1,000	6,230	446	

[1] This column does not include 23 townships in California, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey which are listed by the Bureau of Census as urban places.

[2] This column does not include six American counties, three American townships, 16 Canadian cities, four Irish cities, one Puerto Rican city, 12 American cities with less than 1,000 population, two cities which were incorporated since the 1930 census, and eight towns in Connecticut, Maine, and Vermont which are not counted as urban places in the 1930 census. All those excluded from this table are included in the directory of approved council-manager cities, elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.

Municipal Reporting

By Clarence E. Ridley

Executive Director, International City Managers' Association, Chicago

The increasing number of high-grade municipal reports, the greater use of the radio, the completion of at least eight movies of city activities, and mailing special leaflets with tax bills are some of the high lights of 1939 in municipal reporting.

General Annual Reports. Well over a hundred annual municipal reports were received during 1939 by the International City Managers' Association, but many of them were financial reports which are excluded from this discussion, leaving 89 reports that tell what services the money was spent for. The typical 1939 report is a 6 by 9 inch printed publication with an attractive picture of some landmark or view of the city on the cover. Appropriate photographs and charts are distributed throughout its 46 pages (median), and in composition and choice of type the report is as attractive as a popular magazine. The first few pages are devoted to the table of contents and a foreword or letter from the mayor or manager, together with a chart outlining the municipal organization and the relationships between the several departments. In the pages that follow, municipal activities are presented with financial data generally given at the end of the report. The report usually includes sections on the work of the public schools and public library even if under independent agencies.

Municipal reports have for several years been very attractive and readable, but in general the content has failed to present an adequate account of activities and services to the people. Most reports have not answered such questions as: Does it contain the facts and figures that will help the citizen to evaluate his municipal government? Does the report indicate whether local services are effectively administered at a minimum of cost? Developments of the past few years in the measurement of municipal activities offer many suggestions as to the proper content of a municipal report. It was with the hope of aiding those officials charged with the responsibility of preparing the general municipal report for the public that the International City Managers' Association in 1939 published *Specifications for the Annual Municipal Report,* which contains suggestions for the content, presentation, and design of a municipal report. These specifications which are now being further amplified are intended to guide the official in the kind of information to report and how to present it so that the busy citizen will know what he gets in services for his tax dollar.

The International City Managers' Association in 1939 sent an inquiry to the 89 cities issuing reports to secure certain data on the preparation, type of report, and method of distribution (see Table X). Eighty per cent of the 87 cities reporting have the council-manager form of government, 10 are of the mayor-council type, three have commission government, and the remaining four have the town-meeting plan. In 77 per cent of the council-manager cities, the report was prepared by the city manager. In mayor-council, commission, and town-meeting cities this task was performed by a variety of officials (see Table X). Four cities published their first annual reports in 1939, while Mansfield, Massachusetts, has issued a report each year for 165 years.

One-fourth of the reports were distributed less than six weeks after the end of the period covered, one-half were issued more than 12 weeks late, and another one-fourth were not published until over four months after the end of the year. The average length of time for all cities was a little over 13 weeks.

With respect to size, one-fourth of the 87 reports contain less than 31 pages each, and another fourth have over 60 pages. The median is 46 pages; several very lengthy reports from Massachusetts and Maine cities bring the average length up to 77 pages. The most popular size is 6 by 9 inches. All of the reports are printed except 13 which are mimeographed.

One-fourth of the cities reporting printed at least one copy for every 7.5 persons in the city, one-half had over 23.5 citizens for each copy, while another one-fourth had less than one copy for each 60 people. Eighteen cities with less than one copy for each 100 citizens bring the average to slightly over 77 citizens for each report issued. Thus less than one-fifth of the cities reporting printed one copy for each family. In the typical city, one copy of the report had to serve 24 people, while 18 out of 86 cities printed less than one copy for every 100 citizens. At the other extreme, two municipalities issued at least one report for each citizen.

Various methods of distributing the reports are used by the 87 cities. Mailing was most frequently used, but distribution by firemen, policemen, or relief workers was not uncommon. In several cities, copies of the report were placed on the counter in the city clerk's office under a "help yourself" sign, and several other cities published a notice in the local newspaper advising citizens that a copy would be mailed on request. Other methods included distribution at meetings of local civic groups, mailing with the tax or water bill, handing out copies at the polls, and distribution to homes by workers furnished by the National Youth Administration. Schenectady, New York, gave a copy to each taxpayer when he paid his taxes. A large number of cities signified that the reports were used extensively in local high school classes in civics.

The variation in the size of the reports issued, number printed, and other factors make it inadvisable to compare publication costs. The typical report, however, cost approximately 50 to 60 cents a copy for paper, cuts, and printing.

Radio and Movies. At least 37 cities over 50,000 population made some use of the radio in 1939 in reporting municipal activities to citizens. These programs ranged from five-minute daily broadcasts to infrequent talks on special occasions. Individual discussions and interviews, round table chats, or dramatic productions were used with varying degrees of success. Austin, Dayton, and Grand Rapids favored the drama, and Knoxville, Miami, Oakland, and Berkeley used the discussion or interview method. A radio station in St. Paul, Minnesota, installed broadcasting equipment in the mayor's office which was used every morning at 9:30 by various city officials for a five-minute broadcast on city affairs. With few exceptions, local radio stations provided free time to cities, and frequently station script writers aided in the formulation of the program. Camden, New Jersey, and New York City, both of which have municipally owned radio stations, developed a series of excellent programs.

Eight cities produced municipal movies in 1939. Portland, Oregon, made a new 16 mm. silent colored film, entitled "Municipal Services," at a cost of $175. Other cities which made a motion picture of city activities were Pasadena, Schenectady, Topeka, Wichita, Lansing, East St. Louis, and Evansville.

Miscellaneous Methods. Leaflets of various types were used to publicize a municipal service or explain a tax bill. Subject matter has included distribution of the tax dollar, maps of completed public works, descriptive material on city services, explanations of new budget items, and various social and economic facts about the city. Knoxville, Louisville, and Morgantown (West Virginia) compared the weekly cost to each taxpayer of the various city services with the cost of common household supplies. In most cases these leaflets were inclosed with tax bills or made available when the citizen paid his taxes at the city hall.

Columbus, Georgia, sponsored a parade of municipal services in an attempt to show the taxpayers how their taxes were spent. Nearly five hundred city employees, many in uniform, and 125 vehicles were included in the procession. Some 200 posters were used to present various data on the city government and a movie of the parade was later shown at local theaters.

Schenectady, New York, held an exhibit of the municipal activities at the city museum. The display, visited by several thousand persons, was explained by well-informed employees stationed at each booth.

Table X

GENERAL ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS ISSUED IN 1939 BY A SELECTED GROUP OF CITIES

Form of Government
MC—Mayor-Council
MGR—Council-Manager
COM—Commission
TM—Town Meeting

Prepared by
Mgr—City Manager
AA—Administrative Assistant
Eng—Engineer or Engineering Dept.
Fin—Financial Official

How Reproduced
Mi—Mimeographed
All others are printed

City and Form of Government	1930 Pop. (000 omitted)	Prepared by	No. Consecutive Years Published Through 1939	No. Weeks From End Period Covered to Distribution	No. of Pages	Size in Inches—How Reproduced	Number Published	Population Per Copy Printed
Over 500,000								
Milwaukee, Wis. MC......	578	..	19	30	24	11⅝x17¾	45,000	13
New York, N. Y. MC......	6,930	*	1	17	27	6x9	50,000	139
200,000–500,000								
Cincinnati, Ohio MGR.....	451	Mgr	80	18	79	6x9	2,500	180
Dayton, Ohio MGR........	201	*	26	20	64	6x9	2,000	100
Portland, Ore. COM.......	302	Fin	3	12	46	6x9	10,000	30
Rochester, N. Y. MGR.....	328	*	2	17	43	8½x11	5,000	66
100,000–200,000								
Flint, Mich. MGR.........	156	Fin	10	24	50	8½x10¾Mi	200	782
Fort Worth, Tex. MGR....	163	*	4	28	110	6x9	1,000	163
San Diego, Calif. MGR.....	148	*	3	12	46	6x9	10,000	15
Wichita, Kan. MGR.......	110	Mgr	18 *	15	35	5¾x8¾	2,500	44
Wilmington, Del. MC......	107	Fin	25	22	102	6x9	700	153
30,000–100,000								
Berkeley, Calif. MGR......	82,109	Mgr	16	26	48	6x9	2,250	37
Charlotte, N. C. MGR.....	82,675	Eng	6	14	56	6x9	2,000	41
East Cleveland, Ohio MGR.	39,667	AA	22	12	4	8½x11	15,000	3
Elmira, N. Y. MGR........	47,397	Mgr	6	28	28	6x9	50	948
Greenwich, Conn. TM.....	33,112	*	50	18	55	6x9	11,000	3
Highland Park, Mich. MC..	52,959	Fin	21	..	67	6½x9½	250	212
Jamestown, N. Y. MC.....	45,155	Fin	39	13	114	6x9	175	258
Kalamazoo, Mich. MGR....	54,786	Mgr	50	6	76	6x9	300	183
Kenosha, Wis. MGR.......	50,262	Mgr	18	16	80	6x9	500	101
Lynchburg, Va. MGR......	40,661	Mgr	19	13	45	8½x11	500	81
Pasadena, Calif. MGR......	76,086	Mgr	7	12	57	6x9	500	152
Portland, Me. MGR........	70,810	Clerk	97	42	95	6x9	10,000	7
Saginaw, Mich. MGR......	80,715	*	3	36	50	8½x11	600	135
San Jose, Calif. MGR......	57,651	AA	2	18	32	6x9	1,000	58
Schenectady, N. Y. MGR...	95,692	AA	3	30	50	6x9	12,500	8
Topeka, Kan. COM........	64,120	Fin	10	20	91	7x10	1,200	53
10,000–30,000								
Albert Lea, Minn. MGR....	10,169	Mgr	11	2	35	3⅜x6	3,000	3
Ames, Iowa MGR..........	10,261	Mgr	2	14	60	6x9⅛	1,000	10
Atchison, Kan. MGR.......	13,024	Mgr	18	11	31	6x8¾	2,500	5
Auburn, Me. MGR.........	18,571	Mgr	22	12	55	6x9	500	37
Bangor, Me. MGR.........	28,749	Mgr	90	6	48	6x9	2,000	14
Beloit, Wis. MGR..........	23,611	Mgr	3	4	40	8½x11Mi	50	472
Boulder, Colo. MGR.......	11,223	Mgr	12	5	28	8½x11Mi	25	449

TABLE X.—GENERAL ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS—Continued

City and Form of Government	1930 Pop.	Prepared by	No. Consecutive Years Published Through 1939	No. Weeks from End Period Covered to Distribution	No. of Pages	Size in Inches—How Reproduced	Number Published	Population Per Copy Printed
10,000–30,000—Continued								
Carlisle, Pa. MGR	12,596	Mgr	19	6	28	6x9	400	31
Ellwood City, Pa. MGR	12,323	Mgr	12	3	7	8½x14Mi	..	..
Escanaba, Mich. MGR	14,524	Mgr	*	14	56	8½x11D	400	36
Fond du Lac, Wis. COM	26,449	Eng	4	8	41	8½x10¾	1,000	26
Grand Junction, Colo. MGR	10,247	Mgr	4	..	37	8½x11Mi	75	136
Hanover, Pa. MGR	11,805	Mgr	11	4	20	8½x11	500	23
Huntington Park, Calif. MC	24,591	Clerk	6	12	44	6x9	2,500	10
Mason City, Iowa MGR	23,304	Mgr	13	8	20	6x9	400	58
Norwood, Mass. MGR	15,049	Mgr	67	12	172	6x9	1,500	10
Outremont, Que. MGR	27,850	Mgr	16	12	60	8½x14Mi	500	56
Palo Alto, Calif. MC	13,652	Clerk	30	21	120	6x9	700	20
Sandusky, Ohio MGR	24,622	Mgr	1	12	34	8½x11	100	246
San Mateo, Calif. MGR	13,444	Mgr	17	15	28	6¾x10	500	27
Sapulpa, Okla. MGR	10,533	Mgr	5	4	19	8½x11	500	21
Staunton, Va. MGR	11,990	Mgr	31	40	42	6x9	220	55
Stratford, Conn. MGR	19,212	Mgr	18	15	91	6x9	1,000	19
Sumter, S. C. MGR	11,780	Mgr	3	8	23	5¾x8¾	500	23
Tallahassee, Fla. MGR	10,700	Fin	19 *	1	118	8½x11	1,000	11
Two Rivers, Wis. MGR	10,038	Mgr	14	18	64	6x9	4,500	2
Westmount, Que. MGR	24,189	Mgr	41	22	58	9x12	600	40
Winchester, Va. MGR	10,855	Mgr	3	10	37	8¼x10⅞Mi	1,000	11
Winnetka, Ill. MGR	12,166	Fin	23	16	42	6x9	500	24
5,000–10,000								
Alliance, Neb. MGR	6,669	Mgr	10	27	40	6x9	1,500	4
Bedford, Ohio MGR	6,814	Mgr	8	11	47	8⅜x10¾Mi	130	52
Brewer, Me. MGR	6,392	Mgr	49	25	34	6x9	1,000	6
Bronxville, N. Y. MC	6,387	Mayor	5	4	28	6x9	1,200	5
El Reno, Okla. MGR	9,384	Mgr	2	6	15	8½x14Mi	500	19
Fredericksburg, Va. MGR	6,819	Mgr	28	8	62	6x9	300	23
Hazard, Ky. MGR	7,021	Mgr	2	11	13	8½x14Mi	200	35
Kingsford, Mich. MGR	5,526	Eng	16	6	30	5½x8	100	55
La Tuque, Que. MGR	7,871	Mgr	3	12	24	9x12	1,000	8
Larchmont, N. Y. MC	5,282	Eng	5	2	24	6x9	2,000	3
Mansfield, Mass. MGR	6,364	Mgr	165	3	163	6x8¾	2,500	2
Milton, Pa. MGR	8,552	Mgr	1	15	27	8½x11Mi	250	34
Norman, Okla. MGR	9,603	Mgr	4	3	24	7¾x10½	1,000	10
Oregon City, Ore. MGR	5,761	Mgr	15	12	62	6x9	600	10
Plainfield, Conn. TM	8,027	*	56	8	74	6x9	1,000	8
Rhinelander, Wis. MGR	8,019	Mgr	14	7	15	8½x11Mi	35	229
St. Johnsbury, Vt. MGR	7,920	Mgr	22	5	91	9x6	1,500	5
Stoughton, Mass. MGR	8,204	Mgr	88	4	245	6x8¾	2,400	3
Walpole, Mass. TM	7,273	Eng	91	3	254	6x9	2,200	3
Webster City, Iowa MGR	7,024	Fin	25	28	64	8½x11Mi	100	70
Less Than 5,000								
Belfast, Me. MGR	4,993	Mgr	..	24	70	6x9	500	10
Bellows Falls, Vt. MGR	3,930	Clerk	41	4	51	6x9	1,700	2
Fanwood, N. J. MC	1,681	*	2	22	31	5½x7¼	2,000	1
Fillmore, Calif. MGR	2,893	Mgr	18	11	39	8½x11	154	19
Huntington Woods, Mich. MGR	1,000	Mgr	1	10	11	6x9	1,000	1
Middlebury, Vt. MGR	2,003	Mgr	79	4	32	5½x8	1,000	2
Mount Desert, Me. MGR	2,022	Mgr	47	6	116	6x9	750	3
Pittsfield, Me. TM	2,075	*	56	2	104	6x9	1,500	1
Plymouth, Mich. MGR	4,484	Mgr	11	24	39	6x9	150	30
Salem, Va. MGR	4,833	Mgr	2	6	43	6x9	150	32
Tappahannock, Va. MGR	427	Mgr	1	5	33	8½x11¼	100	4

Footnotes to Data on Municipal Reports

(An asterisk in the table refers to these notes; cities in alphabetical order without regard to population.)

Dayton, Ohio: Prepared by the Municipal Activities Bureau, University of Dayton.

Escanaba, Michigan: First report since 1928—summarizes trends since that year. The report was reproduced by the Ditto process.

Fanwood, New Jersey: Prepared by a special committee of three citizens appointed by the mayor.

Fort Worth, Texas: Prepared by the director of research.

Greenwich, Connecticut: Prepared by a committee of the board of estimate and taxation.

New York City: Prepared by the "editor for the city" and sold for 50 cents each. One previous report was prepared in 1936.

Pittsfield, Maine: Prepared by the bookkeeper and town agent.

Plainfield, Connecticut: Public Administration Service collected the information and with town selectmen prepared the report.

Rochester, New York: Prepared by the division of public relations.

Saginaw, Michigan: Prepared by the research assistant of the bureau of public information and complaint.

San Diego, California: Prepared by the safety director.

Tallahassee, Florida: Prepared once every two years.

Wichita, Kansas: With the exception of 1931 and 1937, 18 consecutive reports have been issued.

Professional Organization: General

International City Managers' Association

The purpose of the International City Managers' Association, according to its constitution, is "to increase the proficiency of city managers and to aid in the improvement of municipal administration in general." Toward this end the Association issues a number of regular and special publications, holds an annual conference, conducts an in-service training program, and answers inquiries for information and advice on a wide range of administrative problems. The Association on January 1, 1940, had a membership of 304 city managers and 258 others, a total of 562.

The Association has three regularly issued publications: *Public Management,* a monthly journal devoted exclusively to the management function of local government administration; The Municipal Year Book, the authoritative résumé of activities and statistical data of American cities; and the *City Managers' News Letter,* a biweekly bulletin for members. During the year two special publications were issued: *Specifications for the Annual Municipal Report,* and *How Municipal Fire Defenses Affect Insurance Rates*. Work was continued on two other studies, one on the management function of the city manager's office, and the other on intermunicipal administrative arrangements.

The in-service training program, conducted under the name of the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, which was inaugurated on July 1, 1934, at the end of 1939 had enrolled 470 subscribers in the seven courses: *The American City and Its Government, Municipal Personnel Administration, Municipal Public Works Administration, Municipal Fire Administration, Municipal Finance Administration, Municipal Police Administration,* and *Local Welfare Administration*. The last named course was released in July, 1939. Ninety per cent of the enrollees are occupying positions in the public service. Additional courses in preparation during 1939 were *Municipal Planning Administration, Municipal Recreation Administration,* and *The Technique of Municipal Administration*.

The Association in 1940 will continue work on the preparation of a check list of approved practices in municipal administration, and will undertake two new studies, one on the use of radio and movies in municipal reporting, and the other on a handbook for council members.

Some of the work of the Association is carried on by committees, one of which is a standing Committee on Career Service in Local Government. In addition there are three advisory committees: public reporting, administrative practice, and municipal public relations. The Association is represented on the National Committee on Municipal Accounting, the National Management Council, the American Standards Association, and the National Research Council.—CLARENCE E. RIDLEY, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

(NOTE: See the article "How to Use the Year Book," elsewhere in this volume, for the meaning of "professional organization" as used in this YEAR BOOK.)

Sources of Information: General

Services of National and Federal Agencies

AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Maintains a general information service on all phases of city government, which is available to cities through state municipal leagues.

Maintains, through the state municipal leagues, a field consulting service.

Assists state municipal leagues in exploring new experiments in municipal cooperation, such as centralized purchasing and conduct of in-service training schools for public employees.

Maintains office in Washington for direct contact on behalf of state municipal leagues, and of cities, with the federal departments.

Provides, as American member of the International Union of Local Authorities, general information service on local government in other countries.

INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION—*261 Broadway, New York*

Makes surveys and renders technical consultant services to state and local public officials in field of general organization, finance, health and welfare, personnel, police, and all matters having to do with the broader aspects of governmental planning, interrelationships, distribution, assignment, and correlation of activities. Maintains an extensive library in public administration and renders bibliographical assistance.

INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Answers inquiries on local administrative problems, advising of best practices developed through research and practical application.

Offers at low cost correspondence courses in municipal administration.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE—*299 Broadway, New York*

Makes available model laws on bonds, budgets, city charters (council-manager plan with proportional representation), county-manager plan, election administration, registration of voters, liquor control, state constitutions, real property tax collection, state civil service.

Advises committees and individuals on proposed charters, laws, and constitutions and assists in drafting such documents (fees charged for latter service).

Assists in the formulation and adoption of city and county-manager charters.

Makes surveys and recommendations through its consultant service for the reorganization of state and local governments, the improvement of their administration and finances, and the readjustment of their debt.

Assists local officials and civic groups in formulating methods of stimulating tax collections, and in maintaining citizen interest in good local government.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Furnishes local, state, and federal governments with consulting services on administrative and operating problems.

Makes administrative surveys, reorganizes operating departments and procedures, and installs budget, accounting, revenue, records, cost, personnel, purchasing, equipment, and other administrative systems for governmental units as a whole or for particular departments.

Conducts researches in administrative and technical methods and in the measurement and control of governmental activities.

Publishes monographs on all phases of public administration and distributes manuals of practice and standard report forms.

Makes available technical experts in the various fields of public administration, including staff specialists of its 13 constituent organizations.

UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS—*730 Jackson Place NW, Washington, D. C.*

Supplies information on all phases of municipal administration, through its seven departments: municipal finance officers, purchasing agents, city clerks, public works officers, public safety officers, municipal welfare officials, and municipal utilities.

Provides loan service on municipal ordinances, charters, and codes.

Furnishes information on federal-city relations including federal legislation, programs, and departmental activities and orders.

Handles individual city problems involving representation at Washington before federal agencies (for members only).

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS—*Department of Commerce*

Acts as a federal focal agency for state and municipal information, compiling and publishing statistical and other data on the finances, personnel, and elections in state and local government, and answering inquiries on these subjects.

Through the Municipal Reference Service, makes available on loan to public agencies and officials duplicate copies or abstracts of documents collected from cities having a population of 50,000 or more, and research reports and other special materials on state and municipal government.

Publishes population data on cities and other local governmental units.

Publishes detailed data on the population and the area of metropolitan districts.

Supplies, upon request of city officials, population data in greater detail than is shown in the published census reports and for smaller areas or subdivisions of the city; data supplied gratuitously unless special extended tabulations are necessary, in which case the Bureau cannot undertake the work unless funds are contributed to cover actual costs.

Compiles and publishes annually data on city proposals voted upon in cities over 25,000, and on state proposals.

UNITED STATES CONCILIATION SERVICE—*Department of Labor*
Co-operates with state and municipal officials in acting as mediator or in assigning commissioners of conciliation, to assist in securing adjustment of labor disputes through the process of conciliation, mediation, or voluntary arbitration.

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION—*Federal Works Agency*
Operates projects to make surveys and do planning and research work for local governments.

Selected Standard References: General

THE AMERICAN CITY AND ITS GOVERNMENT. Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1937. 354pp. (Available only in connection with training course.)

BETTER CITY GOVERNMENT. Entire issue of *The Annals* for September, 1938, edited by Roy V. Peel. American Academy of Political and Social Science, 3457 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 229pp. $2.

HOW CITIES CAN CUT COSTS. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1933. 58pp. $1.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. (Revised edition.) By Leonard D. White. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1939. 611pp. $4.

MEASURING MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES. By Clarence E. Ridley and Herbert A. Simon. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 102pp. $2.

MODEL CITY CHARTER. National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. 1933. 96pp. $1. (Revised edition to be issued in 1940.)

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION. By John M. Pfiffner. Ronald Press Company, 15 East 26 Street, New York. 1940. 582pp. $4.

THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $5. (Annual.)

OUR CITIES: THEIR ROLE IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. Urbanism Committee, National Resources Committee. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1937. 88pp. 50 cents.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. By John M. Pfiffner. Ronald Press, 15 East 26 Street, New York. 1935. 525pp. $4.

PUBLIC REPORTING. National Committee on Municipal Reporting. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1931. 158pp. 75 cents.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORT. By Clarence E. Ridley and Herbert A. Simon. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 59pp. $1.50.

TECHNIQUE OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION. Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. To be published in May, 1940. (Available only in connection with training course.)

URBAN GOVERNMENT. By Urbanism Committee of National Resources Committee, C. A. Dykstra, chairman. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 303pp. 50 cents.

New Books and Pamphlets: General

ACTIVITIES OF SELECTED FEDERAL AGENCIES, 1933-39. Office of Government Reports, Washington, D. C. 1939. 124pp.

ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT; PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES. By United States Department of Agriculture. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 108pp. 75 cents.

AMERICAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT. By Roger H. Wells. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1939. 200pp. $1.50.

AMERICAN PROBLEM OF GOVERNMENT. By Chester C. Maxey. F. S. Crofts & Company, 41 Union Square, New York. 1939. 596pp. $3.75.

AMERICAN STATE GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION. By Austin F. Macdonald. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1940. 639pp. $3.75.

BETTER CARE FOR OUR PUBLIC RECORDS. By J. M. Scammell. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 10pp. 35 cents.

Book of the States, 1939-40, and Supplement. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 454pp. and 20pp. $3.50 and 25 cents.

Broadcasting in the Public Interest. National Broadcasting Company, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York. 1939. 80pp.

Check List of Current Researches in Public Administration Reported to the Committee on Public Administration. Social Science Research Council, 261 Broadway, New York. 1939. 17pp.

Civil Liberty in American Cities. American Civil Liberties Union, 31 Union Square, W., New York. 1939. 17pp.

Comparative Charts of State Statutes Illustrating Barriers to Trade Between States. WPA, 1734 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1939. 88pp. 25 cents.

Conference Planning and Management; A Check List for Association Executives. By Frederick C. Mosher. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 24pp. 50 cents.

Consumer Expenditures in the United States, Estimates for 1935-36. By National Resources Committee. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 195pp. 50 cents.

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Southern Municipal News. (Official journal for Arkansas and North Carolina Municipal Leagues.) North Carolina League of Municipalities, 704 Raleigh Building, Raleigh. $1.

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Planning and Zoning

Developments in 1939

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THE NECESSITY for employing planning methods and procedures, establishing a factual basis of social, economic, and physical data for comprehensive consideration of related problems, as an integral part of the total process and method of public management, continued to make gains during the year. Planning seems now to be better understood and as a result less feared, more frequently urged. Support has come not only from communities, states, federal departments and their officials, in various parts of the United States, but from national and local agencies and their spokesmen, outside government. At their national meetings, in their publications, and in their operating programs the International City Managers' Association, the American Municipal Association, the National Municipal League, the American Institute of Architects, the American Federation of Labor, the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the United States Chamber of Commerce and Junior Chamber of Commerce, the United States Conference of Mayors, and many others have strongly advocated increased emphasis on city planning, and have directed attention to the value of increased utilization of plan commission services.

A further indication of public interest is the large increase in newspaper space—editorials, feature articles, and straight reporting—now devoted to planning subjects and planning activities. Newspapers include not only papers having a national and metropolitan circulation, such as the *New York Times* and the *Christian Science Monitor,* but many local dailies and weeklies throughout the country.

An outstanding expression of the new popular interest accorded planning were the long queues of visitors to the New York World's Fair, waiting to see "The City of Tomorrow," General Motors' imaginative "Futurama." At the Fair also *The City,* city planning film produced under sponsorship of the American Institute of Planners, was shown to large numbers of people and accorded a very favorable reception. With national distribution and showing of the film now under way, the continued increase of citizen support for planning, so necessary to its success, is expected to be forthcoming.

Planning at the Federal Level. The event of principal importance from the standpoint of national planning is that the National Resources Planning Board was placed in the Executive Office of the President under Reorganization Plan One. The Board's statutory duties include clearing-house and co-ordinating service for state, regional, and local planning agencies; study of our resources and their utilization; advice to the President on measures for relieving unemployment; preparation of and keeping up to date a federal public works program. Assistance to state planning boards was continued during the year through the counselors in the nine regions and a panel of consultants. Although NRPB's budget is smaller than the minimum requested for its proper operation, it is maintaining and in certain phases extending the scope of its broad program. The Board provides assistance in the form of technical services to several group-of-states planning agencies, principal among them being the New England Regional Planning Commission and the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission, both of which extended their influence during the year in their respective regions. A publication of the former commission, *From the Ground Up,* which describes planning methods and aims in practical and graphic terms, has been distributed widely to officials, educators, and citizens of New England. The Pacific Northwest group, representing Oregon, Washington, Montana, and Idaho, is conducting a large-scale study of migration and economic development possibilities, and works closely with federal, state, local, and private agencies operative in that area. Other regional agencies with which NRPB co-operates are the Tennessee Valley Authority and Incodel, the interstate committee of four states on the Delaware River.

City Planning. Until recent years the term "regional," when employed by planners, was usually used to describe the planning of such metropolitan regions as those of New York, Chicago, and other cities of the largest size. Urban planning is now making its principal contribution in cities of metropolitan size. Baltimore's Commission on City Plan is the most striking example of a new city planning agency provided with substantial powers to plan, as New York's was in the previous year. Chicago's City Plan Commission exists under authority of a municipal ordinance for the first time and is being reconstituted in preparation for expanded activity. Los Angeles, Detroit, and Pittsburgh are among those exhibiting renewed interest. Mayor Bowron of Los Angeles recommended the increase in the commission's budget from $46,000 to $69,000 this year. Detroit, the only principal city which has never had zoning, is proposing to enact a modern, streamlined ordinance.

Although many cities of less than metropolitan size are conducting planning programs on a routine basis, and a larger number of cities of all sizes have issued annual reports, planning in small cities is to a considerable extent unheralded. New commissions such as those of Bay City, Michigan, and Concord, New Hampshire, are already making noteworthy progress. Leesburg, Florida; North Augusta, South Carolina; Huntington Woods, North Muskegon, and Three Rivers, Michigan; Keene and Nashua, New Hampshire, are additions to the list of cities and towns initiating a community program of planning. In Kentucky, following the liberalization of the state's enabling legislation, five cities established city plan commissions for the first time. Assistance of planning consultants has been supplied in Memphis, Tennessee; Madison, Wisconsin; Charleston, West Virginia; Miami, Florida; Des Moines and several other Iowa cities. Expert aid in zoning revision has been obtained by a limited number of cities and other local units.

Wisconsin is one of the states whose state planning boards provide some technical guidance to local planning agencies; Virginia proposes to extend its services in this direction in the near future. The state planning board of New Hampshire is making plans for the town of Hill, to be relocated because of construction of a federal power dam. In New Hampshire also the state university is making studies of land utilization in 14 towns in Grafton County.

Principal emphasis in planning by cities has been, as in previous years, on zoning. Obsolete ordinances have been revised or redrafted, and a number of new ordinances were passed. Many plan commissions continued to study traffic flow, parking, by-pass and truck routes. Additions to the now considerable number of cities providing municipal parking lots include New Brunswick, New Jersey, and Kalamazoo, Michigan. Authority was given to Michigan cities by the legislature this year to own and operate parking lots and derive revenue from them to pay costs.

With the co-operation and assistance of the Public Works Committee of NRPB, Dallas, Texas; Nashville, Tennessee; Winchester, Massachusetts; Fargo, North Dakota; Kalamazoo, Michigan; and Sacramento, California, are preparing demonstrations of the technique of public works programming. A few cities other than these are utilizing the method, New York City and Boston being cases in point.

In co-operation with state leagues of municipalities and state planning boards field consultant services of the American Society of Planning Officials were extended to nearly a hundred cities in 19 states throughout the country in 1939.

In spite of a widespread recognition of need for programs of reclamation and rehabilitation of blighted and slum areas very little concrete achievement has resulted. The New York City Planning Commission has set the stage, to some extent, for this type of activity by designating 13 of an ultimate 34 areas as "slum clearance areas."

Planning in States and Counties. Evidence that planning is becoming stabilized appears in states and counties as well as in many cities, towns, and villages. Although the Dakotas, Texas, Iowa, and Oregon abolished their boards, there is reason to expect the revival of some of these. Republican governors of Massachusetts, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and New Hampshire have not altered the status of their planning boards.

State planning boards in 14 states are conducting studies of the economic aspects of agriculture and industry; 15 are exploring governmental finance and taxation; 16 are concerned with surveys of recreation. Other states are looking into their educational programs and facilities. Interest and emphasis vary from state to state, but governors, legislatures, and state departments are depending upon the research and co-ordinating functions of these new agencies to an increasing degree. Basic data on land and water resources, minerals, manpower—employed and unemployed—are being accumulated, analyzed, and recommendations made which are being reflected increasingly in legislation and in state and local action. There is considerable staff activity in many states through assistance of WPA. Interest in county planning, both as to scope and diversity of programs, is most marked in California and Wisconsin.

Although the trend toward planning by counties continues, the national pattern remains spotty. A number of counties in the New York metropolitan area have established planning boards. The Wisconsin State Planning Board is assisting with planning and zoning problems. Jefferson, Walworth, and Dane counties have recently adopted zoning ordinances; Door and Marathon county boards have approved ordinances which are under consideration by town boards. Kenosha, Washington, and Waukesha counties are now preparing ordinances. All are comprehensive in scope. Marquette County, Michigan's largest county, was the first in the state to pass a zoning ordinance, a significant step taken this year. Several Michigan counties are now interested in zoning. Although zoning is given principal interest in most counties, highways and transportation, subdivision platting, and extension of basic survey and mapping activities are prominent in the programs.

Recognition of the need for county planning continued to grow during the year, but gains are gradual. County planning committees are being established by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with state and local agricultural agencies—a significant step which may provide needed impetus.

Planning Legislation and Litigation. Tennessee authorized the state planning commission to create community planning commissions for unincorporated communities. Colorado provided planning and zoning powers for portions of unincorporated territory, requiring master plans and zoning plans for such areas to be submitted to the state planning commission for advice and recommendation. Kansas amended its zoning enabling legislation to provide for the board of appeals. California defeated amendments which would have weakened county planning powers. Metropolitan cities are most urgently in need of additional power to control development adjacent to their limits and to co-ordinate plans for unincorporated territory as well as neighboring cities and suburban communities, and the claim has been made that legislation is needed to permit the designing of machinery for increased co-operation. Admitting this, it remains a fact that many states already have provided powers for joint efforts of political units and have not used them or have done so to a limited extent.

Florida and Maine extended zoning powers for municipalities including the authority, omitted in a few states, to establish boards of zoning appeals. Oregon authorized the establishment of building lines; Georgia's legislature provided for a county planning commission in Fulton County (Atlanta) by act of its legislature. An innovation in legislation affecting planning is California's amendment to the school code providing for review by the planning agency of school locations in counties, to bring such locations into accord with county master plans.

Although there were few important court cases during 1939 the improved understanding of planning objectives and sympathy for them continue to be evident. California's Supreme Court upheld the subdivision act of the state in a case which arose in Solano County, denying that the legislation benefits only a special class and asserting its police power validity.

Described by one authority as "the most important city planning decision to date," in the case of *State* ex rel. *Bateman* v. *Zachritz, Clerk et al.*, Supreme Court of Ohio, 135 Ohio State 580, the requirement of a two-thirds vote of council to overrule the planning commission's disapproval of a flood protection levee, was upheld.

There continues to be some confusion regarding the extent of authority of the board of zoning appeals, and there is continued need to specify exactly what the province of these boards is and to define the terms "variance" and "amendment." Little progress is reported in local jurisdictions in dealing with the problem of the nonconforming use. However a zoning enabling act adopted for McIntosh, Georgia, and the new Colorado legislation described above permit zoning ordinances to terminate nonconforming uses within a specified period.

Summary. The year 1939 has seen much constructive endeavor in land and community planning. Further integration of federal, state, city, and county planning units and their programs still remains in the beginning stages and constitutes one of the principal challenges before planning administrators and technicians. Two major economic groups, agriculture and industry (using both of these terms broadly), which through compulsion of events have been developing new techniques of planning and management, now appear to be ranging their separate but inherently similar planning systems alongside the governmental planning which has proceeded out of the early and purely urban planning. The integration of agricultural, industrial, and governmental planning is the principal task which lies before not only the planners but all groups and their leaders throughout the country.

City Planning Data

THE INFORMATION presented in Table XI is based in part upon a mail inquiry made in February and March by the National Resources Planning Board in connection with the revision of Circular X published by the Board on May 15, 1937, entitled "Status of City and County Planning in the United States." The Board's inquiry was sent out on February 5 and by March 15 returns had been received from 129 cities over 30,000 population.[1] In order to present as complete information as possible for the cities over 30,000, data for the 155 remaining cities listed in Table XI were taken from Circular X of 1937, and information on the date of original adoption of zoning ordinances was checked against the zoning files of the American Society of Planning Officials.[2] The next to the last column in Table XI shows only the data for cities which reported to the Board in 1940 on three kinds of surveys—real property inventory, land use survey, and traffic studies. Information on these three surveys was not obtained in 1937. While not strictly up to date, Table XI contains the best information available as of March 15, 1940, for cities over 30,000.

Table XI shows that 209 cities have planning agencies, 21 have zoning commissions or boards, 15 have what are called planning and zoning commissions, 7 have both planning and zoning commissions, and 10 have no planning or zoning agencies. The planning or zoning commission has unofficial status in only 13 cities. A total of 223 cities have comprehensive zoning ordinances, 23 cities have use regulations only, 6 cities have area and use regulations, 2 have use and height, 2 height and area, and 1 has area regulations only. The first zoning ordinance was adopted in New York City in 1916 but by the end of 1920, 11 other cities had adopted such ordinances. The five-year period of greatest growth was 1921 to 1925, when 119 cities adopted zoning ordinances. From 1926 to 1930, 93 cities adopted zoning ordinances, 28 from 1931 to 1935, and 6 since 1936. With regard to the control of plats, approval by the planning agency is mandatory in 115 cities before a plat can be recorded, in 42 cities the planning agency makes advisory recommendations to the city council, in 2 cities the planning agency has no control over plats, and information for the remaining cities is not available.

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[1] The new circular which the Board is preparing to issue will include not only city, town, and county planning and zoning agencies but also district and metropolitan planning agencies, county agricultural land-use committees, soil conservation districts, and local housing authorities—all local planning agencies.

[2] The 26 cities over 30,000 for which no information is available and which are not listed in the table are: Pensacola and Tampa, Florida; Macon, Georgia; Bloomington, Danville, and Quincy, Illinois; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Cumberland, Maryland; Hamtramck and Highland Park, Michigan; Meridian, Mississippi; Joplin and St. Joseph, Missouri; Butte, Montana; Bayonne, Camden, and Perth Amboy, New Jersey; Wilmington, North Carolina; Newark, Ohio; Muskogee, Oklahoma; Laredo and Port Arthur, Texas; Newport News and Portsmouth, Virginia; Huntington, West Virginia; and Superior, Wisconsin.

TABLE XI

CITY PLANNING DATA FOR 284 CITIES OVER 30,000

The data for 129 cities in this table were obtained from city officials in February and March, 1940, by the National Resources Planning Board. The remaining cities had failed to report to the NRPB by March 15, but data for 155 cities were taken from the Board's Circular X, issued in May, 1937, and from the zoning ordinance file of the American Society of Planning Officials; these cities are indicated by a dagger (†) after the name of the city. Twenty-six cities over 30,000, for which information is not available, are listed in a note on page 266. Under "Type of Commission and Status," "P" indicates planning commission or board, "Z" zoning commission or board, "P & Z" indicates a planning & zoning commission or board, "S" special commission as explained in footnote. After the dash, "O" indicates that the planning commission or board is official and "U" that it is unofficial. Under "Master Plan," "Pre" indicates that the plan was in a preliminary state, "App" that it had been approved by the planning agency, and "Yes" that it had been adopted by the local government. Under "Zoning Ordinance," type of ordinance is shown by "C" comprehensive (use, height, and area), "U" use regulations only, "H" height regulations only, "A" area regulations only, and "I" interim zoning ordinance. The date given in most cases is that of original adoption but for some cities it is the year of the last major amendment. Under "Basic Surveys Made," only three are shown: "R" real property inventory, "L" land use survey, and "T" traffic studies. These data were not obtained in the 1937 survey and are therefore not shown for cities with 1937 data. Under "Control of Plats," "A" indicates that the planning commission makes advisory recommendations to the city council or other body which has authority, "M" indicates that as a general rule approval by the planning agency is mandatory before a plat can be recorded, and "No" indicates that the planning agency has no control. Asterisks refer to notes at end of table.

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Type of Commission and Status	Master Plan	Zoning Ordinance		Basic Surveys Made	Control of Plats
				Type	Year Adopted		
Over 500,000							
Baltimore, Md.......	805	P–O	...	C	1923	...	..
Boston, Mass........	781	P–O	Yes	C	1924	RLT	No
Buffalo, N. Y........	573	P–O	...	C	1926	...	..
Chicago, Ill...........	3,376	P–O	App	C	1923	L	..
Cleveland, Ohio......	900	P–O	...	C	1929	RLT	M
Detroit, Mich.†......	1,569	P–O	...	..	None	...	M
Los Angeles, Calif....	1,238	P–O	Pre	C	1923	L	M
Milwaukee, Wis......	578	S*–O	App	C	1920	RLT	A
New York, N. Y.....	6,930	P–O	Pre	C	1916	...	..
Philadelphia, Pa.†....	1,951	P–O	Pre	C	1933	...	A
Pittsburgh, Pa.†.....	670	P–O	Pre	C	1923	...	M
St. Louis, Mo.†......	822	P–O	...	C	1926	...	A
San Francisco, Calif...	634	P–O	...	UH	1921	L	A
200,000 to 500,000							
Akron, Ohio.........	255	P–O	Pre	C	1922	RLT	M
Atlanta, Ga..........	270	P–O	...	C	1922	L	M
Birmingham, Ala.....	260	Z–O	...	C	1926	...	..
Cincinnati, Ohio†....	451	P–O	App	C	1924	...	M
Columbus, Ohio......	291	P–O	Yes	C	1923	RLT	M
Dallas, Tex..........	260	P–O	Pre	C	1929	...	M
Dayton, Ohio........	201	P–O	App	C	1926	RLT	M
Denver, Colo.........	288	P–O	App	C	1925	...	M
Houston, Tex........	292	P–O	App	C	1929	...	..
Indianapolis, Ind.....	364	P–O	...	C	1922	RT	M
Jersey City, N. J.†...	317	..–..	...	C	1922	...	..
Kansas City, Mo.†...	400	P–O	...	C	1923	...	M
Louisville, Ky........	308	P&Z–O	App	C	1931	RLT	M

Memphis, Tenn.†	253	P–O	Yes	C	1922	...	M
Minneapolis, Minn.†	464	P–O	...	C	1924	...	A
Newark, N. J.	442	None	...	C	1930	...	..
New Orleans, La.†	459	P&Z–O	Pre	C	1929	...	..
Oakland, Calif.	284	P–O	...	C	1935	...	A
Omaha, Neb.	214	P–O	...	C	1924	RT	M
Portland, Ore.	302	P–O	App	U	1924	RLT	M
Providence, R. I.	253	P–O	...	C	1923	RT	No
Rochester, N. Y.	328	P–O	App	C	1924	...	M
St. Paul, Minn.	272	P–O	Pre	C	1922	RLT	A
San Antonio, Tex.†	232	P–O	App	..	....	...	..
Seattle, Wash.†	366	P–O	...	C	1923	...	..
Syracuse, N. Y.	209	P–O	Pre	UA	1922	...	M
Toledo, Ohio	291	P–O	Yes	C	1923	RLT	M
Washington, D. C.	487	S*–O	App	..	1920	RLT	..

100,000 to 200,000

Albany, N. Y.	127	P–O	Pre	C	1924	...	M
Bridgeport, Conn.†	147	P,Z–O	Yes	C	1929	...	..
Cambridge, Mass.†	114	P–O	...	C	1924	...	..
Canton, Ohio†	105	P–O	...	C	1928	...	..
Chattanooga, Tenn.	120	P–O	...	C	1924	...	M
Des Moines, Iowa	143	P&Z–O	App	C	1926	RL	M
Duluth, Minn.†	101	P–O	App	C	1925	...	M
Elizabeth, N. J.	115	None	...	C	1921	...	..
El Paso, Tex.	102	P&Z–O	Yes	C	1930	...	M
Erie, Pa.†	116	P–O	Pre	C	1930	...	M
Evansville, Ind.	102	P–O	...	C	1925	RLT	M
Fall River, Mass.†	115	P–O	Pre	C	1927	...	..
Flint, Mich.†	156	P–O	Yes	C	1927	...	A
Fort Wayne, Ind.	115	P–O	Pre	C	1928	...	M
Fort Worth, Tex.	163	P&Z–O	Yes	..	None	RT	M
Gary, Ind.†	100	P–O	Yes	C	1933	...	M
Grand Rapids, Mich.	169	P–U	App	C	1923	...	M
Hartford, Conn.†	164	P,Z–O	...	C	1929	...	A
Jacksonville, Fla.†	130	P–U	Yes	C	1930	...	A
Kansas City, Kan.	122	P–O	Pre	C	1924	RLT	..
Knoxville, Tenn.	106	P–O	App	C	1928	RLT	M
Long Beach, Calif.	142	P–O	...	C	1925	...	M
Lowell, Mass.†	100	P–O	...	C	1924	...	..
Lynn, Mass.†	102	P–O	Yes	C	1926	...	..
Miami, Fla.	111	P–O	...	..	1934	...	M
Nashville, Tenn.	154	P&Z–O	...	C	1933	LT	M
New Bedford, Mass.†	113	P–O	...	C	1925	...	M
New Haven, Conn.†	163	P,Z–O	...	C	1926	...	..
Norfolk, Va.†	130	P–O	Yes	C	1924	...	A
Oklahoma City, Okla.	185	P–O	Yes	U	1923	RLT	M
Paterson, N. J.	139	P–..	...	C	1919	...	..
Peoria, Ill.	105	P–O	Yes	C	1931	RLT	M
Reading, Pa.†	111	P–O	Pre	..	....	...	M
Richmond, Va.†	183	P–O	...	C	1927	...	..
Salt Lake City, Utah†	140	P–O	...	C	1924	...	A
San Diego, Calif.	148	P–O	Yes	UA	1933	RT	M
Scranton, Pa.†	143	P–O	...	C	1924	...	M
Somerville, Mass.†	104	P–O	...	C	1925	...	..
South Bend, Ind.†	104	P–O	Pre	C	1923	...	M
Spokane, Wash.	116	P–O	...	C	1929	LT	M
Springfield, Mass.†	150	P–O	Yes	C	1922	...	M
Tacoma, Wash.†	107	..–..	...	C	1935	...	..
Trenton, N. J.	123	..–..	...	U	1927	...	..
Tulsa, Okla.†	141	P–O	App	C	1923	...	M
Utica, N. Y.	102	..–..	...	C	1924	...	..
Wichita, Kan.†	111	P–O	App	UA	1922	...	M
Wilmington, Del.†	107	Z–O	...	C	1924	...	..
Worcester, Mass.†	195	P–O	App	U	1923	...	..
Yonkers, N. Y.	135	P–O	Yes	C	1920	...	M
Youngstown, Ohio	170	P–O	Yes	C	1929	RL	M

30,000 to 100,000

Alameda, Calif.	35,033	P–O	...	C	1923	...	M
Allentown, Pa.†	92,563	P–O	Yes	..	....	...	M
Alton, Ill.†	30,151	P–O	Yes	C	1928	...	M
Altoona, Pa.†	82,054	P–O	Pre	..	1926	...	M
Amarillo, Tex.†	43,132	P–O	...	C	1931	...	..
Amsterdam, N. Y.	34,817	P–O	...	C	1926	...	M
Anderson, Ind.†	39,804	P–O	App	C	1923	...	M
Arlington, Mass.†	36,094	P–O	Yes	C	1924	...	A
Asheville, N. C.†	50,193	P–O	Yes	C	1925	...	A
Atlantic City, N. J.	66,198	..–U	...	C	1929	...	..
Auburn, N. Y.	36,652	..–..	...	UA	1929	...	..
Augusta, Ga.	60,342	P–O	Pre	C	1930	...	M
Aurora, Ill.†	46,589	P–O	App	C	1929	...	A
Austin, Tex.	53,120	P–O	Pre	C	1931	RL	M
Battle Creek, Mich.†	43,573	P–O	...	C	1924	...	..
Bay City, Mich.	47,355	P&Z–O	Pre	C	1938	L	M
Beaumont, Tex.†	57,732	P–O	...	..	....	...	..
Bellingham, Wash.†	30,823	P–O	...	..	....	...	..
Berkeley, Calif.	82,109	P–O	Yes	U	1920	...	A
Berwyn, Ill.†	47,027	Z–O	...	C	1923	...	..
Bethlehem, Pa.†	57,892	P–O	Yes	C	1926	...	M
Binghamton, N. Y.	76,662	P–O	Yes	C	1923	...	M
Bloomfield, N. J.	38,077	P–O	Pre	C	1922	...	M
Brockton, Mass.†	63,797	P–O	...	C	1920	...	..
Brookline, Mass.	47,490	P–O	Pre	C	1922	...	A
Cedar Rapids, Iowa†	56,097	P–O	Yes	C	1026	...	M
Charleston, S. C.†	62,265	P–O	...	C	1929	...	..

TABLE XI.—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR 284 CITIES OVER 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Type of Commission and Status	Master Plan	Zoning Ordinance		Basic Surveys Made	Control of Plats
				Type	Year Adopted		
30,000 to 100,000—continued							
Charleston, W. Va.†	60,408	Z–O	...	..	....	...	..
Charlotte, N. C.†	82,675	P–O	...	..	....	...	..
Chelsea, Mass.†	45,816	..–..	...	U	1924	...	..
Chester, Pa.†	59,164	P–O	...	C	1927	...	..
Chicopee, Mass.†	43,930	P–O	...	C	....	...	..
Cicero, Ill.	66,602	None	...	C	1923	RLT	..
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	50,945	P&Z–O	Yes	C	1921	...	M
Clifton, N. J.	46,875	None	...	U	1921	...	..
Colorado Springs, Colo.	33,237	None	...	C	1926	...	..
Columbia, S. C.†	51,581	Z–U	...	U	1924	...	..
Columbus, Ga.	43,131	P–O	Pre	C	1923	...	M
Council Bluffs, Iowa†	42,048	..–..	...	C	1927	...	..
Covington, Ky.†	65,252	P&Z–O	Yes	C	1931	...	M
Cranston, R. I.†	42,911	P–O	...	C	1924	...	..
Davenport, Iowa†	60,751	Z–O	...	C	1925	...	..
Dearborn, Mich.	50,358	P–O	...	C	1931	LT	..
Decatur, Ill.	57,510	P–O	App	C	1920	...	M
Dubuque, Iowa†	41,679	P&Z–O	Pre	C	1934	...	A
Durham, N. C.	52,037	P&Z–O	Yes	C	1927	...	..
East Chicago, Ind.	54,784	P–O	...	U	1925	...	..
East Cleveland, Ohio	39,667	P–O	Pre	C	1919	L	M
Easton, Pa.†	34,468	P–O	...	C	1928	...	..
East Orange, N. J.	68,020	None	...	C	1921	...	..
East St. Louis, Ill.†	74,347	P–O	Pre	C	1936	...	A
Elgin, Ill.†	35,929	Z–O	Pre	C	1928	...	..
Elkhart, Ind.	32,949	P–O	Pre	C	1924	...	M
Elmira, N. Y.	47,397	P–O	...	C	1930	...	A
Evanston, Ill.†	63,338	P–O	Pre	C	1921	...	..
Everett, Mass.†	48,424	..–..	...	..	1926	...	..
Everett, Wash.†	30,567	P–O	...	..	....	...	..
Fitchburg, Mass.†	40,692	P–O	...	..	....	...	A
Fort Smith, Ark.†	31,429	P–O	...	..	....	...	..
Fresno, Calif.	52,513	P–O	Yes	C	1923	...	M
Galveston, Tex.†	52,938	Z–U	...	C	....	...	..
Glendale, Calif.	62,736	P–O	...	U	1930	L	A
Green Bay, Wis.†	37,415	P&Z–O	App	C	1925	...	A
Greensboro, N. C.†	53,569	P–O	Yes	C	1926	...	M
Hagerstown, Md.†	30,861	..–..	...	C	....	...	..
Hamilton, Ohio†	52,176	P–O	Yes	C	1926	...	M
Hammond, Ind.†	64,560	P–O	...	HA	1931	...	..
Harrisburg, Pa.†	80,339	P–O	...	C	1920	...	M
Haverhill, Mass.†	48,710	P–O	...	C	1925	...	..
Hazleton, Pa.†	36,765	P–O	...	U	1927	...	..
High Point, N. C.†	36,745	P–O	Yes	C	1926	...	M
Hoboken, N. J.	59,261	None	...	C	1922	...	..
Holyoke, Mass.†	56,537	P–O	...	U	1923	...	..
Irvington, N. J.	56,733	P–O	...	C	1922	...	..
Jackson, Mich.†	55,187	P&Z–O	Pre	C	1923	...	A
Jackson, Miss.†	48,282	..–..	...	U	1929	...	..
Jamestown, N. Y.	45,155	P–O	...	C	1922	...	A
Johnstown, Pa.†	66,993	P–O	Pre	C	1926	...	M
Joliet, Ill.	42,993	None	...	C	1926	R	..
Kalamazoo, Mich.†	54,786	P–O	Yes	C	1923	...	M
Kearny, N. J.	40,716	None	...	C	1922	...	..
Kenosha, Wis.	50,262	P–O	Yes	C	1924	RLT	M
Kokomo, Ind.†	32,843	P–O	...	C	1925	...	M
La Crosse, Wis.	39,614	P–O	Yes	..	1938	...	M
Lakewood, Ohio†	70,509	P–O	...	C	1922	...	M
Lancaster, Pa.	59,949	P–O	Yes	..	....	RL	M
Lansing, Mich.†	78,397	P–O	App	C	1927	...	M
Lawrence, Mass.†	85,068	P–O	...	..	....	...	..
Lewiston, Me.†	34,948	None	...	..	None	...	..
Lexington, Ky.	45,736	P&Z–O	Yes	HA	1929	RLT	M
Lima, Ohio†	42,287	P–U	Yes	U	1924	...	..
Lincoln, Neb.†	75,933	P–O	...	C	1926	...	A
Little Rock, Ark.	81,679	P–O	Yes	C	1935	...	M
Lorain, Ohio†	44,512	P–O	...	C	1926	...	M
Lynchburg, Va.†	40,661	P–O	Yes	C	1930	...	A
McKeesport, Pa.†	54,632	P–O	Pre	C	1933	...	M
Madison, Wis.	57,899	P–O	Pre	C	1922	RLT	M
Malden, Mass.†	58,036	P–O	...	UA	1926	...	..
Manchester, N. H.†	76,834	P–O	Pre	C	1927	...	..
Mansfield, Ohio†	33,525	P–O	...	C	1930	...	M
Marion, Ohio†	31,084	P–O	...	U	1930	...	..
Medford, Mass.	59,714	P–O	...	C	1925	...	M
Meriden, Conn.†	38,481	Z–O	...	C	1927	...	..
Mobile, Ala.†	68,202	..–..	...	C	1929	...	..
Moline, Ill.	32,236	P–U	Yes	C	1929	...	M
Montclair, N. J.	42,017	P–O	App	C	1921	...	M

Montgomery, Ala.†	66,079	..–..	...	U	1924	...	..
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	61,499	P–O	Pre	C	1922	...	M
Muncie, Ind.†	46,548	P–O	Pre	C	1923	...	M
Muskegon, Mich.†	41,390	P–O	...	C	1925	...	..
Nashua, N. H.†	31,463	Z–U	...	C	1930	...	..
New Britain, Conn.†	68,128	P,Z–O	...	C	1925	...	..
New Brunswick, N. J.	34,555	P–O	...	U	1924	...	..
Newburgh, N. Y.	31,275	P–O	...	UH	1923	RT	..
New Castle, Pa.†	48,674	P–O	...	C	1925	...	..
New Rochelle, N. Y.	54,000	P–O	App	C	1925	...	M
Newton, Mass.	65,276	P–O	...	C	1922	...	A
Niagara Falls, N. Y.†	75,460	Z–U	...	C	1920	...	..
Norristown, Pa.	35,853	Z–O	Yes	C	1935	L	..
Norwalk, Conn.†	36,019	P,Z–U	...	C	1929	...	..
Norwood, Ohio†	33,411	P–O	...	C	1929	...	..
Oak Park, Ill.†	63,982	Z–O	Pre	C	1921	...	..
Ogden, Utah†	40,272	P–U	...	C	1931	...	..
Orange, N. J.	35,399	P–O	Pre	C	1922	...	..
Oshkosh, Wis.	40,108	P–O	Yes	C	1926	LT	M
Paducah, Ky.†	33,541	P–O	...	..	....	...	..
Pasadena, Calif.	76,086	P–O	App	C	1927	...	M
Passaic, N. J.	62,959	P–O	Pre	C	1922	...	M
Pawtucket, R. I.†	77,149	..–..	...	C	1928	...	..
Phoenix, Ariz.	48,118	P&Z–..	...	C	1930	...	..
Pittsfield, Mass.†	49,677	P–O	...	C	1927	...	..
Plainfield, N. J.†	34,422	P–U	...	C	1923	...	..
Pontiac, Mich.	64,928	P–O	...	A	1938	RL	A
Port Huron, Mich.†	31,361	Z–O	...	U	1935	...	..
Portland, Me.	70,810	S*–O	...	C	1926	...	..
Portsmouth, Ohio†	42,560	P–O	...	..	....	...	M
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40,288	P–O	Pre	C	1929	...	M
Pueblo, Colo.	50,096	P–O	...	C	1931	...	A
Quincy, Mass.†	71,983	P–O	...	..	....	...	..
Racine, Wis.†	67,542	P–O	Pre	C	1937	...	..
Raleigh, N. C.	37,379	P–O	...	C	1923	RL	M
Revere, Mass.†	35,680	P–O	...	C	1929	...	..
Richmond, Ind.	32,493	P–O	Pre	C	1923	RT	M
Roanoke, Va.†	69,206	Z–O	Yes	C	1932	...	M
Rockford, Ill.†	85,864	Z–O	...	C	1923	...	..
Rock Island, Ill.†	37,953	Z–O	...	..	....	...	..
Rome, N. Y.	32,338	..–..	...	C	1933	...	..
Sacramento, Calif.	93,750	P–O	App	C	1923	RLT	M
Saginaw, Mich.	80,715	P–O	...	C	1927	RLT	..
St. Petersburg, Fla.	40,425	P–O	App	C	1933	RT	A
Salem, Mass.†	43,353	P–O	App	U	1926	...	A
San Bernardino, Calif.	37,481	P–O	Yes	UA	1927	L	A
San Jose, Calif.	57,651	P–O	...	C	1929	...	M
Santa Ana, Calif.	30,322	P–O	...	C	1939	L	M
Santa Barbara, Calif.	33,613	P–O	...	C	1930	...	A
Santa Monica, Calif.	37,146	P–O	...	C	1923	...	A
Savannah, Ga.	85,024	P–U	Pre	C	1929	RLT	A
Schenectady, N. Y.	95,692	P–O	App	C	1929	...	M
Sheboygan, Wis.	39,251	P–O	...	C	1926	L	M
Shreveport, La.†	76,655	P–O	...	C	1925	...	..
Sioux City, Iowa†	79,183	P–O	...	C	1931	...	A
Sioux Falls, S. D.†	33,362	..–..	...	C	1928	...	..
Springfield, Ill.†	71,864	Z–O	...	C	1924	...	..
Springfield, Mo.†	57,527	Z–O	...	C	1930	...	A
Springfield, Ohio†	68,743	Z–O	...	C	1930	...	M
Stamford, Conn.†	46,346	P,Z–O	...	C	1926	...	..
Steubenville, Ohio†	35,422	P–O	...	C	....	...	M
Stockton, Calif.	47,963	P–O	App	C	1923	LT	M
Taunton, Mass.†	37,355	P–O	...	U	1925	...	..
Terre Haute, Ind.†	62,810	..–..	...	C	1925	...	..
Topeka, Kan.†	64,120	P–O	Pre	C	1924	...	A
Troy, N. Y.	72,763	P–O	...	C	1923	...	M
Tucson, Ariz.†	32,506	P–O	...	C	1930	...	A
Union City, N. J.†	58,659	..–..	...	C	1930	...	..
Waco, Tex.†	52,848	P–O	...	C	1932	...	..
Waltham, Mass.†	39,247	P–O	...	C	1925	...	A
Warren, Ohio	41,062	P–O	...	C	1925	...	M
Waterbury, Conn.†	99,902	P,Z–O	...	C	1928	...	..
Waterloo, Iowa†	46,191	..–..	...	U	1924	...	..
Watertown, Mass.†	34,913	P–O	...	C	1926	...	..
Watertown, N. Y.	32,205	P–O	Pre	U	1922	...	..
Waukegan, Ill.†	33,499	P–O	Yes	C	1924	...	..
West Allis, Wis.	34,671	P–O	...	U	1928	...	A
West New York, N. J.	37,107	..–..	...	C	1922	...	..
Wheeling, W. Va.	61,659	P–O	Pre	C	1931	RL	..
White Plains, N. Y.	35,830	P–O	Yes	C	1927	R	M
Wichita Falls, Tex.†	43,690	..–..	Yes	C	1920	...	..
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.†	86,626	P–O	Pre	..	....	...	M
Williamsport, Pa.†	45,729	P–O	...	C	1931	...	M
Winston-Salem, N. C.	75,274	Z–..	Yes	C	1921	...	M
Woonsocket, R. I.†	49,376	..–..	...	C	1923	...	..
York, Pa.†	55,254	P–O	...	..	....	...	M
Zanesville, Ohio†	36,440	P–O	...	..	....	...	..

Milwaukee, Wisconsin: Board of Public Land Commissioners.
Portland, Maine: Portland Park Commission.
Washington, D. C.: National Park and Planning Commission.

Professional Organization: Planning

American Society of Planning Officials

The American Society of Planning Officials was organized to promote efficiency of public administration in land and community planning. Any person holding an elective or appointive position with a public planning body or one who is an officer, executive, staff member, technician, or consultant of a planning body is eligible for active membership. Anyone definitely interested in land and community planning, but not connected with a public planning body, may become an associate member entitled to all of the privileges of the Society except the right to vote. The Society had 679 members on January 1, 1940.

The activities of the American Society of Planning Officials are classified under five divisions: (1) clearinghouse and inquiry service; (2) publications; (3) field service; (4) conferences; and (5) research.

(1) Emphasis has been placed on the Society's function as a national clearinghouse of planning information. Inquiries pertaining to every phase of city, county, regional, and state planning or zoning have been answered during the year.

(2) The Society issues a monthly *News Letter* and special bulletins on various phases of planning.

(3) The Society maintained during 1939 a field service for planning commissions. For 1940 the Society will provide the services of its field consultant on a full-time basis because of the considerable increase in demand for assistance on the part of planning bodies in all levels of government.

(4) The Society participated in a number of city, state, and regional planning conferences throughout the United States and in the International Congress for Housing and Town Planning held in Stockholm. Jointly with three other organizations the Society sponsored the annual National Conference on Planning held in May, 1939, in Boston.

(5) In the field of research the Society co-operated with the American Municipal Association in publishing *The Airport Dilemma: A Review of National and Local Factors in Airport Planning and Financing.* Jointly with the International City Managers' Association, *The Parking Problem in Central Business Districts: with Special Reference to Off-Street Parking,* was prepared and distributed. Scheduled for issue in 1940 are a zoning manual and a report on personnel for planning.—WALTER H. BLUCHER, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Sources of Information: Planning

Services of National and Federal Agencies

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANNING OFFICIALS—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Serves as a clearinghouse for planning information on activities and procedures in the United States and in foreign countries.

Works with all agencies and individuals, official and private, in correlating and integrating planning programs, housing programs, etc., with the programs of federal, state, and local units of government.

Advises and co-operates on problems of planning administration in general and the major divisions of planning in particular.
Assists in developing legislation for state, regional, and local planning, and urban and rural zoning.
Sponsors, assists, and participates in planning conferences.
Offers field service to planning organizations.
Publishes a monthly news letter, special reports and bulletins, and proceedings of planning conferences.
Undertakes research in planning and related fields.
Maintains, in the Public Administration Clearing House, a personnel service for planners and planning commissions.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PLANNERS—*Hunt Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts*
Holds four sectional meetings each year and co-operates with American Society of Planning Officials and American Planning and Civic Association in holding National Conference on Planning.
Maintains committees, one of which produced in 1939 a film entitled *The City.*

AMERICAN PLANNING AND CIVIC ASSOCIATION—*901 Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.*
Promotes public understanding and support of national, regional, state, and local planning.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—*Department of Agriculture*
Information is furnished and advice given upon request on rural zoning, county planning, and other methods of improved land use.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—*Department of Agriculture*
Demonstrates, through its three Greenbelt towns, contemporary town planning design, in operation.

LAND PLANNING DIVISION—*Federal Housing Administration*
Establishes subdivision standards in connection with the insurance of loans on individual properties located in undeveloped areas.
Offers a limited consulting and advisory service to cities and towns contemplating the creation of a planning commission or the enactment or revision of zoning ordinances or subdivision control regulations.

NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD—*Executive Office of the President*
Makes available to local communities through state planning boards, information and advice regarding planning procedures, surveys and projects.
Provides in its reports detailed information on national, state, and local planning in relation to land use, public works, water resources, mineral resources, population, etc.
Formulates, initiates, and conducts studies for co-ordinated national, state, and local planning.
Supplies up-to-date bibliographies of material relating to city, county, regional, state, and national planning.
Supplies on request copies of existing state planning laws, some of which define the relations of the state board to local planning agencies.
Reviews existing planning and zoning legislation and makes recommendations for revision.

Sources of Statistics: Planning

National Resources Committee. Status of City and County Planning in the United States. Circular X, May 15, 1937. 61pp. (Now being brought up to date by the National Resources Planning Board.) Gives status of planning including information on long-range financial plan and control of plats; also type of planning body, 1936 appropriation, etc., for 1,201 cities.

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The Culture of Cities. By Lewis Mumford. Harcourt, Brace and Company, 383 Madison Avenue, New York. 1938. 586pp. $5.

Local Planning Administration. Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Available in the summer of 1940. (Available only in connection with training course.)

National Conference on Planning: Proceedings of the Conference Held at Boston, May 15-17, 1939. American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 166pp. $2. (Annual.)

Planning for the Small American City. By Russell Van Nest Black. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1936. 90pp. $1.

Planning of the Modern City. (Second edition revised.) By Nelson P. Lewis. John Wiley & Sons, 440 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1923. 457pp. $5.

Proceedings of the Conference on Planning Problems and Administration, Held at Chicago, January 18-19, 1940. American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. (To be published in spring of 1940.)

Our Cities Today and Tomorrow. By Theodora Kimball Hubbard and Henry Vincent Hubbard. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 1929. 389pp. $5.

Zoning; the Laws, Administration, and Court Decisions During the First Twenty Years. By Edward M. Bassett. Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York. 1940. 275pp. $3. (Second printing, with additions.)

New Books and Pamphlets: Planning

City Planning For the Youth of Peoria. Carroll F. Bockwitz and George W. Key. City Planning Commission, city hall, Peoria, Illinois. 1939. 58pp. 40 cents and postage.

City Planning; Why and How. By Harold M. Lewis. Longmans, Green and Company, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1939. 257pp. $2.50.

County Land Use Planning Work. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 1939. 33pp.

Current Programs of Work of State Planning Boards. National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C. 1939. 79pp.

Development and Use of Land in Concord. By Gustaf H. Behtinen, City Planning Board, Concord, New Hampshire. 1938. 15pp.

Federal Relations to Local Planning. National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C. 1939. 364pp. 1939. 308pp. $3.

Finality of Zoning Variance Determinations. By Harold P. Huls. League of California Municipalities, 2121 Allston Way, Berkeley. 1939. 8pp.

Five Years of Planning in the Pacific Northwest. By Charles McKinley. Northwest Regional Council, 606 Bedell Building, Portland, Oregon. 1939. 27pp.

From the Ground Up. New England Regional Planning Commission. National Resources Planning Board, Region One, 2100 Federal Building, Boston. March, 1939. 54pp.

Graphic Survey of the Mohawk River Basin. Division of State Planning, 353 Broadway, Albany, New York. June, 1939. 73pp. Bulletin No. 42.

History of the Public Land Policies. By Benjamin H. Hibbard. Peter Smith, New York. 1939. 591pp.

Imperative of Planning. By George B. Galloway. National Economic and Social Plan Association, 1721 I Street, Washington, D. C. 1939. 19pp.

Land Program for Forest County, Wisconsin. By V. W. Johnson and Others. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 1939. 112pp. 15 cents.

Land Subdivision. American Society of Civil Engineers, 33 West 39 Street, New York. 1939. 75pp. $1.20.

Land Subdivision, Bergen County. County Planning Board, Hackensack, New Jersey. 1939. 25pp. 25 cents.

Land Subdivision Standards and Procedures in the Town of Montclair. Town Planning Board, Montclair, New Jersey. 1939. 29pp.

Local Planning and Zoning Powers and Procedures in the State of New York. By Harold M. Lewis. New York State Division of

State Planning, 353 Broadway, Albany. 1939. 91pp.

Major Reports of the City Planning Commission Adopted During 1938. New York City Planning Commission, Municipal Building, New York. 1939. 54pp. 25 cents.

Municipal or Community Forests. By Herbert F. Prescott. New York State Conservation Department, Albany. 1938. 50pp.

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One Year of City Planning in Oakland, California, 1938. By John G. Marr. Oakland City Planning Commission, City Hall, Oakland, California. 1939. 113pp.

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Preliminary Report Upon Urban Land Uses and Zoning, Des Moines, Iowa. By Harland Bartholomew and Associates. City Plan and Zoning Commission, Des Moines. 1939. 48pp.

Problem of the Roadside. New England Regional Planning Association, Federal Building, Boston. 1939. 32pp.

Progress Report, 1939; Statement of the Advisory Committee. National Resources Committee, Washington, D. C. 1939. 173pp. 35 cents.

Public Land Inventory. By Bernard S. Edelman. Regional Association, Housing Center, The Mall, Cleveland, Ohio. 1939. 36pp.

Real Property Survey of Detroit, Michigan. Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc., 5135 Cass Avenue, Detroit. 1939. Vol. 1, 97pp. Vol. 2, 472pp. Vol. 3, 223pp.

Relation of Traffic Engineering to City Planning. By I. S. Shattuck. Institute of Traffic Engineers, One Park Avenue, New York. 1939.

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Report on the Development of a Six-Year Program for Municipal Improvements, City of Fargo, North Dakota. League of North Dakota Municipalities and others, Bismarck, North Dakota. 1939. 102pp.

Revolution in Land. By Charles Abrams. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 320pp. $3.

Rural Zoning and Your County. United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C. 1939. 14pp. 5 cents.

Seventy Years of Real Estate Subdividing in the Region of Chicago. By Helen C. Monchow. Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. 1939. 200pp. $2.25.

State Legislation on Planning, Zoning and Platting. National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C. 1939. 60pp.

Study of Subdivision Development in the Detroit Metropolitan Area. Michigan Planning Commission, State Office Building, Lansing. 1939. 38pp.

Study Report on Location of Street Trees. Town Planning Board, Montclair, New Jersey. 1939. 8pp.

Subdivision Standards and Procedures. Town Planning Board, Montclair, New Jersey. 1939.

Summary Report on the Work of County Planning Commissions in California, 1937-1938. California State Planning Board, Sacramento. 1939. 36pp.

Survey of State Airport Zoning Legislation. John M. Hunter. United States Civil Aeronautics Authority, Washington, D. C. 1939.

Toll Roads and Free Roads: Part I, The Feasibility of a System of Transcontinental Toll Roads; Part II, A Master Plan for Free Highway Development. Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency, Washington, D. C. 1939. 212pp. 75 cents.

Your Home Town: A Community Development Handbook. By Frederick P. Clark. New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission, Concord. 1939. 62pp. 35 cents.

Zoning: The Laws, Administration, and Court Decisions During the First Twenty Years. (Second Printing.) By Edward M. Bassett. Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York. 1940. 275pp. $3.

(See also Parks and Recreation)

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Housing and Town Planning Notes. (Irregular.) International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, Rue Cantersteen 47, Shell Building 608, Brussels, Belgium.

Land Policy Review. (Bimonthly.) Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 25 cents.

News Letter of American Society of Planning Officials. The Society, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $2.

Planners Journal. (Bimonthly.) American City Planning Institute, Hunt Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts. $3.

Planning and Civic Comment. (Quarterly.) American Planning and Civic Association and National Conference on State Parks, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. $3.

Town and Country Planning. (Quarterly.) Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, 13 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1. 1/ per copy.

Town Planning Review. (Irregular.) Town Planning Review, University Press of Liverpool, 175 Brownlow Hill, Liverpool, England. 15/.

Public Welfare

Developments in 1939

By Fred K. Hoehler

Director, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago

Local public welfare administration continued in 1939 to be characterized by change and some uncertainty. Categorical programs of public assistance—i.e., old age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children—developed steadily under the relatively stable national policy set forth in the Social Security Act. As in the two preceding years, administrative processes were refined, and added experience contributed to more efficient practices.

In the general relief field, however, the year 1939 was a stormy one. Signs and hopes of business recovery, accelerated late in the year by anticipation of war orders, led many jurisdictions to expect a considerable decline in the need for both general relief and Work Projects Administration employment. This expectation resulted in decreased appropriations, restrictive policies, and reduced quotas, although the need did not appreciably diminish during the year. While some improvement in the employment situation was noted, the persons re-employed were generally either the self-sustaining unemployed or those employed on federal work projects. The general relief loads did not decline except by the use of such devices as the closing of intake or the adoption of policies of granting no relief to whole classes of persons. During the last few months of the year, such restrictive policies in Cleveland were the center of nationwide attention. Limiting statutory provisions both as to taxation and as to administration of relief through state funds have presented difficulties to some local authorities and worked serious hardships on the people in those places.

Congressional demands for economy resulted in a greatly reduced quota of WPA jobs for the fiscal year 1939-40. Between April and September, 1939, more than one million persons were separated from WPA employment, a reduction in the April total of approximately 40 per cent. During this same period the number of persons receiving general relief remained about the same. The story of the impact of the WPA changes on the general relief program, however, is told in rapid turnover of cases, in reduction of relief standards, and in restrictive policies of eligibility. For the first time since 1933, reports of pitifully inadequate relief, of starvation, came from widely scattered communities all over the country.

Local public welfare administrators, faced with changing policies in federal, state, and local governments, saw a crying need for stabilization of the general relief program. More than one hundred local administrators, meeting in December at the Round Table Conference of the American Public Welfare Association, asked unanimously for the appointment of a national study commission, similar to the British Royal Commissions, to conduct a survey of general relief needs and resources with a view to formulating a statesmanlike program. Such a program would be based upon long-term planning and would bring to an end the emergency view of general relief needs which has characterized relief operations for the past several years.

The continued treatment of relief financing as an emergency problem was indicated by some of the laws passed in 1939. For example, a Minnesota law extended for two years the power to borrow for relief purposes; Nebraska authorized a special one-mill tax levy for relief at the option of counties and cities for 1939 and 1940; New Jersey divided the cost of relief with a maximum of 75 per cent to be borne by the state and 25 per cent to be paid by the municipalities, and late in the year the people of the state voted a $21,000,000 bond issue for relief; Iowa increased the property tax maximum for relief to permit counties to pay their own relief expenses without issuing bonds or receiving state aid; and New York continued the 1 per cent utility tax for relief. In some states, as in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Ohio, a greater part of the relief cost was unloaded on local governments. In some cities, as in Nashua and Manchester, New Hampshire, the relief item is the largest budget item, exceeding even the amount for education. The administration of relief in Ohio was decentralized to cities and counties, and many cities voted special relief levies, only a majority vote being required while similar referenda in counties called for a 65 per cent vote.

It might be said in passing that there was inaugurated late in 1939, by the National Resources Planning Board, a long-time study of relief and assistance programs and their administration. At the beginning of 1940, the staff of that study was organized so that very little can be said at present of the possible outcome, but the fact that it is started is indicative of the importance of the suggestion referred to above.

Perhaps the most significant legislative developments of the year were the amendments to the Social Security Act. The public assistance features of the act were liberalized in several ways: the maximum federal reimbursement on individual old age assistance and aid-to-the-blind grants was raised from $15 to $20 per month; the federal share of the cost of aid to dependent children was raised from one-third to one-half; and the age limit for this program was raised from 16 to 18 years, provided the child is regularly attending school. In addition, increased federal appropriations were made available for maternal and child health services, crippled children's services, vocational rehabilitation, and public health services. The further extension of this economic aid to children, if properly administered by state and local authorities, may somewhat ease the heavy burden of general relief and permit more nearly adequate budgets to some families now living under the subsistence level.

The old-age insurance program was modified to provide monthly benefits for survivors, the coverage was extended, early benefits liberalized, and the financing methods were slightly altered. The act originally provided only lump-sum death benefits for the survivors of insured workers, but the amended act now provides for partial monthly benefits for widows over 65, widows caring for dependent children, children under 18, and dependent parents in cases where there is neither a surviving widow nor children under 18. Regular monthly benefits have been extended to cover certain dependent family members in addition to the insured worker. Furthermore, the system itself has been broadened to cover workers now over 65, seamen on American vessels, and certain bank employees.

The minimum benefit payable to a single worker upon retirement remains at $10 per month, but benefits for persons of short working experience are now figured on a more liberal scale. The foregoing amendments were relatively noncontroversial, but the change in financing was contrary to the recommendations of both the Social Security Board and the Social Security Advisory Council. Despite their opposition to any reduction in tax rates, Congress voted to "freeze" the rate of contribution at 1 per cent for the next three years, reducing the anticipated revenue by about $825,000,000.

Another amendment of particular interest to local administrators clearly gives to the Social Security Board the responsibility of seeing that employees engaged in the administration of federally aided public assistance programs are selected on a merit basis. At least one such public assistance program is in operation in every county in the country, which means that every county will be affected by this amendment.

The year also saw the beginnings of a new plan for the distribution of surplus commodities. Formerly such commodities were purchased by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and delivered to distribution depots maintained by state and local public welfare agencies. Subsequently they were either called for by, or delivered to, eligible dependent persons. Under the new "stamp plan" this whole distribution structure is eliminated and surplus commodities are handled through the regular channels of trade. An eligible dependent person is given stamps which can be used to purchase foodstuffs included on a "surplus list" set up by the FSCC. In localities where relief is in the form of purchase orders, these stamps are given with the orders. In localities where cash relief is given, the use of the stamps is optional with the recipient. If he chooses to buy food stamps which can be exchanged for any kind of food, he receives in addition surplus food stamps equal in value to one-half the stamps purchased. While some operating difficulties have been discovered in the demonstration cities, the plan on the whole has been well received, and it is anticipated that it will be operative in 100 cities early in 1940.

There was increasing evidence throughout the year of a co-operative approach to the administration of public welfare services. Knoxville and Knox County, Tennessee, have developed a new plan for the joint administration of child welfare services. Dallas and Dallas County, Texas, are operating a jointly supported department of public welfare. State agencies handling public assistance and unemployment compensation have shown an inclination to co-operate in the operation of merit system administration. In Arizona, for example, plans for joint personnel administration are nearing completion. Such evidences of co-operative endeavor reflect a real need, increasingly being recognized, for a simplification of service at the local level. Federal, state, and local programs, separately administered at the top level, are being drawn together more and more in the localities through simple co-operative efforts.

In summary, the report for 1939 is a record of progress in the field of local public welfare administration. In the categorical assistance programs and in the social insurances, real advances have been made, as noted above. The continued neglect of a permanent policy for general relief administration should not be overlooked, however, as it is in this area that our human resources are being neglected.

Relief in Urban Areas*

For 116 urban areas in the United States, there is available a continuous record of relief expenditures during the 11-year period 1929-39. The 116 areas are cities or counties containing cities with populations of 50,000 or more. These areas comprised 66 per cent of the urban population of the United States in 1930, and therefore give a substantially accurate picture of relief developments in large urban areas.

The data cover payments for general relief from both public and private funds, aid to veterans granted on the basis of need, aid to the aged, dependent children, and the blind, and for earnings of persons employed under the Civil Works Program and on projects operated by the Work Projects Administration. Excluded from the data on payments are all costs of administering the programs and of materials, equipment, and supplies incident to the operation of work projects. Data are not available for these areas for earnings of persons employed under work programs other than those operated by the CWA and WPA.

Figure 1, which traces the course of expenditures for public and private relief during the years from 1929 through 1939, reveals the marked growth of relief costs in this period and gives some indication of the fundamental changes which have occurred in the machinery for distributing relief.

Even in 1929 relief in urban areas was financed largely with public funds, despite the then common belief that dependency was primarily the concern of private philanthropy. In that year public relief represented three-fourths of the total relief bill in the 116 urban areas and private relief only about one-fourth. Roughly two-fifths of the total bill was for public aid to special groups of unemployables—the aged, dependent children, and the blind.

In the winters of 1930-31 and 1931-32 the sharp rise in the need for relief was met in part through private money-raising campaigns in the big cities and in part by state and municipal bond issues. In 1932 the Reconstruction Finance Corporation made loans to the states and localities for relief purposes. During 1931 and 1932 private funds accounted for 29 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively, of the outlay in urban areas. Thereafter aid from private funds decreased greatly in importance and in each of the last six years of the period accounted for less than 2 per cent of aggregate expenditures.

In 1933 a federal relief program was established by the Congress and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was created to make grants to the states for general relief purposes and to supervise the administration of state programs. Toward the close of 1933 the federal government established the Civil Works Program, which was operated on a large scale for only a few months. About half the employees on this program were drawn from the relief rolls and half from the general unemployed without reference to need. The amount expended from public funds in the urban areas in 1933 was almost double that expended in the previous year. The Civil Works Program was terminated early in 1934 and workers able to establish need were absorbed into the direct and work relief programs of the FERA.

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* Prepared by Division of Public Assistance Research of the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board, Federal Security Agency.

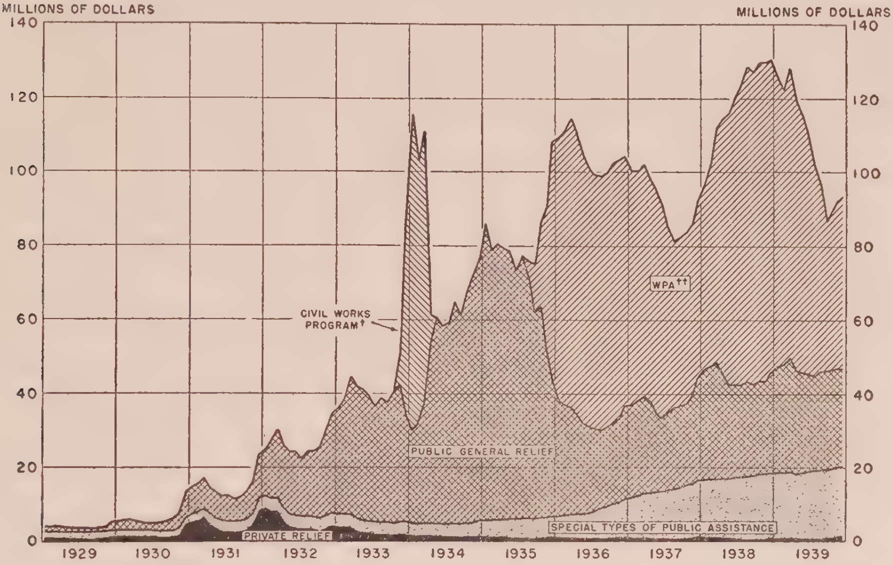

Fig. 1.—Public and Private Assistance and Earnings on CWA and WPA Projects in 116 Urban Areas, January, 1929—December, 1939.

Relief expenditures in the cities continued to rise in 1935. In this year the Federal Works Program was inaugurated to provide work for employables from federal funds and by the end of the year final FERA grants had been determined and the responsibility for providing general relief had been returned to the states and localities. Another significant development in 1935 was the passage of the Social Security Act, which authorized federal grants to the states for special types of public assistance. Despite the rapid contraction of the FERA program in the latter half of the year, general relief expenditures from public funds comprised more than three-fourths of the 1935 total.

Early in 1936 the public assistance program of the Social Security Act got under way. In this year and subsequently, in the majority of states, existing public assistance programs providing aid to the aged, dependent children, and the blind were brought under the federal act, and new state legislation was enacted to provide for these three types of assistance. By 1937 over 14 per cent of total relief expenditures were for these special types of assistance.

Subsequent to 1935, WPA earnings comprised the largest share of total expenditures in the urban areas. In 1936 such earnings accounted for 68 per cent of the total and in 1937 for 59 per cent. On the other hand, general relief expenditures were reduced greatly, representing only about one-fourth of the total in both years.

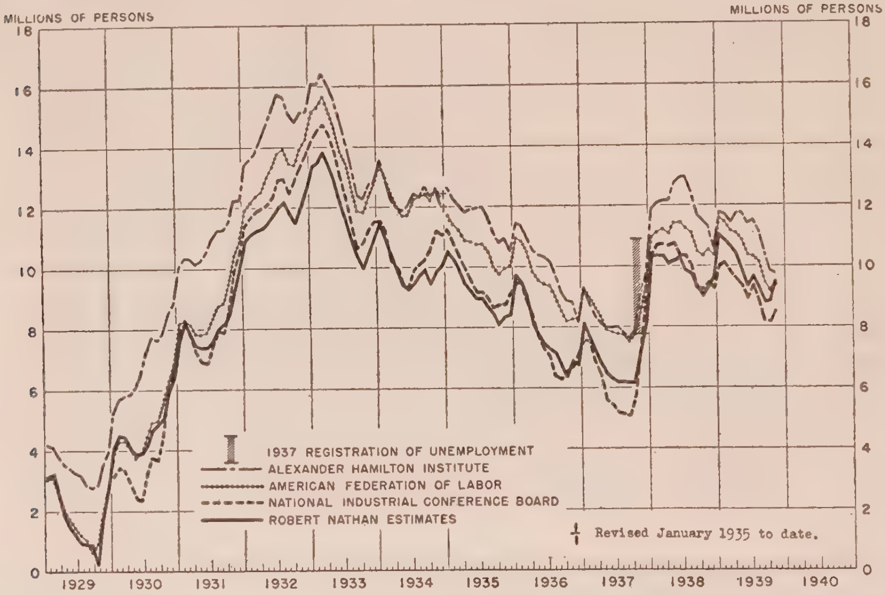

Fig. 2.—Estimates of Unemployment, January, 1929—November, 1939.

After declining in 1937, the volume of expenditures reached the high point of the 11-year period in 1938, when a total of $1,432,000 was expended in the 116 urban areas. Earnings of workers on WPA projects accounted for 63 per cent, aid for the special groups of the aged, dependent children, and the blind for 14 per cent, and public general relief for 23 per cent of this amount.

In 1939 a substantial decline in the volume of WPA earnings reduced aggregate payments in the urban areas to $1,275,000. Total earnings on WPA projects dropped sharply each month from April through September, and although there was an upward movement in the last quarter of the year, the 1939 total of such earnings was 21 per cent below the 1938 level. Expenditures from public funds for general relief were slightly higher in 1939, and total payments for the special types of public assistance continued to expand, amounting to 12 per cent more than in 1938.

Table XII shows the total amount expended from public and private funds and the amount spent per inhabitant for specified types of aid in 1939 in each of the 116 areas included in the series. The amounts expended per inhabitant vary greatly from area to area and from state to state. The states and localities differ markedly in their ability to provide funds for general relief and for participation in the public-assistance programs under the Social Security Act. They also differ with respect to standards of relief, the cost and standard of living, and general economic conditions. The figures do not indicate the adequacy of relief in any given area, but do show the proportionate amounts expended for various types of assistance in specified urban areas. Since these areas include a large proportion of the total urban population they may be taken as indicative of the relief situation in urban communities in the United States.

Figure 2, which shows four estimates of the trend in unemployment in the United States from January, 1929, through November, 1939, gives some indication of the extent of the unemployment problem which has supplied most of the impetus to the unprecedented growth of relief expenditures since 1929. Part of the growth in relief costs, of course, is traceable to the rapid expansion of programs designed to assist special groups of unemployables—the aged, dependent children, and the blind. Although the bulk of relief expenditures have been necessitated by widespread unemployment, it is evident that the trend in relief costs has not followed directly the trend in unemployment. The absence of a direct relationship between relief and unemployment trends is attributable in part to changes in the methods of distributing relief and to the marked rise in standards of care that has occurred in recent years. Moreover, throughout the period since 1929 there have been a large number of unemployed persons who have been able to subsist without recourse to public aid.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE XII ON RELIEF IN URBAN AREAS

[1] Excludes cost of administration; of materials, equipment, and other items incident to operation of work programs; and of transient care.

[2] Includes direct and work relief and statutory aid to veterans administered on basis of need.

[3] Includes figures for areas in states with plans approved by the Social Security Board and for areas in states not participating under the Social Security Act.

[4] Figures from the WPA, Division of Statistics; represent earnings of persons employed on projects operated by the WPA within these areas. Figures are not available for these areas for earnings of persons employed on projects other than those operated by the WPA.

[5] Less than 1 cent.

[6] Data are estimated for the months January through May.

[7] Data are estimated for the months January through June.

[8] Figures relate to city.

[9] Data are estimated for the months January through March.

[10] Figures for New York City more complete than those published for previous year in that they include an estimate for annual expenditures of 30 agencies unable to report monthly figures.

[11] Reports incomplete.

Table XII

EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF IN 116 URBAN AREAS IN 1939

This table shows the amount expended from federal, state, and local funds (excluding certain items) and the amount per inhabitant (population from 1930 Census) for public and private assistance and for earnings of persons employed on projects of the Work Projects Administration. These data have been prepared by the Division of Public Assistance Research of the Social Security Board, and are corrected to February 17, 1940. The 116 areas represented consist of cities (indicated by "C" in first column) or counties containing cities (indicated by "Co" in first column) with populations of 50,000 or more. The areas in the case of the two Louisiana cities are parishes. Footnotes appear on page 283.

State and City	Amount[1] (in thousands of dollars)					Amount Per Inhabitant[1]				
	Public Funds					Public Funds				
	Total	General Relief[2]	Special Types of Assistance[3]	WPA Earnings[4]	Private Funds	Total	General Relief[2]	Special Types of Assistance[3]	WPA Earnings[4]	Private Funds
Alabama										
Birmingham.....Co	$ 7,329	$ 81	$ 495	$6,753	$ 2	$16.99	$ .19	$1.15	$15.65	(5)
Mobile.........Co	1,506	12	121	1,373	6	12.73	.10	1.03	11.60	$.05
California										
Los Angeles.....Co	69,567	20,306	24,864	24,397	276	31.50	9.19	11.26	11.05	.12
Oakland........Co	16,345	3,548	3,870	8,927	39	34.42	7.47	8.15	18.80	.08
Sacramento.....Co	3,515	668	1,572	1,275	22	24.75	4.70	11.07	8.98	.16
San Diego.......Co	7,911	1,825	2,999	3,087	10	37.73	8.70	14.31	14.72	.05
San Francisco...Co	21,213	4,897	4,712	11,604	209	33.44	7.72	7.43	18.29	.33
Colorado										
Denver.........Co	8,421	787	4,382	3,252	34	29.25	2.73	15.22	11.30	.12
Connecticut										
Bridgeport.......C	2,827	714	441	[6] 1,672	30	19.26	4.86	3.01	11.39	.21
Hartford.........C	3,078	778	686	1,614	179	18.76	4.74	4.18	9.84	1.09
New Britain......C	1,133	175	171	787	5	16.63	2.56	2.52	11.55	.08
New Haven......C	3,586	981	696	[6] 1,909	55	22.05	6.03	4.28	11.74	.34
Delaware										
Wilmington.....Co	2,180	415	325	1,440	40	13.53	2.58	2.01	8.94	.25
Dist. of Columbia										
Washington......C	9,076	520	1,541	7,015	195	18.64	1.07	3.16	14.41	.40
Florida										
Jacksonville.....Co	4,480	73	694	3,713	14	28.81	.47	4.47	23.87	.09
Miami..........Co	1,989	71	640	1,278	60	13.91	.50	4.47	8.94	.42
Georgia										
Atlanta.........Co	6,852	198	479	6,175	71	19.04	.55	1.33	17.16	.19
Illinois										
Chicago.........Co	114,197	35,149	14,591	[7] 64,457	972	28.68	8.83	3.66	16.19	.24
Springfield......Co	3,352	557	527	2,268	27	30.01	4.99	4.72	20.30	.24
Indiana										
Evansville......Co	4,422	538	735	3,149	8	39.02	4.75	6.49	27.78	.07
Fort Wayne.....Co	3,111	375	725	2,011	27	21.21	2.56	4.94	13.71	.18
Indianapolis.....Co	11,653	1,569	2,462	7,622	112	27.57	3.71	5.83	18.03	.27
South Bend.....Co	3,803	633	666	2,504	6	23.77	3.95	4.17	15.65	.03
Terre Haute.....Co	4,228	278	810	3,140	12	42.77	2.82	8.20	31.75	.12
Iowa										
Des Moines.....Co	5,955	779	1,132	4,044	15	34.46	4.51	6.55	23.40	.08
Sioux City......Co	2,485	725	553	1,207	9	24.44	7.13	5.44	11.87	.09
Kansas										
Kansas City.....Co	3,673	326	511	2,836	4	26.01	2.31	3.62	20.08	.03
Topeka.........Co	1,451	129	304	1,018	15	17.03	1.52	3.56	11.95	.17
Wichita.........Co	2,489	642	660	1,187	9	18.26	4.71	4.84	8.71	.06

TABLE XII.—EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF IN 116 URBAN AREAS IN 1939—Continued

State and City	Amount[1] (in thousands of dollars)					Amount Per Inhabitant[1]				
	Public Funds					Public Funds				
	Total	General Relief[2]	Special Types of Assistance[3]	WPA Earnings[4]	Private Funds	Total	General Relief[2]	Special Types of Assistance[3]	WPA Earnings[4]	Private Funds
KENTUCKY										
Louisville.......Co	$ 3,717	$ [8] 248	$ 502	$ 2,967	$ [8] 81	$ 10.57	$ [8].81	$ 1.41	$ 8.35	$ [8].26
LOUISIANA										
New Orleans.......	12,989	442	1,761	10,786	125	28.32	.97	3.84	23.51	.27
Shreveport.........	614	88	317	209	3	4.93	.71	2.54	1.68	.02
MAINE										
Portland.........C	1,190	253	269	[6] 668	17	16.80	3.58	3.80	9.42	.25
MARYLAND										
Baltimore........C	9,063	2,362	3,779	2,922	199	11.26	2.93	4.70	3.63	.25
MASSACHUSETTS										
Boston...........C	32,589	5,866	7,510	19,213	923	41.72	7.51	9.61	24.60	1.18
Brockton.........C	2,750	427	782	1,541	48	43.10	6.69	12.25	24.16	.76
Cambridge.......C	3,451	970	718	1,763	39	30.37	8.53	6.32	15.52	.34
Fall River........C	3,692	602	821	2,269	3	32.02	5.22	7.12	19.68	.03
Lawrence........C	2,176	293	592	1,291	13	25.57	3.44	6.96	15.17	.16
Lowell...........C	4,188	748	965	2,475	23	41.79	7.47	9.63	24.69	.23
Lynn.............C	3,388	654	1,015	1,719	35	33.11	6.40	9.92	16.79	.34
Malden..........C	1,502	505	434	563	1	25.89	8.70	7.49	9.70	.01
New Bedford.....C	3,685	786	1,062	1,837	19	32.73	6.98	9.44	16.31	.17
Newton..........C	1,146	411	310	425	22	17.56	6.30	4.75	6.51	.33
Springfield.......C	4,522	1,311	1,169	2,042	42	30.17	8.75	7.80	13.62	.28
Worcester........C	5,941	1,955	1,358	2,628	43	30.42	10.01	6.95	13.46	.22
MICHIGAN										
Detroit.........Co	51,602	9,674	7,363	34,565	198	27.32	5.12	3.90	18.30	.10
Flint...........Co	4,898	845	961	3,092	3	23.14	3.99	4.54	14.61	.02
Grand Rapids...Co	7,157	659	1,632	4,866	9	29.76	2.74	6.79	20.23	.03
Pontiac.........Co	4,235	578	930	2,727	4	20.05	2.74	4.40	12.91	.02
Saginaw........Co	2,433	361	572	1,500	10	20.15	2.99	4.73	12.43	.08
MINNESOTA										
Duluth.........Co	9,080	2,116	1,771	5,193	61	44.38	10.34	8.66	25.38	.30
Minneapolis.....Co	18,669	5,226	4,270	9,173	88	36.06	10.09	8.25	17.72	.17
St. Paul........Co	9,853	2,721	1,696	5,436	64	34.36	9.49	5.91	18.96	.23
MISSOURI										
Kansas City.....Co	10,886	1,039	2,180	7,667	[8] 134	23.14	2.21	4.63	16.30	[8].34
St. Louis.....C, Co	21,064	1,775	3,163	16,126	265	20.38	1.72	3.06	15.60	.26
NEBRASKA										
Omaha.........Co	6,530	104	1,321	5,105	106	28.03	.45	5.67	21.91	.45
NEW JERSEY										
Jersey City.......C	5,915	1,889	604	[7] 3,422	6	18.67	5.96	1.91	10.80	.02
Newark..........C	15,102	5,919	1,476	[7] 7,707	38	34.14	13.38	3.34	17.42	.09
Trenton..........C	2,493	791	376	[7] 1,326	23	20.21	6.42	3.04	10.75	.19
NEW YORK										
Albany..........C	1,749	552	237	[9] 960	26	13.72	4.33	1.86	7.53	.21
Buffalo.........Co	19,082	10,743	1,997	6,342	160	25.03	14.09	2.62	8.32	.21
New Rochelle....C	1,206	778	242	186	5	22.33	14.41	4.48	3.44	.10
New York.......C	235,908	80,189	31,595	124,124	[10] 4,431	34.04	11.57	4.56	17.91	.64
Niagara Falls.....C	1,343	683	186	[9] 474	12	17.80	9.05	2.46	6.29	.16
Rochester........C	8,774	4,980	1,829	[9] 1,965	33	26.74	15.18	5.57	5.99	.10
Syracuse........Co	6,627	3,286	1,104	2,237	47	22.73	11.27	3.79	7.67	.16
Utica............C	2,150	772	541	[9] 837	31	21.14	7.60	5.31	8.23	.30
Yonkers.........C	3,496	1,341	496	1,659	22	25.97	9.96	3.69	12.32	.16
NORTH CAROLINA										
Asheville........Co	1,571	38	205	1,328	...	16.04	.39	2.09	13.56	...
Charlotte.......Co	1,125	64	288	773	7	8.79	.50	2.25	6.04	.06
Greensboro......Co	1,103	26	287	790	1	8.29	.19	2.16	5.94	.01
Winston-Salem...Co	1,383	69	242	1,072	64	12.39	.62	2.17	9.60	.57

TABLE XII.—EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF IN 116 URBAN AREAS IN 1939—Continued

State and City	Amount[1] (in thousands of dollars)					Amount Per Inhabitant[1]				
	Public Funds					Public Funds				
	Total	General Relief[2]	Special Types of Assistance[3]	WPA Earnings[4]	Private Funds	Total	General Relief[2]	Special Types of Assistance[3]	WPA Earnings[4]	Private Funds
OHIO										
Akron..........Co	$12,537	$ 1,273	$1,129	$10,135	$ 33	$36.43	$ 3.70	$3.28	$29.45	$.10
Canton.........Co	5,604	582	1,130	3,892	1	25.27	2.62	5.10	17.55	(5)
Cincinnati......Co	14,406	2,934	2,728	8,744	179	24.44	4.98	4.63	14.83	.31
Cleveland.......Co	49,180	7,205	4,091	37,884	463	40.93	6.00	3.40	31.53	.39
Columbus.......Co	10,516	1,395	2,165	6,956	27	29.13	3.86	6.00	19.27	.07
Dayton.........Co	7,192	1,374	1,541	4,277	20	26.30	5.03	5.63	15.64	.07
Springfield......Co	2,148	167	729	1,252	...	23.62	1.84	8.01	13.77	...
Toledo..........Co	13,403	1,599	1,734	10,070	7	38.55	4.60	4.99	28.96	.02
Youngstown.....Co	6,131	681	771	4,679	6	25.97	2.88	3.27	19.82	.02
OKLAHOMA										
Tulsa...........Co	2,711	126	1,250	1,335	82	14.45	.67	6.66	7.12	.44
OREGON										
Portland........Co	7,845	1,113	2,268	4,464	28	23.20	3.29	6.71	13.20	.08
PENNSYLVANIA										
Allentown.......Co	3,187	639	428	2,120	11	18.43	3.70	2.47	12.26	.07
Altoona.........Co	4,026	1,073	611	2,342	1	28.79	7.68	4.37	16.74	.01
Bethlehem......Co	3,404	577	467	2,360	9	20.10	3.40	2.76	13.94	.05
Chester.........Co	3,639	833	634	2,172	22	12.98	2.97	2.26	7.75	.08
Erie............Co	4,689	1,326	807	2,556	1	26.76	7.56	4.61	14.59	(5)
Johnstown......Co	6,145	1,543	839	3,763	4	30.25	7.60	4.13	18.52	.02
Philadelphia.....Co	52,597	29,253	8,248	15,096	529	26.96	14.99	4.23	7.74	.27
Pittsburgh......Co	43,604	17,993	4,894	20,717	259	31.72	13.09	3.56	15.07	.19
Reading........Co	4,806	1,365	679	2,762	16	20.74	5.89	2.93	11.92	.07
Scranton........Co	12,245	4,361	1,124	6,760	40	39.45	14.05	3.62	21.78	.13
Wilkes-Barre....Co	16,112	5,960	1,334	8,818	18	36.20	13.39	3.00	19.81	.04
RHODE ISLAND										
Providence.......C	5,271	1,813	913	[7] 2,545	69	20.84	7.17	3.61	10.06	.27
SOUTH CAROLINA										
Charleston......Co	2,107	40	202	1,865	6	20.85	.39	2.00	18.46	.06
TENNESSEE										
Knoxville.......Co	1,837	45	396	1,396	6	11.78	.29	2.54	8.95	.04
Memphis.......Co	3,742	120	785	2,837	45	12.21	.39	2.56	9.26	.15
Nashville.......Co	2,587	38	611	1,938	20	11.61	.17	2.74	8.70	.09
TEXAS										
Dallas..........Co	3,922	233	1,013	2,676	50	12.04	.71	3.11	8.22	.16
El Paso.........Co	1,012	1	140	871	5	7.69	.01	1.06	6.62	.04
Fort Worth.....Co	3,851	251	777	2,823	5	19.50	1.27	3.93	14.30	.02
Houston........Co	3,798	314	864	2,620	39	10.57	.87	2.41	7.29	.11
San Antonio.....Co	3,838	....	761	3,077	54	13.12	...	2.60	10.52	.18
UTAH										
Salt Lake City...Co	5,102	782	1,629	2,691	(11)	26.29	4.03	8.40	13.86	(11)
VIRGINIA										
Norfolk..........C	1,137	73	111	953	10	8.76	.57	.85	7.34	.08
Richmond........C	1,857	298	147	1,412	72	10.15	1.63	.80	7.72	.39
Roanoke.........C	363	30	56	277	...	5.25	.44	.81	4.00	...
WASHINGTON										
Seattle..........Co	10,494	1,544	3,313	5,637	73	22.64	3.33	7.15	12.16	.16
Tacoma.........Co	5,313	442	1,445	3,426	...	32.43	2.70	8.82	20.91	...
WEST VIRGINIA										
Huntington.....Co	2,150	84	199	1,867	9	23.68	.92	2.19	20.57	.10
WISCONSIN										
Kenosha........Co	2,594	426	494	1,674	4	41.00	6.73	7.81	26.46	.05
Madison........Co	3,253	373	840	2,040	4	28.86	3.31	7.45	18.10	.03
Milwaukee......Co	25,698	6,119	3,661	15,918	125	35.44	8.44	5.05	21.95	.17
Racine..........Co	2,636	643	552	1,441	12	29.22	7.13	6.11	15.98	.13

See page 283 for footnotes.

Professional Organization: Welfare

American Public Welfare Association

Problems of financing, organizational structure, personnel, administrative management, supervisory relationships, and administrative relationships between different levels of government were among the problems regarding which the American Public Welfare Association was asked to give assistance by correspondence and field visits. As in the past, the Association has assisted state and local public welfare agencies with personnel problems, preparing written tests, and assisting with written and oral examinations.

Reorganization of welfare services in federal and state governments, extensive amendments to the Social Security Act, and new state legislation from the 44 regular and two extra legislative sessions of 1939, resulted in many Association activities. The Committee on Housing and Welfare of the Association and the National Association of Housing Officials held a conference to discuss joint problems. The Committee on Interstate Problems continued to study reciprocal agreements among the states, sponsoring a series of regional conferences for this purpose. The joint committee with the American Statistical Association continued to promote the improvement of relief statistics through committee meetings, conference sessions, and publication of papers. A new committee on public welfare accounting was appointed to help administrators develop more accurate measures of administrative expenses.

The committee on medical care has issued some publications and held discussions relating to the administration of tax-supported medical care. A special consultant on problems of medical care has continued to work with this committee and also with a joint committee of the Association and the American Hospital Association on standards of hospital care for the needy. A joint study of medical social work jobs was undertaken in co-operation with the American Association of Medical Social Workers.

During the year the Association issued the monthly *Public Welfare News;* 21 publications covering the fields of medical and hospital care, general relief, legislation, organization of district offices, and state-federal relations; directories of public welfare officials; and various bibliographies. One staff member developed a text for the training course in local welfare administration.—Fred K. Hoehler, director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Sources of Information: Welfare

Services of National and Federal Agencies

American Public Welfare Association—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Maintains staff which gives technical and consultant advice on public welfare legislation and administration.

Serves as a clearinghouse for information and experiences on all problems in the field of public welfare particularly for the current problems arising from new relationships between local, state, and federal governments arising out of the new federal programs.

American Association of Medical Social Workers—*844 Rush Street, Chicago*

Maintains and improves standards of medical social work in hospitals and clinics and in extramural programs for medical care.

Has a study council for research into functional and educational problems of medical social field.

American Association of Schools of Social Work—*University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh*

Develops and maintains standards of professional education for the field of social work.

Provides advice and consultation to educational institutions interested in establishing schools of social work in accordance with membership standards of the Association.

Initiates and furthers curriculum revisions in the light of changing needs in the field of practice.

American Association of Social Workers—*130 East 22 Street, New York*

Promotes modern and adequate programs of service in the field of public and private social work.

Promotes the use of qualified personnel in these services in the public field through the application of civil service standards.

American Prison Association—*135 East 15 Street, New York*

Maintains a free clearinghouse on advice and information on the administration of prisons, reformatories, workhouses, and jails, on the construction of penal and correctional buildings, and on the treatment of the criminal offender, both inside and outside of institutions.

American National Red Cross—*Washington, D. C.*

Gives impartial aid to war sufferers and to victims of calamities and disasters.

Services to the American people include aid to public health nursing and family health education, instruction classes in first aid and life saving, a coast-to-coast system of highway emergency first aid stations to succor injured motorists, community service through members of the Junior Red Cross in the schools and adult volunteers who transcribe Braille for blind readers and give other essential services; a program of civilian relief.

Child Welfare League of America—*130 East 22 Street, New York*

Offers field service, studies of community programs in child welfare and of single agencies, community planning in children's work, assistance to non-social service groups, information and correspondence service—on problems dealing primarily with dependent children.

Family Welfare Association of America—*122 East 22 Street, New York*

Gives advice and information through field contacts, correspondence, and publications on matters relating to committee, board, and staff organization, relief and case work standards, relations with other community agencies, and so on.

Advises on training and development of personnel in connection with administration of public relief.

Issues a directory of 223 member agencies including a section on procedures in interagency service in the United States and other countries.

NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION—*50 West 50 Street, New York City*

Conducts city, county, and statewide surveys of courts and probation departments.

Drafts laws to extend and improve probation, parole, and juvenile courts.

Assists judges in securing competent probation officers.

Arranges special conferences and institutes for the training of probation officers.

Serves as a clearinghouse for information on probation, juvenile courts, and domestic relations courts.

Furnishes information and assists in the organization of councils for the prevention of delinquency.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Make surveys of the organization of public welfare agencies in collaboration with the American Public Welfare Association.

Surveys both operating and supervisory agencies and makes recommendations regarding the improvement of administrative, financial, accounting, records, personnel, and technical social service procedures.

Develops plans for the administration of public welfare activities on a statewide basis, including appropriate allocation of functions to operating agencies, procedures for the co-ordination of activities of agencies at the various levels of government, and integration with other governmental activities.

Prepares manuals of instructions and installs improved procedures for all types of welfare and relief work.

BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS—*Department of Agriculture*

Makes available data based on research in foods, nutrition, household textiles, clothing, and household equipment.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS—*Department of Labor*

Issues bulletins on building construction, wages, retail prices, and cost of living in cities.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU—*Department of Labor*

Collects and publishes current statistics, largely from urban areas, on child labor, juvenile courts, child and family welfare, and health, as well as other related fields.

Makes special studies of child welfare conditions at the request of local authorities, if resources permit.

Publishes reports on child labor, juvenile delinquency, illegitimacy, juvenile courts, and family income in relation to child welfare, and renders consultative services in these fields on request of local officials or organizations.

Administers provisions of the Federal Social Security Act authorizing grants-in-aid to states for welfare services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children, and children in danger of becoming delinquent. Consults with state agency with regard to development and execution of state plans for these services. Publishes informational material with regard to work under the Act.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—*Department of Agriculture*

Makes carefully supervised rehabilitation loans to help farm families on or near relief to become permanently self-supporting. Such loans are available only to farm families which cannot obtain credit on reasonable terms from any other source.

Makes subsistence grants in emergency cases to farm families which are the victims of flood, drouth, or other calamities.

Includes in rehabilitation loans enough money to permit families to belong to group health associations where such have been established in co-operation with local medical societies.

Makes loans for purchase of farms by tenants, sharecroppers, farm laborers in counties where tenancy is highly prevalent.

Establishes camps with sanitary housing conditions in areas where migratory laborers are numerous.

FEDERAL SURPLUS COMMODITIES CORPORATION

Purchases surplus commodities and distributes them through state welfare departments to certified relief families and for use in free school lunches. Also directs the new Food Order Stamp Plan, through which added food buying power is given needy families in cities where the plan is in operation.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION—*Department of Agriculture*

Issues publications (popular and technical)—covering foods and nutrition, community organizations, consumer and producer relations, food, drug and cosmetic regulation, institutional home economics, marketing grades and standards, park care and planting, and community gardening.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD—*Federal Security Agency*

Charged with the responsibility of (1) analyzing and approving state plans for operation of employment-security systems, which include unemployment compensation and public employment services; (2) analyzing and approving state plans for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind; (3) certifying on December 31 in each taxable year to the Secretary of the Treasury, for tax credit purposes, states with approved unemployment compensation laws; (4) certifying from time to time to the Secretary of the Treasury amounts to be paid as federal grants to states with approved plans for aid to the needy aged, to the blind, and to dependent children, and to states with approved plans for operation of employment-security systems; (5) administering old-age and survivors' insurance and certifying to the Secretary of the Treasury the name and address of each person entitled to receive federal old-age and survivors' insurance benefits and the amount of such benefits; (6) studying and making recommendations as to the most effective methods of providing social security through social insurance, and as to legislation and matters of administrative policy concerning old-age pensions, unemployment compensation, accident compensation, and related subjects; (7) notifying a state agency, when it finds that there is a failure to comply substantially with any provision required to be included for approval of state employment security system or state plans for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, that further payments will not be made to the state until the Board is satisfied that there is no longer any such failure to comply; (8) making and publishing such regulations as may be necessary to the efficient administration of the functions imposed upon it.

Co-operates with state agencies administering old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and employment security system and furnishes technical assistance on these subjects.

Furnishes legislative reference service to the states.

Reports current operations under the old-age and survivors' insurance, employment security, and public assistance programs of the Social Security Act, and results of research in the field of social security. Current data on these subjects are summarized in a monthly publication, the Social Security Bulletin, on sale by the Superintendent of Documents.

Distributes free in limited quantities publications explaining the provisions of the act for which it is administratively responsible.

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION—*Federal Works Agency*

Administers a work program for the unemployed who are in need of assistance.

Operates, through state Work Projects Administrations, a program of useful projects initiated and sponsored by states, counties, municipalities, and other local public bodies. (Various federal agencies conduct a limited number of projects similar to those of the WPA with funds that WPA has allocated for this purpose.)

Receives and reviews in the state and local WPA offices project applications from public bodies; suitable proposals are forwarded to Washington for final approval.

Supervises assignment of employable relief workers to WPA projects.

Prescribes rules and regulations regarding hours, working conditions, and other matters pertaining to the program.

Maintains records and reports on number and characteristics of WPA workers; project applications, operations, expenditures, and accomplishments; and hours and earnings of WPA workers.

Operates projects to make clothes and can food for distribution to families on local relief rolls.

Provides personnel to do rescue and rehabilitation work in times of flood, storm, and other disasters.

Sources of Statistics: Welfare

Social Security Board. Social Security Bulletin. Monthly. Washington, D. C. "Relief in 116 Urban Areas." Amount of relief by categories, sources of funds, and percentage changes. One number each year shows totals for year and amounts per inhabitant for year.

—Comparative Statistics on General Relief Operations of Public Agencies in Selected Large Cities. Monthly. Washington, D. C. Data on applications and case closings, with reasons for such action; movement of case load; number of cases; amount of relief; and cases in which relief supplements other types of public aid.

Selected Standard References: Welfare

LOCAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION. Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 354pp. (Available only in connection with training course.)

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE WORKER. Edited by Russell H. Kurtz. Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York. 1938. 224pp. $1.

PUBLIC WELFARE ADMINISTRATION. By Marietta

Stevenson. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York City. 1938. 352pp. $2.50.

PUBLIC WELFARE JOB STUDY; AN ANALYSIS OF SELECTED POSITIONS IN PUBLIC SOCIAL WORK. American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, Illinois. 1938. 75pp. $1.

SOCIAL WORK YEAR BOOK, 1939. Edited by Russell H. Kurtz. Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York. 1939. 730pp. $3.50.

New Books and Pamphlets: Welfare

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(See also Health)

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Public Health

Developments in 1939

By W. F. Walker, Dr. P.H.

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The 1939 event potentially most significant for public health administration and public health work in this country was the official removal of the United States Public Health Service from the Treasury Department on July 1 to the Federal Security Agency under which are grouped a number of federal bureaus having to do with the health and welfare of the people. With the increased concern which the federal government has evidenced in public health and welfare matters in the past few years, the confusion resulting from many agencies having direct or indirect interest in public health and welfare problems of various groups of the population has reached a point of seriously handicapping efficient and economical operation. The change at the federal level, though not as complete as might be desired since several agencies with health interest, notably the Children's Bureau, are still not amalgamated, sets a worthwhile example for states and cities, in many of which health services for special groups, such as school children, the crippled child, or the tuberculous, are administered by independent agencies jealous of their prerogatives.

Several states have recently had studies made of their public health organizations, notably Michigan, Florida, and Oklahoma, with the intent of improving the co-ordination of health activities.

Though no definitive legislative action occurred to crystallize the interest in a national program for the extension of federal aid to include hospitals and medical care, this is still a matter of wide discussion among various social and political groups and the professional groups concerned.

A conference called under the auspices of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, has reviewed the factors which inhibit the fullest physical and mental development today with a view to long distance planning for their control or alleviation. This conference, called by the President in April of 1939, will presumably provide a program which will influence legislation in 1940 and subsequent years.

Material progress has been made in the program for the elimination of syphilis as a hazard to maternity and child health. The number of states requiring premarital tests to determine the presence of the disease has increased to 19, and 16 states have taken the logical second step, namely requiring that physicians make approved serological examinations of all women under their care because of pregnancy to determine the possible presence of syphilis. Though the cost of these procedures may seem high when considered in relation to the number of cases of syphilis actually found, the ultimate objective is the protection of the child. Though experience varies from state to state, from 1.5 to 2.0 per cent of the cases examined in both groups are showing positive. Obviously, the effectiveness of the premarital examination will be greatly enhanced when it is obligatory in all states.

The decrease in mortality from tuberculosis, amounting to nearly 75 per cent since the beginning of the century, has made necessary substantial changes in the public health approach to this disease, particularly with regard to the finding of cases and bringing them under care. A committee of the American Public Health Association has spent more than two years trying to determine the most economical means of case-finding under varying conditions confronting states and cities, and has recently issued a manual on tuberculosis case-finding which should become the guide of every state and municipality in planning its tuberculosis control activities.

The year has brought unusual opportunity for reducing the hazards of pneumonia within the reach of even small municipalities. The pneumonias are responsible for 7 to 9 per cent of all deaths, averaging approximately 110,000 a year in the country (50,000 a year in cities over 25,000), and now there are means at hand for preventing at least 40 per cent of these deaths. Thirty-five states are already doing something in an organized way in this field. A large number of cases respond directly to recently developed chemotherapeutic agents (sulfapyridine), and a somewhat higher percentage respond favorably when initial chemotherapy is followed with serum treatment. As the use of serum is specific for certain types of the disease, laboratory facilities for determining the type must be available if the ultimate use is to be made of our current knowledge. The public health service for even a small city must now be considered antiquated unless it is ready to advise physicians and the public on the possibilities of serum and chemotherapy as a means of treatment and unless there are available laboratory facilities to identify the causative organism in the individual case and to check the effectiveness of treatment.

In several states and cities the programs are being carried on and extended for the use of federal aid in the construction of sewage treatment plants and a number of states are pushing these programs to secure the ultimate in the abatement of stream pollution.

A significant step was taken by New York City when its board of health approved a change in the basic regulations governing its milk supply to provide for a single grade of milk. This move had already been taken in Chicago, Rochester, St. Louis, Baltimore, Buffalo, and other cities. There can be no compromise with purity and safety so far as milk is concerned. Minimum regulation must insure protection of the public from the spread of communicable diseases through this medium as well as adequate nutritional value. Naturally, as our knowledge of how to improve the product within the limits of reasonable cost is increased, standards should be raised. This action of New York City will be of interest to health workers in all urban areas.

In a number of states, California, Tennessee, and Georgia particularly, mobile clinics (an automobile truck or trailer equipped to serve as a clinic) have been utilized effectively to take public health services to the more remote spots in the city or county. One such clinic in Memphis schedules upward of 20 sessions a day and follows a schedule which brings the treatment of syphilis, immunization against diphtheria and typhoid fever, the diagnosis of tuberculosis, as well as many other health department functions, literally to the crossroads. As an aid in communicable disease control, one can see the rationale of such an arrangement though one may wonder whether the delivery of public health services practically without effort on the part of an individual will tend to increase or diminish public appreciation. A similar question has been frequently raised about the provision of services without cost. This carries the program one step further and makes it available without cost and at greatly reduced effort.

Health Conservation Contest

In recognition of the relationship of public health and economic welfare, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has been cooperating since 1929 with the American Public Health Association in sponsoring the City and Rural Health Conservation Contests. The contests have effectively stimulated the interest of business men in health work in a large number of communities, with impressive accomplishments wherever intelligent programs have been undertaken. As in the fire contest, cities are enrolled through their local chambers of commerce. Seventy-eight cities filed returns in 1938, 78 in 1937 and 1936, 96 in 1935, and 117 in 1933. One hundred and eight counties filed returns in the rural health contest in 1938.

An important feature of the city contest is the field work that is conducted by the American Public Health Association and which is made possible by the contributions of a number of life insurance companies.

Numerous communities throughout the country have been visited by health experts who have assisted officials with their health programs and local problems.

The fact-finding schedule which is submitted by the cities covers their health activities quite comprehensively. The items which are scored include: the health committee of the chamber of commerce, water supply, sewage disposal, milk supply, prevention and control of communicable disease, community interest and education, the city's record in reducing death rates for the more preventable causes of death, and expenditures for public health activities. The standards used in scoring are based on those of the American Public Health Association's Appraisal Form. Special awards are offered to participants having the most complete tuberculosis control and syphilis control programs.

Population Groups	1936	1937	1938
Over 500,000	Milwaukee, Wis.	Boston, Mass.	Cleveland, Ohio
250,000-500,000	Dallas, Tex.	(Two cities tied) [1]	Providence, R. I.
100,000-250,000	New Haven, Conn.	Hartford, Conn.	Grand Rapids, Mich.
50,000-100,000	Pasadena, Calif.	Sacramento, Calif.	Newton, Mass.
20,000-50,000	Greenwich, Conn.	Greenwich, Conn.	Plainfield, N. J.
Under 20,000	Middletown, N. Y.	Englewood, N. J.	Englewood, N. J.

Special awards for cities having twice won the contest and having during the year 1938 maintained their previous high standards of health achievements were given in the 1938 contest to Baltimore, Maryland; Brookline, Massachusetts; Detroit, Michigan; Greenwich, Hartford, and New Haven, Connecticut; Hackensack and Newark, New Jersey; Pasadena, California; Schenectady and Syracuse, New York.

[1] Louisville, Kentucky, and Providence, Rhode Island.

Cleveland, Ohio, won the award for cities over 500,000 population. Marked co-operation of all local agencies was evidenced by a well-prepared report which scored exceptionally well on water supply, sewage disposal, and many health activities in 1938.

Among cities of 250,000 to 500,000 population Providence, Rhode Island, was awarded first place. Its water supply, sewage disposal, laboratory service, infant hygiene program, and general control of communicable diseases were outstanding.

The Health Committee of the Association of Commerce in Grand Rapids, Michigan, participated in sponsoring the public health program which won first place among cities of 100,000 to 250,000 population. Grand Rapids received high scores particularly on its water supply and sewage disposal in addition to its remarkably good record in life loss statistics.

In group IV, including communities with populations of 50,000 to 100,000, Newton, Massachusetts, was winner, while first place in group V, population 20,000 to 50,000, was won by Plainfield, New Jersey. Among cities under 20,000 population, Englewood, New Jersey, was awarded the prize for the second time because of the real progress made under its energetic health program.

Special awards are given to cities which have in previous years won at least two first place awards and are adjudged to be maintaining currently the high standards they thus set for themselves. These awards in 1938 went to Baltimore, Maryland; Brookline, Massachusetts; Detroit, Michigan; Greenwich, Hartford, and New Haven, Connecticut; Hackensack, and Newark, New Jersey; Pasadena, California; and Schenectady and Syracuse, New York.

For the best tuberculosis control program award, two cities were tied, namely, Hartford, Connecticut, and Newton, Massachusetts. A remarkably good record in case-finding and in post-sanitarium care and rehabilitation were outstanding in Hartford's program, while Newton was high in its institutional care program, its post-sanitarium care and rehabilitation, and in its clinic facilities. In the syphilis control contest Louisville, Kentucky, won first place.

Two hundred and eighty-six counties or districts were enrolled in the fifth annual Rural Health Contest. Awards were given to Cattaragus County, New York; Wicomico County, Maryland; Charleston County, South Carolina; and Los Angeles County, California. Special awards were given to Davidson County, Tennessee; El Paso County, Texas; Pike County, Mississippi; and Shawnee County, Kansas.—TERENCE F. CUNNEEN, insurance department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Infant Mortality in Large Cities, 1939 *

THE number of deaths in 88 large cities during 1939 was 429,419, or 1 per cent above the 1938 figure of 424,348, according to preliminary reports of the United States Bureau of the Census. The infant death rate in these cities continues to decrease, the provisional rate for 1939 being 41 per 1,000 live births as compared with 43 per 1,000 live births in 1938 and 47 in 1937. The weekly death totals reported in these cities from January to July, inclusive, were consistently lower than the average totals for the preceding three years. During the remainder of the year, however, the 1939 weekly totals closely approximated the averages of the preceding three years. It is probable that the more favorable mortality record of 1939, as compared with the average of the preceding three years, is due to the smaller number of deaths from influenza and pneumonia during the winter and to the less extreme heat conditions during the summer. The 25,713 in-

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* This summary is adapted from United States Public Health Service, *Public Health Reports,* February 2, 1940, pp. 208-9.

fant deaths reported for 1939 represent a decrease of 1,446, or 5.3 per cent, from the 27,159 reported for 1938. The number reported in 1938 was 5.6 per cent below the 1937 figure.

In the comparison of infant death rates for different cities, certain considerations must not be overlooked. Mortality rates are influenced by many factors: the economic, industrial, cultural, and educational status, and the nativity stock of the inhabitants; the age distribution of the population; the geographical local and climatic environment; as well as the actual community measures that are carried out to conserve health. The effect of these factors must be evaluated before valid comparisons can be made. The figures given in this annual summary are compiled from weekly telegraphic reports received by the Bureau of the Census from departments of health of 88 cities. In most cases the provisional figures collected in this way agree closely with final figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census from transcripts of death certificates. Infant mortality figures given in Table 1 are tabulated on the basis of place of death, not place of residence. Deaths for any city, therefore, include many decedents not residents of that city, and exclude deaths of residents of the city occurring elsewhere.

TABLE 1

INFANT MORTALITY RATES FOR 88 CITIES: 1937 TO 1939 *

Cities in Group	Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births		
	1937	1938	1939
Number of cities reporting	88	88	88
The lowest rate was	25	26	21
One-fourth, or 22 cities, had a rate below	39	35	34
One-half, or 44 cities, had a rate below	46	40	39
Three-fourths, or 66 cities, had a rate below	52	47	47
The highest rate was	105	88	99

* This table summarizes data for 88 large cities obtained by the Bureau of Census and published in the *Weekly Health Index.* The provisional infant mortality rate is computed by the Bureau from deaths under 1 year, as reported by city health officers, per 1,000 estimated live births for 1937, 1938, and 1939, respectively. For 19 cities reporting separately the rates for white and negro children, the rates for white children were used.

Municipal Hospital Data

One person in 14 in the United States became a hospital bed patient during the year 1938, and the average length of stay of patients in general hospitals was 12.5 days. Fewer than 400 of 6,166 registered hospitals are owned by cities or jointly by cities and counties, but these local government hospitals in 1938 received 11.3 per cent of all patients admitted to hospitals. The information shown in Table XIII includes all city and city-county hospitals registered by the American Medical Association as of March 8, 1940, but does not include 72 related institutions some of which are "general hospitals lacking certain essentials, nursing homes, school infirmaries, prison infirmaries, custodial and other institutions designed to give some medical, nursing, or convalescent care in an ethical and acceptable manner, but not strictly hospitals."

The Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association maintains contact with hospitals through an annual census and through correspondence and inspection. The AMA also maintains continuous contact with officials of local and state medical societies and receives the co-operation of such organizations as the American College of Surgeons; American Hospital Association; Catholic and Protestant hospital associations; and various other national, regional, and state organizations in determining whether a hospital deserves continued registration. The evaluation of hospital service is stated to be "a matter of justice to the hospital and above all for protection of the public." In the case of a new hospital or one that has changed ownership or status, the institution itself supplies detailed information, the record of each physician is examined, and information and advice are obtained from local medical societies and from state and local health departments. Inspections are made on request, and a personal visit is sometimes made either through a special trip or when inspecting hospitals for intern and resident training. In 1938, 636 institutions were refused registration, and most of them were privately owned.

The American College of Surgeons grades hospitals according to one of three ratings. "(1) *Fully approved*. The hospital has met all of the requirements and is carrying them out in an acceptable manner. (2) *Provisionally approved*. The hospital has accepted the requirements and is endeavoring to put them into effect, but for lack of time or other acceptable reasons has not been able to do so in every detail. (3) *Not Approved*. The hospital has not met the requirements in an acceptable manner." The last column in Table XIII indicates the rating of each hospital; obviously some hospitals offering certain special types of service would not be considered for rating by the American College of Surgeons, but such hospitals have nevertheless been indicated "No." The College has established minimum standards for hospitals covering hospital management, equipment, and personnel, which are too detailed to review in this article. The ratings of all hospitals automatically cease on October 1 each year, when they are immediately considered for new ratings.

Table XIII lists 322 city and city-county hospitals in 265 cities, registered by the American Medical Association as of March 8, 1940. Of these 322 hospitals, 249 are general hospitals, 38 tuberculosis hospitals, 14 isolation hospitals, 4 tuberculosis isolation, and the remainder offer special types of service. Of the 312 hospitals for which information is shown, 29 are approved for general internship, 31 have accredited schools of nursing, and 39 are approved for both internships and nursing schools. Eleven hospitals have nurses' training schools that are affiliated with an accredited school for part of the training. A total of 202 hospitals in Table XIII are not approved for internship training and do not have accredited nursing schools. Of the 310 hospitals for which data are shown on year of establishment, 41 were established before 1890, 30 from 1890 to 1899, 32 from 1900 to 1909, 85 from 1910 to 1919, 80 from 1920 to 1929, and 42 from 1930 to 1939. With regard to ownership, 267 are owned and operated by city governments, and 55 jointly by city and county governments. The data in Table XIII on the number of beds and bassinets, number of births, average daily census, and number of admissions are for the calendar year 1938. The "average daily census" is the average number of patients in the hospital per day during the year. The table also shows the number of bassinets for the newborn in hospitals where such facilities are provided. The figures for patients admitted and average daily census of patients are exclusive of newborn infants and do not include outpatients.

The last column in Table XIII shows whether or not the hospitals are approved by the American College of Surgeons. In the cities over 100,000, only three general hospitals—those in Buffalo, Detroit, and Tampa (negro)—are not approved. There are 36 other hospitals of special types in this population group that are not approved but many of these are not considered for approval. In cities over 100,000, 71 hospitals are fully approved, and 2 are provisionally approved. Of the hospitals in cities of 30,000 to 100,000, 25 are approved, 2 are provisionally approved, and 14 are not approved. In the cities between 10,000 and 30,000, 17 hospitals are approved, 10 are provisionally approved, and 23 are not approved. In the cities between 5,000 and 10,000, only 11 hospitals are approved by the College of Surgeons, 2 provisionally approved, and 37 are not approved. Of the 60 hospitals in cities under 5,000, only 5 are approved, 3 are provisionally approved, and 52 are not approved.

Table XIII

REGISTERED MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS IN 265 CITIES

This table includes all city and city-county hospitals and sanatoriums in the United States that are registered and approved by the American Medical Association, and does not include 72 related institutions registered by AMA, but which are not strictly hospitals. Ten recently registered hospitals for which some data are not available are listed at end of table. This list is as of March 8, 1940, supplied by the AMA. After the name of the hospital a dagger (†) indicates approval by the American Medical Association as of March 8, 1940, for general internship (the fifth year in medicine); a double dagger (‡) indicates that the hospital has a school of nursing accredited by the state board of nurse examiners, and "A" indicates that the nurse training school is affiliated with an accredited school for part of the training, as of January, 1940. In the column "Type of Service" "Gen" indicates general, "Iso" isolation, "Ca" cancer, "N&M" nervous and mental, "MatCh" maternity and children. Under "ownership," "C" indicates city and "CC" jointly by city and county. Data on number of beds, births, census, and admissions are for the year 1938, from the Hospital Number of the *Journal of the American Medical Association,* March 11, 1939. Data in the last column are as of October 1, 1939, from the October, 1939, *Bulletin of the American College of Surgeons;* "Pro" indicates provisional approval.

City	Name of Hospital or Sanatorium	Type of Service	Year Established and Ownership	Number of Beds and Bassinets	Number of Births	Average Daily Census	Number of Admissions	Approved by College of Surgeons
Over 500,000								
Baltimore, Md.	Sydenham	Iso	1909 C	110–..	....	72	1,589	No
	City†	Gen	1865 C	1,285–60	2,016	1,030	8,942	Yes
Boston, Mass.	San Div City	TB	1906 C	616–..	....	547	529	No
	Long Island†	Gen	1895 C	625–4	37	567	1,760	Yes
	City†‡	Gen	1858 C	2,349–159	3,284	1,430	42,750	Yes
Buffalo, N. Y.	Meyer Mem†‡	Gen	1917 C	1,025–38	637	862	10,543	No
Chicago, Ill.	Contag D‡	Iso	1917 C	428–..	....	289	4,612	Yes
	Municipal Sana	TB	 C	1,201–1	8	1,178	1,403	Yes
Cleveland, Ohio	City†	Gen	1837 C	1,521–58	1,615	1,290	13,740	Yes
	Sunny Acres San	TB	1906 C	434–..	....	432	438	Yes
Detroit, Mich.	Kiefer A	Contag	1906 C	1,335–65	1,887	1,125	11,158	Yes
	City Receiving	Gen	1929 C	50–..	....	37	1,945	No
	City Receiving†	Gen	1915 C	646–4	12	666	20,773	No
Milwaukee, Wis.	South View	Iso	1877 C	250–..	....	86	1,318	No
	Johnston Emer	Emer	1888 C	25–4	9	9	5,170	Yes
New York, N. Y.	Lincoln†‡	Gen	1839 C	331–37	1,584	397	9,740	Yes
	Metropolitan†‡	Gen	1875 C	1,367–58	775	1,324	10,118	Yes
	Morrisannia†	Gen	1929 C	471–68	1,144	471	13,180	Yes
	Cancer Inst	Ca	1923 C	192–..	....	187	1,049	Yes
	City†	Gen	1832 C	1,000–30	523	881	9,393	Yes
	Rikers Is.	Gen	1936 C	260–..	....	183	3,725	No
	Riverside	TBIso	1885 C	332–..	....	387	1,249	Yes
	Welfare Chronic	Chr	1939 C	1,500–..	....	....	....	Yes
	Willard Parker	TBIso	1866 C	424–..	....	310	6,195	Yes
	Sea View A	TB	1913 C	1,446–9	19	1,662	1,771	No
	Coney Island†	Gen	1910 C	357–52	914	276	9,113	Yes
	Cumberland†	Gen	1902 C	284–34	1,020	267	8,178	Yes
	Greenpoint†	Gen	1915 C	265–35	1,191	251	8,751	Yes
	Kings City†‡	Gen	1831 C	2,825–120	3,234	2,943	58,288	Yes
	Kingston Ave A	Iso	1889 C	510–..	....	310	4,384	Yes
	Queens†	Gen	C	644–52	1,580	565	13,368	Yes
	Bellevue†‡	Gen	1736 C	2,431–98	1,404	2,444	65,352	Yes
	Fordham† A	Gen	1892 C	558–51	1,288	471	14,148	Yes
	Gouverneur†	Gen	1898 C	174–20	302	161	3,924	Yes
	Harlem†‡	Gen	1887 C	543–99	2,534	661	16,480	Yes

TABLE XIII.—REGISTERED MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS IN 265 CITIES—Continued

City	Name of Hospital or Sanatorium	Type of Service	Year Established and Ownership	Number of Beds and Bassinets	Number of Births	Average Daily Census	Number of Admissions	Approved by College of Surgeons
Over 500,000—continued								
Philadelphia, Pa.	General†	Gen	1732 C	2,676–60	1,534	2,023	24,189	Yes
	Contag D	Iso	1865 C	1,000–..	....	282	3,912	No
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Leech Farm San	TB	1915 C	300–..	....	280	411	No
	Contag D	Iso	1898 C	150–..	....	69	715	No
	City	N&M	1893 C	2,852–..	....	2,889	633	No
	City	Gen	1893 C	988–6	17	634	1,293	Yes
St. Louis, Mo.	Phillips Colored†‡	Gen	1919 C	684–57	1,281	576	10,021	Yes
	Koch	TB	1910 C	547–..	....	518	276	Yes
	City†‡	Gen	1853 C	750–50	1,821	728	19,027	Yes
	Sanitarium A	Ment	1869 C	3,600–..	....	3,560	587	Yes
	Isolation A	TBIso	1916 C	225–..	....	183	2,509	Yes
San Francisco, Calif.	Honda Inf	Inst	1854 CC	900–..	....	721	1,404	No
	General† A	Gen	1872 C	1,400–52	640	1,088	16,233	Yes
200,000 to 500,000								
Atlanta, Ga.	Grady†‡	Gen	1890 C	565–81	3,654	467	22,078	Yes
	Battle Hill San	TB	1910 CC	256–..	....	221	145	No
	Steiner	Ca	1924 C	30–..	....	19	3,614	Yes
Cincinnati, Ohio	General†	Gen	1821 C	860–65	2,281	696	15,851	Yes
	Holmes	Gen	1929 C	52–..	....	33	1,105	Yes
Dallas, Tex.	Woodlawn	TB	1913 CC	118–..	....	98	190	No
	Parkland‡	Gen	1880 CC	400–35	1,209	252	10,286	Yes
Denver, Colo.	Steele M	Iso	1893 CC	86–..	....	21	595	No
	Denver†‡	Gen	1861 CC	556–51	557	336	20,219	Yes
Houston, Tex.	Davis†‡	Gen	1919 CC	470–30	1,536	298	10,891	Yes
	TB	TB	1917 CC	172–..	....	160	444	No
Indianapolis, Ind.	City†‡	Gen	1859 C	672–40	695	495	9,829	Yes
Jersey City, N. J.	Jersey City†‡	Gen	1869 C	1,200–..	....	1,039	27,885	Yes
Kansas City, Mo.	Municipal	TB	1914 C	260–..	....	192	496	Yes
	General No. 2†‡	Gen	1909 C	250–24	359	163	3,626	Yes
	General†‡	Gen	1870 C	460–40	951	402	11,242	Yes
Louisville, Ky.	City†‡	Gen	1817 C	528–58	1,138	418	10,833	Yes
Memphis, Tenn.	Gaston†	Gen	1897 C	550–61	1,376	449	14,345	Yes
Minneapolis, Minn.	General†‡	Gen	1887 C	616–55	1,469	610	13,203	Yes
Newark, N. J.	Convalescent	Conv	1926 C	155–..	....	139	99	No
	City Almshouse	Inst	1858 C	100–..	....	95	339	No
	City†‡	Gen	1883 C	700–40	1,874	665	17,355	Yes
New Orleans, La.	Mental Diseases	Inst	1911 C	100–..	....	65	471	No
Providence, R. I.	Chopin‡	TBIso	1910 C	265–..	....	187	1,994	Yes
Rochester, N. Y.	Neponsit Child	TB	1915 C	120–..	....	123	120	No
	Municipal†	Gen	1903 C	321–36	668	268	7,322	Yes
St. Paul, Minn.	Ancker†‡	Gen	1873 CC	850–56	1,095	593	9,750	Yes
Syracuse, N. Y.	City A	Iso	1875 C	84–..	....	21	411	No
Washington, D. C.	TB San†	TB	1908 C	700–..	....	622	652	No
	Gallinger M†‡	Gen	1847 C	1,119–117	1,764	843	14,598	Yes
100,000 to 200,000								
Bridgeport, Conn.	Englewood† A	TBIso	1918 C	150–..	....	54	634	No
Cambridge, Mass.	Sanitorium	TB	1908 C	80–..	....	50	96	No
	City†‡	Gen	1917 C	232–32	682	177	6,021	Yes
Camden, N. J.	Contag D	Iso	1916 C	100–..	....	21	369	No
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Childrens	MatCh	CC	73–11	244	52	1,467	Yes
	Erlanger†‡	Gen	1891 CC	225–28	1,183	200	7,858	Yes
Duluth, Minn.	Miller Mem	Gen	1934 C	50–..	....	19	480	Yes
El Paso, Tex.	City-County†	Gen	1914 CC	212–20	453	115	4,248	Yes
Fall River, Mass.	General	G&TB	1894 C	216–..	....	192	1,984	Pro
Flint, Mich.	Hurley†‡	Gen	1907 C	417–50	1,090	260	7,929	Yes
Fort Worth, Tex.	City & County†‡	Gen	1914 CC	185–14	866	83	3,831	Pro
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Sunshine San	TB	1906 CC	145–..	....	122	170	No
	City General	Gen	1923 C	35–..	....	20	364	No

TABLE XIII.—REGISTERED MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS IN 265 CITIES—Continued

City	Name of Hospital or Sanatorium	Type of Service	Year Established and Ownership	Number of Beds and Bassinets	Number of Births	Average Daily Census	Number of Admissions	Approved by College of Surgeons
100,000 to 200,000—continued								
Hartford, Conn.	Municipal† A	G&Iso	1905 C	315–25	358	164	5,452	Yes
Jacksonville, Fla.	Negro TB	TB	1936 CC	50–..	....	48	140	No
Knoxville, Tenn.	Beverly Hills San	TB	1924 CC	160–..	....	125	141	No
	General†	Gen	1899 C	279–33	726	189	8,010	Yes
Miami, Fla.	Jackson M†	Gen	1910 C	460–40	1,265	335	13,532	Yes
Nashville, Tenn.	General†	Gen	1892 C	269–36	1,028	178	7,214	Yes
Norfolk, Va.	Wise Contag D	Iso	1919 C	30–..	....	....	....	No
	Grandy San	TB	1931 C	100–..	....	90	102	No
Paterson, N. J.	City	TB	1896 C	115–..	....	50	256	No
Peoria, Ill.	TB San	TB	1917 C	93–..	....	88	167	Yes
Springfield, Mass.	Health Dept	TB	1899 C	100–4	....	63	374	Yes
Tampa, Fla.	Municipal‡	Gen	1927 C	286–25	782	148	6,004	Yes
	Mun Negro	Gen	1930 C	47–6	83	18	669	No
Trenton, N. J.	Donnelly Mem	TB	1906 C	375–..	....	253	411	No
Utica, N. Y.	General	Gen	1856 C	117–8	276	80	4,140	Yes
Worcester, Mass.	City†‡	Gen	1872 C	480–60	1,235	338	10,477	Yes
	Belmont	TB	1896 C	250–..	....	135	742	Yes
Yonkers, N. Y.	Gray Oaks	TB	1912 C	55–..	....	50	55	No
30,000 to 100,000								
Augusta, Ga.	University†‡	Gen	1916 C	373–46	837	248	8,744	Yes
Austin, Tex.	Brackenridge‡	Gen	1880 C	150–16	843	96	4,121	No
Bay City, Mich.	General	Gen	1911 C	73–10	146	33	1,166	Yes
Binghamton, N. Y.	City†‡	Gen	1893 C	460–40	911	307	8,482	Yes
Columbus, Ga.	City‡	Gen	1915 C	175–25	380	92	3,764	Yes
Cumberland, Md.	Memorial‡	Gen	1929 CC	166–26	340	123	3,340	Yes
Galveston, Tex.	Sealy†‡	Gen	1890 C	434–20	615	319	6,408	Yes
Haverhill, Mass.	Municipal†	Gen	1931 C	161–38	444	122	4,797	Yes
Highland Park, Mich.	General†‡	Gen	1921 C	156–34	919	116	4,146	Yes
Irvington, N. J.	General	Gen	1914 C	96–17	363	69	2,304	Yes
Jackson, Mich.	Foote Mem†‡	Gen	1917 C	175–20	644	108	4,260	Yes
Jamestown, N. Y.	General	Gen	1911 C	100–15	476	75	3,500	Yes
Lakewood, Ohio	Lakewood	Gen	1907 C	67–16	405	49	1,962	Yes
Lancaster, Pa.	Rossmere San	TB	1925 CC	57–..	....	53	120	No
Lawrence, Mass.	Burke Mem	Gen	1852 C	125–12	274	112	2,755	No
Lincoln, Neb.	General†‡	Gen	1925 C	154–22	342	92	3,112	Yes
Little Rock, Ark.	City†	Gen	 C	176–12	105	108	2,287	...
Lynchburg, Va.	General‡	Gen	1912 C	102–10	306	84	2,508	Pro
Macon, Ga.	Macon†‡	Gen	1895 CC	182–26	545	151	5,120	Yes
	Hopewell San	TB	1926 CC	... ..	....	....	....	...
Marion, Ohio	City‡	Gen	1920 C	50–10	218	29	1,386	No
Mobile, Ala.	City†‡	Gen	1830 CC	108–18	487	92	7,717	Yes
Moline, Ill.	Public†‡	Gen	1896 C	133–31	750	90	3,084	Yes
Muskogee, Okla.	Provident	Gen	1926 C	20–2	....	....	....	No
Paducah, Ky.	Riverside	Gen	1905 C	127–8	284	31	1,833	Yes
Passaic, N. J.	Municipal	TB	1904 C	25–2	....	....	....	No
Pensacola, Fla.	Sanitarium	TB	1935 CC	56–..	....	52	88	No
Pontiac, Mich.	General†	Gen	1910 C	112–20	525	90	3,516	Yes
Portland, Me.	Farrington	Gen	1877 C	180–16	188	139	1,851	No
Portsmouth, Ohio	General	Gen	1908 C	100–10	309	50	1,937	Pro
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Bowne Mem	TB	1909 CC	129–..	....	125	103	No
Quincy, Mass.	City†‡	Gen	1890 C	240–50	882	183	6,298	Yes
Raleigh, N. C.	Wake San‡	TB	1923 CC	23–..	....	22	53	No
Rockford, Ill.	Mun San‡	TB	1916 C	120–..	....	103	154	Yes
Rome, N. Y.	Murphy Mem	Gen	1926 C	53–16	446	52	2,062	Yes
Saginaw, Mich.	City	Gen	1912 C	26–5	45	19	351	No
St. Petersburg, Fla.	Mound Park‡	Gen	1913 C	172–16	347	85	4,900	Yes
	Mercy	Gen	1916 C	44–4	13	18	418	No
Springfield, Ohio	City†‡	Gen	1888 C	258–40	875	131	5,056	Yes
Topeka, Kan.	Hillcrest San	TB	1914 CC	70–..	....	60	211	No

Table XIII.—Registered Municipal Hospitals in 265 Cities—Continued

City	Name of Hospital or Sanatorium	Type of Service	Year Established and Ownership		Number of Beds and Bassinets	Number of Births	Average Daily Census	Number of Admissions	Approved by College of Surgeons
30,000 to 100,000—continued									
Wichita Falls, Tex.	General‡	Gen	1915	CC	140–8	343	64	3,302	Yes
Wilmington, N. C.	Comm (Col)	Gen	1920	CC	26–4	109	21	861	No
Winston-Salem, N. C.	City†	Gen	1914	C	315–30	528	156	5,723	Yes
10,000 to 30,000									
Adams, Mass.	Plunkett	Gen	1918	C	50–15	190	27	790	Yes
Adrian, Mich.	Bixby	Gen	1910	C	44–10	333	35	1,280	No
Alliance, Ohio	City‡	Gen	1900	C	85–15	298	42	1,521	Pro.
Amesbury, Mass.	Amesbury	Gen	1927	C	30–6	87	15	1,097	Yes
Anniston, Ala.	Garner‡	Gen	1930	C	60–8	122	35	1,381	Yes
Beloit, Wis.	Municipal	Gen	1928	C	74–26	492	54	2,805	Yes
Bowling Green, Ky.	City	Gen	1926	C	44–8	72	17	1,052	No
Brunswick, Ga.	City	Gen	1889	CC	50–6	137	25	830	No
Bucyrus, Ohio	City	Gen	1932	C	43–6	141	24	963	No
Champaign, Ill.	Burnham‡	Gen	1895	C	125–18	398	78	5,731	Pro
Coshocton, Ohio	City‡	Gen	1912	C	44–8	231	26	951	No
Danvers, Mass.	Hunt Mem	Gen	1928	C	20–6	56	9	282	No
Dover, N. H.	Wentworth‡	Gen	1906	C	69–15	204	45	1,504	Yes
East Liverpool, Ohio	City‡	Gen	1896	C	89–15	305	50	1,892	Yes
Elizabeth City, N. C.	Albemarle	Gen	1929	C	45–5	61	20	701	No
Endicott, N. Y.	Ideal†	Gen	1927	C	116–30	564	71	2,766	Yes
Florence, Ala.	Coffee M	Gen	1919	C	40–6	116	20	1,083	No
Fulton, N. Y.	Lee Mem	Gen	1910	C	36–11	274	23	1,510	No
Greenville, S. C.	General†‡	Gen	....	C	185–15	513	160	5,625	Yes
Greenwood, Miss.	Leflore‡	Gen	1910	CC	50–8	106	32	1,163	Pro
Greenwood, S. C.	Brewer (Col)	Gen	1924	CC	25–6	46	15	417	No
Hannibal, Mo.	Levering	Gen	1902	C	90–15	189	43	1,525	Pro
Holland, Mich.	City	Gen	1917	C	48–15	220	24	981	Pro
Iron Mountain, Mich.	General	Gen	1911	C	28–8	163	18	845	No
Lagrange, Ga.	City-Co	Gen	1937	CC	60–6	116	24	1,051	No
Lakeland, Fla.	Morrell Mem	Gen	1916	CC	100–8	177	50	1,653	Pro
Lawrence, Kan.	Memorial	Gen	1920	C	65–10	237	19	1,209	Yes
Lockport, N. Y.	City	Gen	1907	C	82–20	447	72	2,028	No
Natick, Mass.	Morse	Gen	1899	C	61–14	185	37	1,050	Yes
Needham, Mass.	Glover Mem	Gen	1929	C	22–10	83	14	699	No
Newton, Iowa	Skiff Mem	Gen	1917	C	43–9	217	34	997	Pro
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	De Graff Mem	Gen	1914	C	48–18	352	27	1,577	No
Okmulgee, Okla.	City	Gen	1918	C	45–6	161	17	988	No
Oneida, N. Y.	City	Gen	1899	C	82–17	151	50	1,399	Yes
Ottawa, Ill.	Ryburn M‡	Gen	1893	C	63–12	353	43	1,626	Yes
Owensboro, Ky.	Daviess Co‡	Gen	1898	C	68–12	258	50	2,515	No
Parkersburg, W. Va.	Camden-Clark M†‡	Gen	1897	C	122–18	262	61	2,328	Yes
Peabody, Mass.	Thomas	Gen	1907	C	65–15	254	42	1,348	No
Sedalia, Mo.	Bothwell Mem	Gen	1930	C	120–12	142	27	1,013	Pro
Shawnee, Okla.	Municipal	Gen	1905	C	45–8	182	6	1,405	Yes
Shelby, N. C.	Shelby‡	Gen	1923	CC	65–10	194	44	1,677	Yes
Shelbyville, Ind.	Major	Gen	1923	C	42–12	98	18	882	No
Sterling, Ill.	Public‡	Gen	1908	C	70–14	306	24	1,209	Yes
Sweetwater, Tex.	Sweetwater‡	Gen	1936	C	40–8	121	18	1,448	No
Thomasville, N. C.	City Mem‡	Gen	1930	C	31–5	....	....	....	Pro
Two Rivers, Wis.	Municipal	Gen	1927	C	40–10	165	27	1,322	No
Virginia, Minn.	Municipal	Gen	1936	C	56–10	267	39	1,724	Pro
Waukesha, Wis.	Memorial	Gen	1914	C	109–24	414	55	2,102	No
Wyandotte, Mich.	General	Gen	1926	C	150–30	668	96	3,495	Yes
Ypsilanti, Mich.	Beyer Mem	Gen	1918	C	30–9	242	21	828	No
5,000 to 10,000									
Albion, Mich.	Sheldon Mem	Gen	1924	C	40–10	102	21	1,112	Yes
Altus, Okla.	City	Gen	1920	C	25–4	27	4	245	No

TABLE XIII.—REGISTERED MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS IN 265 CITIES—Continued

City	Name of Hospital or Sanatorium	Type of Service	Year Established and Ownership	Number of Beds and Bassinets	Number of Births	Average Daily Census	Number of Admissions	Approved by College of Surgeons
5,000 to 10,000—continued								
Alva, Okla.	General	Gen	1932 C	25–6	93	17	790	No
Bedford, Ohio	Municipal	Gen	1928 C	27–9	148	15	537	No
Caribou, Me.	Cary Mem	Gen	1924 C	40–10	69	23	689	No
Carthage, Mo.	McCune Brooks	Gen	1929 C	44–6	94	17	971	Yes
Cedar Falls, Iowa	Sartori M	Gen	1914 C	37–8	146	17	698	Yes
Charles City, Iowa	Cedar Valley	Gen	1914 C	43–8	149	20	1,160	No
Circleville, Ohio	Berger	Gen	1930 C	25–4	89	7	518	No
Clinton, Ill.	John Warner	Gen	1912 C	28–4	82	18	641	No
Coleman, Tex.	Overall Mem	Gen	1923 CC	50–2	68	8	480	No
Conway, Ark.	Conway Mem	Gen	1925 C	45–6	36	4	215	No
De Kalb, Ill.	De Kalb	Gen	1922 C	30–8	160	22	730	Yes
Fayetteville, Ark.	City	Gen	1912 C	60–8	118	25	1,184	Yes
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	Broward	Gen	1938 CC	48–5	104	20	1,102	No
Grand Haven, Mich.	Municipal	Gen	1919 C	26–6	80	10	410	No
Hillsdale, Mich.	Hillsdale	Gen	1921 C	26–6	162	22	1,075	Pro
Junction City, Kan.	Municipal	Gen	1919 C	32–8	....	20	....	No
Kendallville, Ind.	Lakeside	Gen	1916 C	23–12	113	16	659	No
McAllen, Tex.	Municipal‡	Gen	1924 C	65–10	128	22	838	No
McKinney, Tex.	City‡	Gen	1921 C	46–4	52	30	794	Yes
Marblehead, Mass.	Alley Emer	Gen	1921 C	15–8	66	9	403	No
Menomonie, Wis.	City	Gen	1915 C	25–7	68	17	554	No
Monmouth, Ill.	Monmouth	Gen	1902 C	35–10	161	26	781	Pro
Nacogdoches, Tex.	City Mem	Gen	1929 C	45–6	68	18	1,056	No
Nevada, Mo.	Nevada	Gen	1937 C	27–6	22	11	277	No
Ocala, Fla.	Munroe Mem‡	Gen	1907 CC	85–11	111	30	1,299	Yes
Owatonna, Minn.	City	Gen	1900 C	46–9	155	28	1,313	No
Paris, Ky.	Memorial‡	Gen	1911 C	50–5	71	28	808	Yes
Pawhuska, Okla.	Municipal	Gen	1922 C	40–5	66	8	330	No
Petoskey, Mich.	Lockwood	Gen	1902 C	50–8	136	40	1,101	No
Ranger, Tex.	City-County	Gen	1924 CC	30–3	49	10	510	No
Red Wing, Minn.	Red Wing	Gen	1891 C	40–6	85	28	796	No
Redwood City, Calif.	Hassler Health	TB	1927 CC	111–..	....	96	145	No
Rushville, Ind.	City	Gen	1929 C	11–3	56	3	231	No
Salamanca, N. Y.	City	Gen	1897 C	41–10	175	27	1,521	No
San Marcos, Tex.	Soldiers' & Sailors'	Gen	1923 CC	27–2	30	5	380	No
Sarasota, Fla.	Halton	Gen	1927 C	52–8	82	19	835	No
Savanna, Ill.	City	Gen	1920 C	15–5	53	5	201	No
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Seneca Falls A	Gen	1923 C	29–11	126	21	702	No
Sheffield, Ala.	Colbert Co	Gen	1928 CC	76–12	146	20	1,127	No
Spencer, Iowa	Municipal	Gen	1915 C	26–6	136	12	749	No
Stillwater, Minn.	Lakeview M	Gen	1880 CC	38–6	157	27	820	No
Sturgis, Mich.	Memorial	Gen	1925 C	40–10	266	24	1,013	Yes
Three Rivers, Mich.	Three Rivers	Gen	1923 C	33–6	129	19	818	Yes
Troy, Ohio	Stouder Mem	Gen	1928 C	44–8	153	27	1,101	Yes
Visalia, Calif.	Municipal	Gen	1936 C	40–8	200	19	902	No
Wadsworth, Ohio	Municipal	Gen	1921 C	27–10	128	14	455	No
Wellsville, N. Y.	Jones Mem	Gen	1921 C	45–10	244	33	1,363	No
Winfield, Kan.	Newton M‡	Gen	1927 C	47–10	161	32	1,159	No
Under 5,000								
Anna, Ill.	Hale-Willard M	Gen	1925 C	15–4	....	....	....	No
Big Rapids, Mich.	Community	Gen	1927 C	33–9	56	6	566	No
Bishop, Calif.	Mono Basin	Indus	1934 C	13–..	....	3	154	No
Brook Hill, Va.	Pine Camp	TB	1910 C	286–..	....	209	193	No
Brookings, S. D.	Municipal	Gen	1935 C	33–12	121	16	826	No
Canastota, N. Y.	Memorial	Gen	1920 C	32–6	89	12	420	No
Canby, Minn.	Swenson M	Gen	1914 C	23–5	54	7	300	No
Caro, Mich.	Community	Gen	1928 C	18–5	91	6	302	No
Chadron, Neb.	Municipal	Gen	1929 C	23–7	30	10	504	No
Cleveland, Miss.	City	Gen	1938 C	22–3	....	....	....	No

TABLE XIII.—REGISTERED MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS IN 265 CITIES—Continued

City	Name of Hospital or Sanatorium	Type of Service	Year Established and Ownership		Number of Beds and Bassinets	Number of Births	Average Daily Census	Number of Admissions	Approved by College of Surgeons
Under 5,000—continued									
Columbus, Kan......	Norton M	Gen	1917	C	17–2	4	6	371	No
Douglas, Ga.........	Douglas	Gen	1935	C	25–3	43	10	651	No
Edinburg, Tex.......	City-County	Gen	1931	CC	65–12	41	19	541	No
Elberton, Ga........	Elbert Co	Gen	1928	CC	12–2	26	4	277	No
Flandreau, S. D......	Municipal	Gen	1937	C	19–5	65	11	297	No
Fremont, Mich......	Gerber M	Gen	1915	C	19–5	102	12	452	No
Geneseo, Ill.........	Hammond	Gen	1901	C	25–5	65	9	420	Pro
Georgetown, Ky.....	Ford Mem	Gen	1916	CC	30–6	73	17	554	No
Girard, Kan.........	General	Gen	1918	C	14–4	36	6	245	No
Gooding, Idaho......	Gooding Co	Gen	1918	CC	24–6	110	7	628	No
Howell, Mich........	McPherson M	Gen	1928	C	25–7	....	....	....	No
Iowa Falls, Iowa....	Ellsworth M	Gen	1936	C	37–10	122	20	1,088	Pro
Kosciusko, Miss.....	Jones	Gen	1938	C	22–2	....	....	....	No
Lake Placid, N. Y....	General	Gen	1923	C	23–6	52	10	322	No
Lehi, Utah..........	Lehi	Gen	1913	C	15–5	70	5	293	No
Melbourne, Fla......	Brevard	Gen	1928	C	30–5	45	9	446	No
Morehead City, N. C.	City	Gen	1911	C	28–3	97	16	412	No
Northfield, Minn.....	City	Gen	1932	C	13–4	50	7	250	No
Northville, Mich.....	Maybury San	TB	1922	C	843–..	....	799	673	Yes
Norton, Iowa........	Norton	Gen	1914	C	23–6	50	7	407	No
Oakville, Tenn.......	Memorial San	TB	1919	CC	300–..	....	....	....	No
Oconto Falls, Wis....	Oconto Falls	Gen	1921	C	14–3	64	7	268	No
Otisville, N. Y.......	Municipal San	TB	1906	C	393–..	....	375	707	Yes
Perrysburg, N. Y....	Adam M	TB	1912	C	482–..	....	444	363	Yes
Pipestone, Minn.....	Ashton M	Gen	1923	CC	50–8	128	25	1,012	No
Plainwell, Mich......	Krisp	Gen	1927	C	21–6	110	12	530	No
Price, Utah.........	City	Gen	1924	C	56–12	221	36	1,007	No
Princeton, Ill........	Perry M	Gen	1919	C	52–10	182	29	1,154	No
Quitman, Ga........	Brooks Co	Gen	1936	CC	32–4	16	12	524	No
Redfield, S. D.......	Baldwin Com	Gen	1917	C	12–4	31	6	316	No
Reed City, Mich.....	City	Gen	1917	C	15–3	39	14	448	No
Reedsburg, Wis......	Municipal	Gen	1933	C	31–8	99	14	580	No
Richmond Highlands, Wash...	Firland San	TB	1911	C	250–..	....	231	120	Yes
Ripon, Wis..........	Municipal	Gen	1936	C	18–7	85	12	659	No
Shawano, Wis........	Municipal	Gen	1931	CC	40–8	179	23	1,139	No
Southport, N. C.....	Dosher Mem	Gen	1930	CC	45–4	42	18	716	No
Staples, Minn.......	Municipal	Gen	1937	C	22–5	53	9	420	No
Sycamore, Ill........	Municipal	Gen	1912	C	28–12	92	15	533	Pro
Tecumseh, Mich.....	Tecumseh	Gen	1938	C	29–8	....	....	....	No
Toccoa, Ga..........	Stephens Co	Gen	1937	CC	30–3	60	7	619	No
Versailles, Ky.......	Memorial	Gen	1904	CC	20–4	84	10	583	No
Vinton, Iowa........	Virginia Gay	Gen	1925	C	25–6	90	12	442	No
Wamego, Kan.......	Glenn	Gen	1921	C	16–6	68	8	390	No
Warroad, Minn......	Warroad	Gen	1927	C	16–4	54	10	387	No
Waseca, Minn.......	Memorial	Gen	1922	CC	26–8	173	12	570	No
Washington, Ga......	General	Gen	1924	C	28–2	64	10	593	No
Waverly Hills, Ky....	Sanatorium	TB	1908	CC	520–..	....	495	461	Yes
West Branch, Mich...	Tolfree Mem	Gen	1929	C	15–4	46	11	460	No
West Union, Iowa...	Community	Gen	1915	C	15–3	35	8	175	No
Willard, Ohio.......	Municipal	Gen	1930	C	30–6	84	16	649	No

NOTE: This table does not include 10 hospitals which were registered by the American Medical Association after March 11, 1939, either because they are new hospitals or because detailed data concerning them were not available early in March, 1940. The cities in which these hospitals are situated, the name of the hospital, and the year established are: Eldora, Iowa, Eldora Memorial, 1939; Dover-Foxcroft, Maine, Mayo Memorial, 1936; Vicksburg, Michigan, Franklin Memorial, 1927; Rosedale, Mississippi, Rosedale-Bolivar, 1937; Minneapolis, Minnesota, Lymanhurst Health Center, 1921 (children); St. Peter, Minnesota, Community, 1939; Omaha, Nebraska, City Emergency, 1912 (isolation); Clovis, New Mexico, Clovis Memorial, 1939; American Fork, Utah, Community, 1936; River Falls, Wisconsin, City, 1914. Unless otherwise indicated, these hospitals are general hospitals.

Professional Organization: Health

American Public Health Association

The American Public Health Association is the professional society of all workers in public health in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Cuba. During its 68 years of existence it has sought to bridge the gap between the scientific knowledge of health as discovered in the research laboratory and the actual performance in municipal and state health agencies. The present membership of approximately 6,800 individuals includes representatives of ten sections with widely varying interests in the health field. In addition to the health officers' section, there are sections on child hygiene, epidemiology, food and nutrition, industrial hygiene, laboratory work, public health education, public health engineering, public health nursing, and vital statistics. Twenty-one regional associations are affiliated with the American Public Health Association and there are, in addition, a western and a southern branch.

As a voluntary professional association designed to protect and promote public health, the Association publishes a monthly journal, *The American Journal of Public Health,* and conducts an annual meeting. A Year Book which contains reports of technical committees, pertinent data relating to the Association, and information concerning affiliated societies and branches. The central office supplies reliable information on public health subjects and operates an up-to-date list of openings in public health work and a record of available personnel.

The Association, in co-operation with the United States Chamber of Commerce, conducts city and rural health conservation contests in which several hundred American municipalities participate annually. Recognition is awarded to cities and counties having outstanding public health programs.

Among recent special activities of interest to cities are an Association report on the *Control of Communicable Diseases,* including information required by those formulating sanitary codes; the *Standard Methods of Water Analysis,* and *Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products,* publications which for many years have been universally recognized in North America; the *Appraisal Form for Local Health Work;* a monograph on *Community Health Organization;* a report on *Basic Principles of Healthful Housing;* a study on *Swimming Pools and Other Bathing Places;* reports on educational qualifications of health officers, school health educators, nurses in industry, statisticians, and of personnel in environmental sanitation; and studies on legislation relating to occupational disease.

During 1940, the Association will continue important studies on evaluation of administrative procedures, on educational qualifications of other types of public health personnel, on housing and its relation to health, and will continue to support governmental efforts to extend and expand public health services throughout the United States.—Reginald M. Atwater, M. D., executive secretary, 50 West 50 Street, New York.

Sources of Information: Health

Services of National and Federal Agencies

American Public Health Association—*50 West 50 Street, New York*

Maintains a free information and consultation service on any problem in health administration, and makes surveys of health department activities with recommendations for improving health service.

Conducts annual city and rural health conservation contests in conjunction with the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Promotes standards for the guidance of public health workers.

Collects data on health department expenditures and personnel for cities and counties of various sizes.

Maintains an employment service which records all known vacancies in the public health field and keeps up to date a list of available health personnel.

Distributes free of charge an annually compiled list of more than a thousand books on health and allied subjects.

American Social Hygiene Association—*50 West 50 Street, New York*

Makes surveys and gives advice regarding the organization and function of municipal health departments in planning or carrying out their programs for the control and prevention of syphilis and gonorrhea, including technical services of clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of syphilis and gonorrhea, and other so-called venereal diseases.

Makes surveys of environmental conditions, and offers consultant services regarding the activities of police departments, courts, and other law enforcement offices in dealing with prostitution and sex delinquency; similar services regarding quackery and other illegal medical practices in the diagnosis and treatment of syphilis and gonorrhea; also consultant services relating to sex education programs for the community—in homes, schools, and churches, and in other agencies.

Provides advice and materials for the use of health departments and other official bodies in carrying on popular social hygiene educational work for the general public, including pamphlets, exhibits, motion pictures, talking slide films, etc.

National Committee for Mental Hygiene—*50 West 50 Street, New York*

Functions as a national consultation bureau to cities and communities interested in child guidance work; assists in organizing psychiatric clinics for children and adults, and in the training of psychiatric personnel; co-operates with public school systems in establishing special classes, child guidance departments, and other mental health services; and advises public welfare departments, child-caring and family agencies, juvenile and criminal courts, probation officers, health officials, and others dealing with mental health problems.

Advises hospital executives on administrative and professional problems in the care and treatment of the mentally ill; assists architects and institutional officials in planning new construction; and maintains a file of building plans for this purpose.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—*50 West 50 Street, New York*

Promotes the development of standards and extension of public health nursing.

Maintains a central information bureau and advisory and consultation service on organization and administrative problems.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—*50 West 50 Street, New York*

Co-operates with medical, nursing, social work, educational, public health, industrial, as well as other professional and technical groups having a direct or indirect responsibility for the preservation of sight at home, at work, at school, at play; films, exhibits, and publications available free or at nominal cost.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—*50 West 50 Street, New York*

Acts as a clearinghouse for information and assists in developing higher standards among agencies engaged in tuberculosis work.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Makes surveys and advises as to organizational and administrative problems of public health agencies and departments, and makes appraisals of their programs and activities.

Conducts surveys of management methods and service standards of hospitals and other public institutions, and designs and installs accounting, cost accounting, other financial, and reporting systems for them.

Designs forms and procedures for recording and reporting vital statistics and keeping other records.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY—*Department of Agriculture*

Furnishes information on federal meat inspection which may be utilized as a basis for municipal meat-inspection services.

Furnishes information and advice regarding anthrax, tuberculosis, rabies, trichinosis, and other animal diseases that are communicable to man.

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY—*Department of the Interior*

Aids in directing work of rat control in cities, although concerned chiefly with wildlife research and management.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS—*Department of Commerce*

Publishes annual reports giving total number of births and deaths for each city of more than 10,000. Deaths are classified by cause of death.

Publishes *Weekly Health Index* giving for 88 large cities, on the basis of telegraphic returns, current information on total number of deaths and number of infant deaths.

Publishes *Weekly Accident Bulletin* giving for approximately 130 large cities weekly reports on the number of deaths due to motor vehicle accidents.

Publishes *Vital Statistics—Special Reports*. Many issues of this series contain data, for cities of various sizes, relating to total births, total deaths, infant deaths, accident fatalities, etc.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY—*Department of Agriculture*

Acts in an advisory capacity on methods of farm and city milk plant inspection.

Advises local officials on laboratory control of milk and its products.

Supplies sample score cards to be used in rating dairies.

Bureau of Mines—*Department of Interior*

Makes available information on studies of the effects on health of breathing mineral dust, or poisonous or asphyxiating gases, vapors, or fumes.

Makes surveys on the extent of pollution of harbor waters by oil discharged by steamers.

Conducts sanitary surveys in mining towns.

Advises cities on problems of stream pollution caused by acid mine drainage.

Children's Bureau—*Department of Labor*

Prepares and distributes bulletins on child care and training and on maternal health.

Publishes technical reports on child and maternal health and infant and maternal mortality and renders consultative services in these fields on request of local officials or organizations.

Makes special studies, if resources permit, on matters pertaining to child and maternal health, on request of local authorities.

Administers provisions of the Federal Social Security Act authorizing grants in aid to states for maternal and child-health services and services for crippled children. Consults with state agency with regard to development and execution of state plans for these services. Publishes informational material with regard to work under the Act.

Coast Guard—*Treasury Department*

Enforces state health laws relating to quarantine.

Assists vessels in distress; helps in flood relief work.

Co-operates with civil authorities in times of national disasters and emergencies.

Food and Drug Administration—*Department of Agriculture*

Enforces the food, drug, and cosmetic act and six other acts; supplies information on the legal labeling of foods, drugs and devices, cosmetics, insecticides, fungicides, and caustic poisons.

Supplies information as to composition of food, methods of analysis, etc.

Advises on administrative procedure in food inspection.

Public Health Service—*Federal Security Agency*

Investigates and issues reports on the cause and control of disease.

Makes reports on health administration practices and matters of interest to state and municipal health officers.

Supervises the manufacture and sale of biological products used in the prophylaxis and treatment of human diseases.

Conducts the United States quarantine stations to prevent the introduction of diseases from abroad into the United States.

Supplies advisory and consultative assistance on projects relating to the disposal of waste, water purification, industrial hygiene.

Makes surveys of state, city, and county health administration at request of duly constituted officials in so far as personnel and funds of the Public Health Service permit.

Upon request gives expert advice and assistance in the event of epidemics or unusual outbreaks of disease when such service is not available through other agencies.

Makes sanitary surveys of physical conditions such as water supply, sewerage system, garbage disposal, and other matters affecting public health.

Makes available a standard milk ordinance and standard milk control code, and recommends what is considered satisfactory compliance.

Makes milk sanitation surveys and computes ratings for cities which have adopted standard milk ordinance and co-operates with states and municipalities in milk sanitation.

Makes venereal disease prevalence surveys.

Examines specimens and makes reports without cost in rare or unusual cases of disease affecting public health.

Assists in organizing county health departments, many of which serve small cities.

Makes available weekly through the *Public Health Reports* (free to health officers of states and large cities; subscription price $2.50 a year) current information on prevalence of disease, results of investigation on control and prevention of disease, and abstracts of court decisions relating to public health.

Publishes current mortality and morbidity statistics which are valuable to health officers.

Compiles and publishes state laws and regulations relating to public health.

Supplies free information service on local health problems; participates in local health education programs.

Operates an institution for the treatment of persons suffering from leprosy to which persons from any section of the country may be sent, and two hospitals for the care and treatment of drug addicts.

Prepares and distributes directories of state, city, and county health officers.

Provides through *The Health Officer* (monthly) information regarding health education, health administration, recent advances in public health of special value to health officers.

Issues monthly *Venereal Disease Information* containing articles and abstracts relating to clinical and administrative matters concerning venereal disease control (50 cents a year).

Prepares health exhibits, lantern slides, and motion pictures for loan to health agencies.

Issues information quarterly on important state and local activities for the betterment of negro health and assists state and local organizations in an annual National Negro Health Week program.

Makes available annual summaries of the number of cases of and deaths from important notifiable diseases in states.

Under the Social Security Act and the Venereal Disease Control Act (1938), makes grants-in-aid to states for improving state and local health services and providing better qualified public health personnel for public health agencies, and for developing more effective control of the venereal diseases.

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION—*Federal Works Agency*

Operates projects for the construction and improvement of hospitals, sanatoriums, clinics, etc.

Provides personnel needed to supplement and expand the regular work of local health agencies.

Sources of Statistics: Health

Journal of the American Medical Association. May 13, 1939. Vol. 112, pp. 1941-45; contains data on typhoid fever and deaths from this cause in the larger cities. May 20, 1939, pp. 2043-46 contains similar data on diphtheria. (Annual.) 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. Typhoid in the large cities of the United States in 1937. Typhoid deaths in 93 cities.

—535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. Hospital service in the United States. Annual hospital number. List of 6,128 registered hospitals, showing type of service, ownership, beds, census, admissions.

United States Bureau of the Census. Weekly Health Index. Washington, D. C. Total deaths (excluding stillbirths) and deaths under one year for 88 cities. Last number for each year gives annual figures.

—Vital Statistics—Special Reports. Washington, D. C. The state reports issued in 1939 contained tables giving number of deaths in institutions and from motor vehicle accidents in cities over 100,000; number of deaths from certain rare causes in cities over 10,000; and number of births and deaths classified by race and residence, and also number and rate of infant deaths for counties and cities over 10,000.

—Mortality statistics. (Annual.) Birth statistics. (Annual.) Population statistics. Analyses of census material.

United States Public Health Service. Public Health Reports. (Weekly.) Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. For 140 cities, cases of communicable diseases: diphtheria, influenza (cases and deaths), measles, pneumonia (deaths), scarlet fever, smallpox, tuberculosis (deaths), typhoid fever, whooping cough.

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CITY HEALTH ADMINISTRATION. By Carl E. McCombs. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1927. 524pp. $5.50.

COMMUNITY HEALTH ORGANIZATION. Edited by Ira V. Hiscock. Commonwealth Fund, 41 East 57 Street, New York. 1939. 318pp. $2.50.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES. American Public Health Association, 50 West 50 Street, New York. 1935. 79pp. 30 cents.

MILK ORDINANCE AND CODE. United States Public Health Service. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 1939. 160pp. 35 cents (stamps not accepted).

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING. By National Organization for Public Health Nursing, Inc., 50 West 50 Street, New York. 1932. $1.75.

PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION IN THE UNITED STATES. By Wilson G. Smillie. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1936. 458pp. $3.50.

STANDARD METHODS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS. (Seventh edition.) American Public Health Association, 50 West 50 Street, New York. 1939. $2.50.

STANDARD METHODS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF WATER AND SEWAGE. (Eighth edition.) American Public Health Association, 50 West 50 Street, New York. 1936. $2.50.

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COMMUNITY HEALTH ORGANIZATION. Edited by Ira V. Hiscock. Commonwealth Fund, 41 East 57 Street, New York. 1939. 318pp. $2.50.

CONTROL OF THE VENEREAL DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES; PRESENT AND FUTURE. United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. 1939. 25pp. 10 cents.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF MEDICAL SERVICES. By Paul A. Dodd and E. F. Penrose. Graphic Arts Press, Inc., 914 Twentieth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1939. 480pp. $3.75.

EDUCATING FOR HEALTH. By Frank Ernest Hill. American Association for Adult Education, 60 East 42 Street, New York. 1939. 224pp. $1.25.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF (1) HEALTH OFFICERS; (2) PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERS; (3) SANITARIANS; (4) SUBPROFESSIONAL FIELD PERSONNEL IN SANITATION; (5) PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICIANS. Committee on Professional Education, American Public Health Association, 50 West 50 Street, New York. 1939.

ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAM; PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, UNITED STATES SENATE. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 42pp.

HEALTH INSURANCE. City Club of New York City, 55 West 44 Street, New York. 1939.

HEALTH INSURANCE AND MEDICAL CARE. By Fern E. Scneder. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley. 1939. 25pp.

HEALTH OFFICERS' MANUAL. J. C. Geiger. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 1939. 148pp. $1.50.

HEALTH SITUATION IN FLORIDA. American Public Health Association, 50 West 50 Street, New York. 1939. 187pp.

HOSPITAL SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. 1939. 995pp.

MEDICAL CARE IN THE UNITED STATES—DEMAND AND SUPPLY. Bureau of Medical Economics, American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. 1939. 140pp. $1.

MILK SUPPLIES AND THEIR CONTROL IN AMERICAN URBAN COMMUNITIES OVER 1,000 POPULATION IN 1936. By A. W. Fuchs and L. C. Frank. United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. 1939. 70pp. 10 cents.

NONPROFIT HOSPITAL SERVICE PLANS. By C. Rufus Rorem. Commission on Hospital Service of American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago. 1940. 130pp. 50 cents.

ORGANIZED PAYMENTS FOR MEDICAL SERVICES. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. 1939. 185pp.

PHYSICIAN'S HANDBOOK ON BIRTH AND DEATH REGISTRATION CONTAINING INTERNATIONAL LISTS OF CAUSES OF DEATH. United States Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 1939. 94pp. 15 cents.

PLANNING FOR PUBLIC HEALTH. By J. Howard Beard. *University of Illinois Bulletin*, for September 5, 1939. University of Illinois, Urbana. 46pp.

PUBLIC HEALTH LAW. By James Tobey. Commonwealth Fund, 41 East 57 Street, New York. 1939. 414pp. $3.50.

PUBLIC HEALTH ORGANIZATION. By Jack E. Thomas. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley. 1939. 39pp.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN TAX-SUPPORTED MEDICAL CARE IN GREAT BRITAIN. By Franz Goldman. American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 15pp. 25 cents.

REGULATION OF FOOD HANDLERS (INCLUDING MODEL ORDINANCE). Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, University of Oregon and League of Oregon Cities, Eugene. 1939. 17pp. 25 cents.

REPORT OF A SURVEY OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT AND OTHER HEALTH AGENCIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MADE IN 1937-38. United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. 1939. 400pp. 35 cents.

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RODENT CONTROL. By George Parrish. Board of Health Commissioners, Los Angeles, California. 1939. Variously paged.

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STUDIES IN PERSONNEL POLICY: A. HEALTH INSURANCE PLANS. B. GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE PLANS. National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York. 1939. 31pp. $1.

TOWARD BETTER NATIONAL HEALTH. United States Interdepartmental Committee to Coordinate Health and Welfare Activities, Washington, D. C. 1939. 30pp.

WAYS TO COMMUNITY HEALTH EDUCATION. Edited by Ira V. Hiscock. Commonwealth Fund, 41 East 57 Street, New York. 1939. $3.

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AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH. American Public Health Association, 50 West 50 Street, New York. $5.

HOSPITALS. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago. $2.

MENTAL HYGIENE. (Quarterly.) National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 50 West 50 Street, New York. $3.

MILK DEALER. Olsen Publishing Company, 505 West Cherry Street, Milwaukee. $2.

MODERN HOSPITAL. 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. $3.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING ABSTRACTS. (Weekly.) Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING. National Organization for Public Health Nursing, 50 West 50 Street, New York. $2 to members, $3 to nonmembers.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS. (Weekly.) U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency. (Order from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.) $2.50.

Housing

Developments in 1939

By Coleman Woodbury

Executive Director, National Association of Housing Officials, Chicago

Today the municipal official's chief interest in housing falls in the low-rent developments of local housing authorities and the effect of their construction and operation on community life. For this reason the activities of the Federal Housing Administration, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and the Farm Security Administration, although extensive and important in the past year, have been omitted from this treatment.

The year 1939 bears the fruit of previous years' surveys, planning, and organization in the local authority, low-rent housing field. Although records necessarily lag behind facts, 12 local authority projects with 8,060 dwelling units have been or are being tenanted in six states at the close of the year. The United States Housing Authority on November 1 reported local construction contracts had been let on 116 projects with approximately 47,044 dwelling units, and estimated that by the end of the year there would be additional contracts for 71 projects with 24,000 family units. Over 71,000 dwelling units, whether built or being built in 169 communities in 29 states ($667,628,000 of USHA commitments) represent sizable inroads upon the housing frontier. The average net construction cost of these dwellings, $2,821, and the federal and local subsidies assure that this housing will be lived in by really low-income families.

The average shelter rent is $15.80 per month per family in the North and $11.45 in the South. Surveys of the first five projects completed by local housing authorities with USHA loans and subsidies found the median family incomes in one city in the group from $400 to $600 and in another in the $600 to $800 bracket. No completed projects, except those in New York City, have median family incomes of more than $1,000.

Of great potential importance is the building of Vladeck City Houses in New York City. This 240-family development is the first public housing project without federal financing. Perhaps it is of symbolic importance that this project is immediately adjacent to a much larger development financed by the United States Housing Authority. Both have been designed so that they are in many ways a single, unified development.

Some light is shed by Department of Commerce figures on the effect of public housing on private residential construction. The rate of private residential construction in leading metropolitan areas was over six times the rate in lagging areas but the rate of public housing projects in these lagging areas was only half again as much as the rate of public projects in the leading areas. Furthermore this year has been the best year since 1929 in private building and also a year of great progress in public housing.

While noteworthy gains were made in urban housing, it is well to mention some starts toward the development of a low-rent rural housing program. By the end of the year, 29 housing authorities in 13 states were organized primarily to work with the USHA on rural projects. Although the difficulties are formidable, this step is another along the way to a public housing program unified on all fronts.

Unity is needed today in housing. Opposition to the activities of housing authorities is no longer covert. One "League for the Prevention of Subsidized Housing" has sprung up and other groups, though they may be called "taxpayers' associations" or "citizens' protective leagues," have resolved openly against public housing. Attempts to repeal hard-won housing legislation are not unknown.

Authority Organization and Administration. Emphasis on external achievements of housing authorities should not overshadow internal developments in operation and management during the past year. Because finished projects call for management policies on which the success or failure of tenancy and operation depend, it is most encouraging to note that the costs of project operation have been considerably below the estimates made by the USHA and the local authorities themselves. Many authorities have shown great interest and some have achieved promising preliminary results in planning for extensive participation of tenants in operating and maintaining the projects. This work is one of the causes of lower operating costs.

A greater number of authorities are realizing the need for well-trained housing managers. Suggestions have been made that civil service commissions co-operate with local authorities by giving competitive tests in these fields. Other authorities have given experienced managers an opportunity to aid in planning new developments. Many managerial problems have been traced to absence of managerial advice during design and construction.

Local authorities have developed administratively at such varying rates that wide gaps have been opened along the housing front. Some authorities have become well-integrated operating units; others have floated along with woefully inadequate administration, with little understanding or interest beyond the next individual project, and with no conception of the continuing administrative job that must be done if their localities are to have markedly better housing. This divergence has contributed to the difficulties of both local authorities and the USHA. When some authorities demand almost complete local autonomy and others accept advisory opinions of the USHA as official orders, friction is bound to develop.

The regionalization of the USHA staff to provide faster and more efficient contacts with local authorities steadily progressed through 1939. The establishment of seven regions, each with a regional director empowered to take final action in many instances, has furthered closer co-operation between local and federal authorities.

Legislation. In 1939 housing enabling legislation was passed in Arizona, Idaho, Missouri, New Mexico, Oregon, and Washington. In each of these states except Idaho, one or more local authorities were established. Today only 10 states (Iowa, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming, Maine, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, and Kansas) have no enabling legislation for housing authorities.

The greatest legislative change in any state housing law followed hard upon the 1938 New York state constitutional amendment on housing. This year the New York housing law was thoroughly revised in accordance with changes authorized in the amendment. Financial aid (independent of federal assistance) by subsidy and loan from the state to local authorities was provided for. The administrative setup was changed from a five-man board to a single superintendent of housing. Much of this legislation pioneers in a new field and deserves careful and objective study by local housing officials.

Georgia, South Carolina, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts amended their state housing laws to permit the participation of smaller cities in the housing program or to revise existing debt provisions.

In authorizing the first nationwide housing census, to be taken in 1940 if necessary appropriations are made this year, Congress recognized the real importance of housing facts and methods in the economic life of the country. The investigation by Attorney General Thurman Arnold of alleged collusion and price-fixing practices in the construction industry was off to a vigorous start in 1939 and will be watched with interest by all housers.

The record of housing in Congress was not so cheerful. A bill (S.591) to increase the bonding power of the United States Housing Authority by $800,000,000, to add to its maximum allowable subsidy contracts, to authorize directly a rural housing program in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, and to clarify a few minor points in the existing legislation, was passed by the Senate, reported favorably by a House committee, but tied up by the Rules Committee of the House until the first session of the 76th Congress adjourned. A last-minute effort to bring the bill before the House for consideration without a rule was defeated by about 20 votes. This action was so closely associated with the fight on the so-called Spend-Lend bill, however, that many observers believed that it was not a fair test of the views of the House on housing. Bill S.591 retains its previous status in the third session but no action has been taken at the time of writing.

Finance. A group of local authorities with substantial USHA advice and guidance successfully sold their short-term notes on the open market to raise funds during the construction period. The interest rate of .59 of 1 per cent on the initial issue and the prompt response of banks mark it as one of the most significant recent developments in housing finance. On subsequent issues the interest fell below .5 of 1 per cent. These local authority notes are secured by USHA loan contracts and are exempt from federal income taxes and usually from state taxes as well. Their sale is not only a promising first step in drawing capital funds directly to local authorities instead of through the federal government but the very low rate of interest means sizable savings in project development costs.

Not the least significant aspect of this sale of short-term notes was the probability it indicated that in the future long-term securities of local authorities might find a ready market when based upon low-rental projects covered by USHA subsidy contracts. Preliminary negotiations to this end were rudely shaken by the first impact of the world war upon the bond market but this should prove no more than a temporary setback.

USHA achieved another marked economy for local authorities in the reduction of insurance rates on low-rent developments. After some months of study and bargaining, responsible underwriters offered terms on 44 projects at a reduction of 62 per cent from existing rates. This saving in annual cost will be reflected in rent reductions averaging 19 cents per family unit per month.

Court Action. During 1939 the remarkable record of local authority enabling legislation in state courts was continued without a break. At the end of December, 1939, 19 state supreme courts had upheld the constitutionality of housing laws. They are the courts of last resort of Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Michigan, Massachusetts, and New Jersey.

The so-called Prior Lien Law of New York City was held unconstitutional by the New York Court of Appeal. This law gave local officials the power to make repairs necessary to bring existing housing into conformity with certain minimum standards of occupancy if their owners refused to do so and made the cost of this repair by the city a prior lien against the property. The United States Supreme Court refused to review the case.

Housing Problems. Although the battle for more and still more economical construction by local authorities will continue, the record for 1939 shows that the combined resources of USHA and the local authorities are winning this fight. Among the problems that are waxing rather than waning, however, four deserve separate mention here: (a) housing management, (b) staff personnel and organization, (c) public relations, and (d) co-operation with other local officials in modernizing and enforcing police power measures affecting housing construction and occupancy.

Housing management will make or break the present local authority program in most American cities. Tenant selection, rent collection, and eviction policies; economical maintenance, operation, and repair, including tenant maintenance of as much of the plant as possible; and sound community activities and relations are only some of the phases of management that will require the knowledge and analysis of the specialist, as well as the sense of proportion and direction of the administrator. Furthermore, as the housing program matures, the relative position of management will constantly increase. During the next year or more it will be almost literally impossible for local authorities and their citizen supporters to give too much thought and study to management policies and practice.

Altogether too many local authorities have thought of housing as the construction of one or two isolated projects. Today not only the words of their leaders but the force of circumstances brings them face to face with the fact that they are engaged in a job that requires first-rate administrative personnel properly organized for its task. This consideration overlaps the problems of management but extends as well to the authorities' central offices and to other functions, such as planning and site selection, land acquisition, and the design and construction of dwellings. Also, in recent months many local authorities have seen the necessity for reporting systematically, interestingly, and accurately to their stockholders—the taxpayers and other citizens of their locality. Here as in other sectors of housing administration, however, there is much ground to be made up.

Probably no student of municipal administration in this country would point to the administration of building codes, sanitary ordinances, or housing codes as examples of the highest development of public administration. With a few notable exceptions, these ordinances have been inadequate and their administration weak and spasmodic. In part this sorry record has been due to public apathy and ignorance about housing. In part it can be traced to the inescapable fact that under most market conditions, decent standards of housing occupancy cannot be enforced unless there are some decent houses in the market or about to be built for families of low income when the administrative official moves against substandard dwellings. In the past these conditions have seldom if ever obtained.

Today, however, thanks to the local authorities and the USHA, sizable amounts of new housing well within the reach of families in slums and blighted areas are now coming on the market all over this country. The time is ripe, therefore, to modernize and to enforce standards of occupancy for all existing dwellings. In this way the local authorities' construction program not only will improve the housing of the thousands who live in its developments, but indirectly the hundreds of thousands whose present quarters will either be made to meet minimum standards of health and decency or be boarded up or torn down. In this part of local housing programs, housing authorities, officials of municipal departments charged with enforcing these police power measures, and citizens' groups and organizations interested in housing betterment are beginning to realize that not only is the job worth doing but it will require their combined and united efforts.

Low-Cost Public Housing

LOCAL PUBLIC housing in the United States became a reality in 1939. Although the United States Housing Act had been adopted in 1937, the past year witnessed the opening for occupancy of the first United States Housing Authority-financed housing projects in this country. During the past two years since the Housing Act was adopted, public housing has been the subject of many controversies. In these controversies there has often been no agreement even as to the facts, for each side has based its arguments on its own estimates of costs, rents, and other factors. Now that local housing projects are actually in operation, some of these estimates at least can be checked against the facts on record. It is for the purpose of supplying some of these facts that the following data have been included in this YEAR BOOK.

USHA Projects. By February 24, 1940, some 17 local housing projects constructed under the terms of the 1937 Housing Act were partially or completely open for occupancy. There were three projects in Austin, Texas; two each in Augusta, Georgia, Buffalo, New York, and New York City; and one each in Allentown, Pennsylvania; Charleston, South Carolina; Dayton and Toledo, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Jacksonville and Miami, Florida; and Syracuse, New York. In the 17 projects partially or wholly completed there were 8,066 dwelling units available for occupancy.

Of this number, 7,022, or 87.1 per cent, were occupied. It should be noted that several of these projects were opened for occupancy shortly before these figures were compiled, which accounts for the low percentage of occupancy.

The remaining projects listed in Table XIV are in various stages of construction. The 362 projects under loan contract as of February 3, 1940, when completed, will contain 133,834 dwelling units, or 558,210 rooms, with an average of 4.17 rooms per dwelling unit. These figures include data on 13 projects in five counties that are not listed in Table XIV. Of even greater interest than these statistics of size and distribution are data relative to cost. No other aspect of public housing is in greater need of reliable data than this subject of housing costs. Housing costs may be presented from two points of view—that of the housing agency and that of the tenants. In other words, both construction costs and rental rates need to be considered.

In Table XIV three indexes of construction cost are presented: (1) cost of entire project; (2) total cost per dwelling unit, and (3) net construction cost per dwelling unit. Rental costs are expressed in terms of shelter rent per room per month. Although these figures are still partially estimated they have been adjusted in the light of actual records of completed projects.

PWA Housing Projects. In addition to these local housing projects constructed with the aid of the United States Housing Authority, data on 49 projects built under the program of the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration appear in Table XV. From 1933, when the PWA was first established, to the fall of 1937, when the USHA was set up, the PWA Housing Division carried on an extensive housing program. In October, 1937, these projects were transferred to the USHA which was directed to dispose of them through sale or lease to public housing agencies. By the end of 1939, 32 of these projects had been leased to local housing authorities, and the remaining 17 were being temporarily operated by the USHA.

TABLE XIV

LOW-COST PUBLIC HOUSING DATA FOR 145 CITIES

This table shows selected data on USHA-aided housing projects under loan contracts, supplied by the United States Housing Authority and corrected to February 3, 1940. The figure given for number of dwelling units includes units in all projects. Where two figures are given, as in the average number of rooms per dwelling unit, in the columns on cost per dwelling unit, and on shelter rent per room, the figures are the lowest and the highest for all projects. For an explanation of data in certain columns see notes at end of table.

City	Number of Projects	Number of Dwelling Units	Average Number of Rooms Per Dwelling Unit	Estimated Total Cost Per Dwelling Unit [1]	Estimated Net Construction Cost Per Dwelling Unit [2]	Estimated Cost Entire Project [3] (000 omitted)	Estimated Monthly Shelter Rent Per Room [4]
Over 500,000							
Baltimore, Md.	7	4,144	4.12-4.15	$4,862-$5,406	$3,484-$3,506	$23,991	$3.75
Boston, Mass.	9	5,373	3.75-4.53	4,747- 5,451	3,003- 3,749	31,611	3.50- 4.00
Buffalo, N. Y.	3	1,639	3.47-3.96	4,637- 5,286	3,309- 3,690	9,362	3.50- 3.75
Chicago, Ill.	2	3,053	4.24-4.85	5,546- 5,643	3,850- 3,920	18,215	2.75- 4.25
Cleveland, Ohio	6	3,465	3.91-4.50	4,789- 5,374	3,101- 3,631	20,073	2.75- 4.00
Detroit, Mich.	6	4,895	4.03-4.68	5,075- 5,850	3,458- 4,072	28,480	2.75- 4.25
Los Angeles, Calif.	4	1,506	4.25-4.55	3,870- 4,432	2,575- 2,628	6,699	2.50- 3.50
New York, N. Y.	7	10,708	4.01-4.90	4,350- 5,607	2,666- 3,414	54,823	3.50- 5.00
Philadelphia, Pa.	5	4,932	3.76-4.14	4,751- 5,310	3,234- 3,591	27,978	3.25- 4.50
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	3,014	3.79-4.15	5,565- 5,824	3,469- 3,565	18,471	4.00- 4.25
St. Louis, Mo.	2	1,380	4.31-4.42	4,723- 4,977	3,141- 3,297	7,761	2.75- 3.00
San Francisco, Calif.	5	2,596	4.12-4.55	4,208- 4,729	2,713- 2,850	12,638	3.25- 3.75
200,000 to 500,000							
Akron, Ohio	2	550	4.20-4.21	4,011- 4,534	2,472- 2,994	2,731	3.00- 3.25
Atlanta, Ga.	5	3,645	3.45-4.11	3,079- 4,853	2,252- 2,974	16,681	2.00- 3.00
Birmingham, Ala.	5	2,246	3.95-4.38	3,917- 4,459	2,290- 2,633	10,785	2.25- 4.00
Cincinnati, Ohio	4	2,831	3.77-4.10	4,671- 5,188	2,941- 3,407	15,335	3.00- 4.25
Columbus, Ohio	4	1,401	3.56-4.32	3,920- 4,217	2,639- 2,761	6,003	3.00- 4.00
Dallas, Tex.	2	1,254	4.21-4.40	4,234- 4,830	2,588- 2,741	6,370	2.50- 2.75
Dayton, Ohio	2	804	4.20-4.25	4,029- 4,806	2,652- 3,194	3,456	3.00- 3.25
Denver, Colo.	3	718	4.35-4.39	4,386- 4,470	2,896- 2,924	3,482	2.75- 3.00
Houston, Tex.	7	2,526	4.07-5.15	3,294- 4,544	2,420- 2,808	10,989	2.25- 2.50
Jersey City, N. J.	4	1,583	4.07-4.20	4,656- 5,101	3.183- 3,212	8,432	3.50- 3.75
Louisville, Ky.	2	1,602	4.05	4,847- 5,048	3,205- 3,271	9,384	3.50- 3.75
Memphis, Tenn.	2	1,656	4.30-4.38	4,517- 4,557	2,852- 2,879	8,632	3.00- 3.25
Newark, N. J.	6	2,346	4.08-4.20	4,770- 5,420	3,145- 3,483	13,153	3.50- 4.75
New Orleans, La.	6	4,606	3.63-4.36	5,363- 5,678	3,232- 3,419	28,126	3.00- 4.00
Oakland, Calif.	3	782	4.10-4.28	4,093- 4,397	2,725- 2,733	3,805	3.25- 4.00
Omaha, Neb.	2	805	4.28-4.55	4,289- 4,311	2,840- 3,072	3,815	3.00- 3.75
San Antonio, Tex.	5	2,872	3.90-5.50	2,938- 3,891	2,020- 2,584	10,140	2.00- 2.25
Seattle, Wash.	1	700	4.08	3,831	2,500	3,000	3.00
Syracuse, N. Y.	1	678	4.00	5,241	3,346	4,367	4.00
Toledo, Ohio	4	930	3.50-4.57	3,202- 4,808	2,230- 3,182	3,947	2.50- 4.25
Washington, D. C.	8	2,467	3.75-4.64	4,221- 5,484	2,836- 3,451	13,434	2.75- 3.50
100,000 to 200,000							
Bridgeport, Conn.	2	1,760	4.08-4.62	4,327- 4,741	2,872- 3,077	8,906	2.50- 3.00
Cambridge, Mass.	1	328	4.09	5,246	3,305	2,017	4.00
Camden, N. J.	2	575	4.09-4.30	4,618- 4,959	3,033- 3,042	2,990	3.50
Chattanooga, Tenn.	2	935	4.05-4.23	4,260- 4,460	2,787- 2,908	4,384	3.00- 3.25
Elizabeth, N. J.	2	828	4.07-4.35	4,634- 4,979	3,210- 3,339	4,550	3.25- 4.50
El Paso, Tex.	2	632	4.01-4.32	3,652- 3,724	2,459- 2,552	2,676	2.25- 2.50
Fall River, Mass.	2	576	4.36-4.46	4,093- 4,289	2,662- 2,944	2,602	2.75- 3.00
Fort Worth, Tex.	2	502	4.18-4.19	3,875- 4,459	2,654- 2,934	2,253	2.50- 2.75
Gary, Ind.	3	799	4.00-4.31	3,692- 4,051	2,397- 2,735	3,141	2.75

TABLE XIV.—LOW-COST PUBLIC HOUSING DATA FOR 145 CITIES—Continued

City	Number of Projects	Number of Dwelling Units	Average Number of Rooms Per Dwelling Unit	Estimated Total Cost Per Dwelling Unit [1]	Estimated Net Construction Cost Per Dwelling Unit [2]	Estimated Cost Entire Project [3] (000 omitted)	Estimated Monthly Shelter Rent Per Room [4]
100,000 to 200,000—continued							
Hartford, Conn......	2	368	4.33-4.47	$4,356-$4,491	$2,984-$3,040	$1,633	$3.00-$3.25
Jacksonville, Fla.....	3	1,306	3.68-4.34	3,177- 4,142	1,959- 2,610	5,036	2.44- 2.50
Knoxville, Tenn.....	3	764	4.12-4.35	3,870- 4,973	2,464- 3,047	3,621	2.50- 3.50
Lowell, Mass........	1	473	4.19	5,118	3,211	2,911	3.50
Miami, Fla..........	3	1,073	3.88-4.06	2,955- 4,119	2,168- 2,733	3,647	1.75- 3.00
Nashville, Tenn......	2	682	4.30-4.43	3,817- 3,926	2,616- 2,696	2,797	2.00- 2.75
New Bedford, Mass..	2	398	4.32-4.33	5,030- 5,185	3,086- 3,088	2,237	3.00
New Haven, Conn...	3	1,064	4.21-4.56	4,569- 4,858	2,986- 3,123	5,655	3.00
Peoria, Ill..........	2	1,006	4.46-4.75	4,135- 4,224	2,715- 2,806	4,698	2.75- 3.25
Reading, Pa.........	1	400	4.31	5,013	3,118	2,005	3.75
Tampa, Fla..........	3	1,182	4.32-4.44	3,397- 3,554	2,325- 2,344	4,352	2.25- 2.50
Trenton, N. J.......	2	503	3.84-4.08	4,758- 4,798	3,052- 3,282	2,699	4.25- 4.50
Utica, N. Y.........	1	212	4.35	4,717	3,224	1,000	4.00
Yonkers, N. Y.......	1	545	4.08	4,956	3,512	3,307	4.25
Youngstown, Ohio...	2	1,010	4.01-4.05	4,216- 4,963	2,810- 3,454	4,886	3.25- 4.00
30,000 to 100,000							
Allentown, Pa.......	1	322	4.69	4,991	3,258	1,607	3.50
Atlantic City, N. J...	1	375	4.28	4,829	3,020	2,062	3.75
Augusta, Ga.........	3	611	4.20-4.40	3,544- 4,519	2,490- 3,189	2,619	2.00- 2.50
Austin, Tex.........	5	337	3.27-4.17	3,490- 3,871	2,142- 2,702	1,288	1.86- 2.35
Bethlehem, Pa.......	1	250	4.56	4,760	3,105	1,190	2.75
Butte, Mont.........	1	225	4.19	4,290	3,072	1,069	3.00
Charleston, S. C.....	5	728	4.16-4.47	3,813- 4,487	2,370- 2,826	3,552	2.50- 3.00
Charleston, W. Va...	2	504	4.15-4.20	4,423- 4,676	3,107	2,416	3.75
Charlotte, N. C......	3	814	4.17-4.38	3,050- 3,185	2,115- 2,150	2,583	2.00- 2.50
Chester, Pa.........	1	396	4.14	4,913	3,272	1,945	3.75
Columbia, S. C......	2	400	3.90-4.22	4,560- 4,910	3,101- 3,309	2,058	3.25- 3.50
Columbus, Ga.......	3	914	4.18-4.52	3,272- 4,037	2,285- 2,612	3,845	2.00- 2.50
Covington, Ky.......	2	431	4.39-4.59	4,692- 4,701	3,063- 3,220	2,165	3.50
Dearborn, Mich......	1	239	4.48	4,498	2,964	1,075	3.50
Hammond, Ind......	2	400	4.23	4,075- 4,095	2,560	1,634	2.75
Harrisburg, Pa.......	2	400	4.24	4,920- 5,122	3,123- 3,142	2,049	3.50- 3.75
Holyoke, Mass.......	1	159	4.45	5,199	3,350	921	3.50
Huntington, W. Va....	3	500	4.00-4.13	4,542- 4,791	3,100- 3,215	2,336	3.25
Kokomo, Ind........	1	175	4.33	4,029	2,815	705	2.75
Laredo, Tex.........	1	272	4.33	3,306	2,145	998	1.75
Lawrence, Mass......	1	291	4.41	4,617	3,000	1,591	2.75
Lexington, Ky.......	2	292	4.10-4.22	3,884- 4,568	2,682- 3,012	1,324	2.50- 3.00
McKeesport, Pa.....	1	206	4.16	5,111	3,034	1,089	4.00
Macon, Ga..........	2	410	3.89-4.00	3,962- 3,991	2,530- 2,560	1,825	2.25- 2.50
Meridian, Miss......	4	378	4.04-4.28	3,299- 3,460	2,270- 2,372	1,367	2.00- 2.50
Mobile, Ala.........	2	398	3.83-4.42	4,237- 4,481	2,760- 3,060	1,839	3.50
Montgomery, Ala....	2	302	4.28	3,319- 3,355	2,262- 2,295	1,070	1.75- 2.50
Muncie, Ind.........	1	274	4.23	4,269	2,772	1,268	3.00
New Britain, Conn...	1	340	4.57	4,585	3,059	1,559	3.00
Newport News, Va...	1	252	4.09	3,574	2,515	1,002	2.25
North Bergen, N. J..	1	170	4.02	5,125	3,190	959	4.75
Norwalk, Conn......	1	135	3.70	4,104	2,788	643	3.25
Paducah, Ky........	2	200	3.95-4.16	4,522- 4,725	2,845	1,007	2.75
Pawtucket, R. I......	1	226	4.41	4,599	3,083	1,069	3.00
Pensacola, Fla.......	2	240	4.32-4.33	4,359- 4,578	3,002- 3,113	1,173	3.00- 3.50
Perth Amboy, N. J...	1	254	4.28	5,012	3,104	1,273	4.00
Phoenix, Ariz........	3	510	3.48-4.12	3,015- 3,314	1,942- 2,180	1,794	2.00- 2.50
Portsmouth, Ohio....	1	268	4.17	4,057	2,618	1,110	3.00
Raleigh, N. C.......	2	400	4.20-4.25	4,361- 4,662	2,864- 2,911	1,935	3.00- 3.25
St. Petersburg, Fla...	1	242	4.07	4,150	2,930	1,065	3.50
Savannah, Ga.......	3	995	3.90-4.30	3,288- 4,560	2,219- 2,971	4,214	2.75- 3.25

TABLE XIV.—LOW-COST PUBLIC HOUSING DATA FOR 145 CITIES—Continued

City	Number of Projects	Number of Dwelling Units	Average Number of Rooms Per Dwelling Unit	Estimated Total Cost Per Dwelling Unit [1]	Estimated Net Construction Cost Per Dwelling Unit [2]	Estimated Cost Entire Project [3] (000 omitted)	Estimated Monthly Shelter Rent Per Room [4]
30,000 to 100,000—continued							
Springfield, Ill.	1	600	4.48	$4,173	$2,943	$2,831	$2.75
Stamford, Conn.	1	250	4.61	4,736	3,190	1,184	3.00
Waco, Tex.	2	243	4.01-4.04	3,296- 3,331	2,237- 2,243	901	2.00
Warren, Ohio	1	224	4.18	4,884	3,063	1,101	3.75
Wheeling, W. Va.	1	200	4.28	4,195	2,710	839	3.00
Wilmington, N. C.	2	464	4.19-4.24	3,922- 3,984	2,618- 2,660	1,931	2.25- 2.75
Zanesville, Ohio	1	326	4.21	4,344	2,914	1,499	3.50
10,000 to 30,000							
Annapolis, Md.	1	100	3.80	4,289	3,101	532	3.75
Anniston, Ala.	1	166	4.17	3,472	2,391	612	2.25
Asbury Park, N. J.	1	126	4.18	4,724	3,200	750	3.75
Athens, Ga.	2	170	4.02-4.52	3,758- 4,012	2,560- 2,660	696	2.25- 2.75
Barberton, Ohio	2	260	3.77-4.37	4,198- 4,356	2,715- 2,880	1,144	2.75- 3.25
Billings, Mont.	1	104	4.25	4,022	2,728	447	3.25
Biloxi, Miss.	3	300	4.30-4.32	3,444- 3,501	2,370	1,081	2.00
Brownsville, Tex.	1	148	4.46	3,797	2,437	594	1.75
Brunswick, Ga.	2	272	3.88	3,455- 3,583	2,326- 2,348	1,069	2.00- 2.50
Corpus Christi, Tex.	3	440	4.22-4.66	3,532- 3,767	2,219- 2,827	1,692	2.00- 3.00
Daytona Beach, Fla.	1	120	4.00	4,213	2,758	509	2.50
Decatur, Ga.	1	208	4.10	3,234	2,239	752	2.00
Euclid, Ohio	1	224	4.88	4,523	2,877	1,040	3.00
Frankfort, Ky.	1	91	3.77	4,253	2,676	387	2.50
Frederick, Md.	2	127	4.01-4.13	3,568- 3,688	2,397- 2,422	500	2.50- 2.75
Granite City, Ill.	1	151	4.56	4,879	3,049	764	3.00
Great Falls, Mont.	1	157	4.21	4,461	2,964	703	3.50
Harrison, N. J.	1	222	4.05	4,973	3,110	1,104	3.75
Hattiesburg, Miss.	2	240	3.73-4.21	3,279- 3,301	2,255	827	1.75- 2.25
Helena, Mont.	1	291	4.10	4,410	3,018	327	3.50
Kingsport, Tenn.	2	176	3.88-4.00	3,250- 3,458	2,460- 2,563	602	2.50
Laurel, Miss.	2	275	3.93-4.03	3,504- 3,513	2,370- 2,395	965	2.00- 2.50
Long Branch, N. J.	1	120	4.19	4,668	2,945	607	3.50
McComb, Miss.	2	166	3.63-4.30	3,317- 3,888	2,360- 2,515	621	2.25
Martinsburg, W. Va.	1	100	4.25	3,806	2,630	383	2.75
New Albany, Ind.	1	124	4.38	4,060	2,599	513	2.50
Orlando, Fla.	1	156	4.04	3,598	2,220	609	3.00
Phenix City, Ala.	2	416	4.24-4.36	3,375- 3,389	2,260- 2,280	1,554	2.00- 2.25
Rome, Ga.	2	190	3.78-4.19	4,230- 4,484	2,710- 2,791	922	2.75- 3.00
Spartanburg, S. C.	2	270	4.22-4.38	3,181- 3,183	2,096- 2,104	879	2.00- 2.25
Vincennes, Ind.	1	83	4.54	4,207	3,078	353	2.50
West Palm Beach, Fla.	2	366	4.15-4.28	3,305- 3,700	2,129- 2,354	1,257	2.00- 2.50
Under 10,000							
Beverly, N. J.	1	71	4.29	4,474	3,147	350	2.50
Bristol, Va.	2	198	3.88-4.04	3,200- 3,299	2,116- 2,173	717	2.00- 2.25
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	1	150	3.95	3,200	2,056	488	2.50
Marietta, Ga.	2	228	3.90-4.09	3,073- 3,207	2,149- 2,184	768	1.75- 2.00
Mount Hope, W. Va.	1	70	4.50	4,141	2,650	293	2.25
Pelly, Tex.	2	60	4.30	3,593- 3,721	2,441	233	2.25- 2.75
Sarasota, Fla.	1	60	4.33	3,400	2,191	204	1.75
Williamson, W. Va.	2	110	4.17-4.18	3,861-4,119	2,525- 2,600	450	2.50- 3.00

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[1] "Over-All Cost of New Housing" consists of all costs of a project *except* cost of slum buildings to be torn down, cost of land for future development, and the local housing authority's administrative, carrying, and contingent expenses applicable to these excepted items. In stating the "Over-All Cost of New Housing," the following items involved in some projects are not included since they are not properly chargeable to the cost of new housing: (a) the cost of slum buildings to be torn down on the project site which represents an expenditure not for new housing for slum dwellers, but for slum clearance; and (b) the cost of land for future development which represents an expend-

iture not for land for present new housing, but for land which will later be used for and charged to additional housing. The exclusion of these two items for statistical purposes makes possible fair comparisons between costs of housing in USHA-aided projects and costs of housing undertaken by private enterprise when land costs are included. Figures in this column do include, however, the cost of land to be purchased and the value of land to be donated which are to be used for present development, and includes also the expenses of acquiring such land and the local housing authority's administrative, carrying, and contingent expenses applicable to such land. Also included are the construction cost of site improvements and nondwelling buildings, nondwelling spaces and equipment, preoccupancy charges, and the local housing authority's architectural, administrative, carrying, and contingent expenses applicable to these nondwelling facility items.

[2] "Net Construction Cost" is the construction cost of dwellings—i.e., structural, plumbing, heating, and electrical costs. The amounts shown do *not* include any allowances for changes and extras. The items contained in the "Net Construction Cost" most nearly comprise the items contained in residential construction costs as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the basis of building permit data. Not included are the costs of dwelling equipment (such as ranges, refrigerators, screens, etc.) and the local housing authority's architectural, administrative, carrying, and contingent expenses applicable to dwelling construction and dwelling equipment.

[3] "Estimated Cost of Entire Project—Total" is the entire cost of the project including not only the "Over-All Cost of New Housing," but also the cost of "Slum Buildings to be Torn Down," the cost of "Land for Future Development," and the local housing authority's administrative, carrying, and contingent expenses applicable to these items.

[4] "Estimated Monthly Shelter Rent Per Room" does not include any utility services. An additional charge will be made for water, heat, gas, and electricity when such are furnished by the project.

TABLE XV

PWA HOUSING COSTS AND RENTS IN 36 CITIES

This table shows for the 49 PWA projects in 36 cities, now owned by the United States Housing Authority, certain cost data supplied by the USHA as of December 16, 1939, and rent data (last column) as of June 30, 1939.

City	Total Development Cost [1]	Dwelling Facilities Cost [2]		Net Construction Cost Per Unit [3]	Over-All Cost of New Housing Per Unit [4]	Number of Units	Number of Rooms	Average Number Of Rooms	Average Shelter Rent (Inc. Water) Per Month
		Per Unit	Per Room						
Atlanta, Ga.	$2,619,403	$2,890	$ 817	$2,561	$3,862	604	2,136	3.54	$21.38
	2,509,728	2,618	784	2,298	3,351	675	2,252	3.34	15.26
Atlantic City, N. J.	1,485,205	4,002	1,194	3,674	4,912	277	928	3.35	19.96
Birmingham, Ala.	2,420,824	2,814	934	2,531	3,935	544	1,638	3.01	13.36
Boston, Mass.	6,244,688	4,549	1,185	4,251	6,146	1,016	3,902	3.84	19.20
Buffalo, N. Y.	4,502,757	5,399	1,175	5,069	6,843	658	3,024	4.60	23.34
Cambridge, Mass.	2,373,652	4,323	1,082	3,991	5,792	294	1,175	4.00	18.50
Camden, N. J.	2,933,353	4,565	1,269	4,201	5,707	514	1,849	3.60	17.62
Charleston, S. C.	1,243,541	4,045	1,148	3,732	5,866	212	747	3.52	16.24
Chicago, Ill.	6,924,382	4,450	1,280	4,094	5,844	1,027	3,571	3.48	18.90
	5,570,305	4,575	1,277	4,261	6,022	925	3,313	3.58	19.09
	2,865,153	4,920	1,311	4,548	6,202	462	1,733	3.75	20.31
Cincinnati, Ohio	6,794,357	3,918	1,211	3,648	5,087	1,039	3,362	3.24	16.10
Cleveland, Ohio	3,312,734	3,472	969	3,070	4,584	650	2,329	3.58	21.86
	3,381,506	3,750	984	3,467	5,034	579	2,205	3.81	19.35
	3,684,305	3,786	1,015	3,475	5,406	620	2,311	3.73	23.06
Columbia, S. C.	662,031	3,696	1,064	3,411	5,127	122	424	3.48	15.84
Dallas, Tex.	948,378	3,671	1,112	3,317	5,240	181	598	3.30	22.39
Detroit, Mich.	4,642,448	4,376	1,253	4,005	5,622	701	2,449	3.49	15.48
	4,175,656	4,512	1,156	4,130	5,388	775	3,025	3.90	20.09
Enid, Okla.	538,640	4,858	1,250	4,141	6,327	80	311	3.89	22.39
Evansville, Ind.	862,454	2,683	884	2,225	3,996	191	579	3.03	13.74
Indianapolis, Ind.	3,168,640	3,156	913	2,694	3,899	748	2,586	3.46	15.18
Jacksonville, Fla.	916,846	3,087	903	2,746	4,264	215	735	3.42	15.38
Lackawanna, N. Y.	1,537,130	4,923	1,098	4,509	5,672	271	1,215	4.49	18.01
Lexington, Ky.	1,610,161	4,293	1,258	3,956	5,630	286	976	3.41	17.00
Louisville, Ky.	1,230,140	4,547	1,111	4,125	5,858	210	859	4.10	17.87
	719,093	4,351	1,260	3,932	5,753	125	431	3.45	15.21
Memphis, Tenn.	3,237,016	3,123	949	2,808	4,671	633	2,083	3.29	13.10
	3,068,777	4,532	1,234	4,173	6,174	449	1,648	3.67	18.23

Table XV.—PWA Housing Costs and Rents—Continued

City	Total Development Cost [1]	Dwelling Facilities Cost [2]		Net Construction Cost Per Unit [3]	Over-All Cost of New Housing Per Unit [4]	Number of Units	Number of Rooms	Average Number Of Rooms	Average Shelter Rent (Inc. Water) Per Month
		Per Unit	Per Room						
Miami, Fla..........	$ 908,704	$3,007	$ 834	$2,749	$3,740	243	876	3.61	$12.58
Milwaukee, Wis......	2,443,465	3,613	927	3,330	4,717	518	2,018	3.90	23.11
Minneapolis, Minn....	3,476,573	4,739	1,225	4,289	6,275	464	1,795	3.87	17.13
Montgomery, Ala.....	408,155	2,969	892	2,580	4,082	100	333	3.33	18.05
	503,307	2,326	667	1,977	3,142	156	544	3.49	13.52
Nashville, Tenn......	1,899,032	4,275	1,218	3,912	5,469	314	1,102	3.51	18.52
	1,766,922	3,253	985	2,876	4,097	398	1,314	3.30	14.91
New York, N. Y......	12,917,362	4,764	1,351	4,541	6,391	1,622	5,719	3.53	24.95
	4,104,533	4,195	1,229	3,922	7,151	574	1,959	3.41	23.99
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1,956,903	3,813	1,095	3,526	5,528	354	1,232	3.48	19.95
Omaha, Neb.........	1,790,162	4,617	1,177	4,171	5,792	284	1,114	3.92	18.46
Philadelphia, Pa......	1,971,317	5,525	1,308	5,069	7,641	258	1,090	4.22	19.71
Schenectady, N. Y....	1,350,992	4,139	1,264	3,590	5,159	219	717	3.27	15.84
Stamford, Conn.......	825,777	4,328	1,266	4,017	5,656	146	499	3.42	21.18
Toledo, Ohio.........	1,860,962	4,773	1,390	4,328	6,283	264	907	3.44	17.28
Washington, D. C....	1,744,177	4,983	1,512	4,579	6,366	274	903	3.30	17.78
Wayne, Pa...........	336,903	4,301	1,280	3,850	5,988	50	168	3.36	15.62

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[1] "Total Development Cost" is entire cost of project including not only the "Over-All Cost of New Housing," but also the cost of slum buildings torn down, the cost of land acquired for future development, and the administrative charges allocated to the project.

[2] "Dwelling Facilities Cost" is the total of the construction cost of dwellings (referred to in Note 3 as "Net Construction Cost") plus dwelling equipment (such as ranges, refrigerators, screens, etc.) and the architectural and administrative expenses applicable to dwelling construction and dwelling equipment.

[3] "Net Construction Cost" is the construction cost of dwellings—that is, structural, plumbing, heating, and electrical costs. The average net construction cost per dwelling unit most nearly comprises the items represented in residential construction costs compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the basis of building permit data.

[4] "Over-All Cost of New Housing" includes all costs of a project *except* cost of slum buildings torn down, cost of land for future development, if any, and the administrative expenses applicable to these excepted items. In stating the "Over-All Cost of New Housing" there is not included the cost of slum buildings torn down on the project site which represented an expenditure not for new housing for slum dwellers, but for slum clearance. The exclusion of these items for statistical purposes enables fair comparisons between costs of housing in these projects and costs of housing undertaken by private enterprise when land costs are included.

Professional Organization: Housing

National Association of Housing Officials

The purpose of this Association is to increase the effectiveness of local, state, and federal housing officials in the development of adequate housing programs for families of low and moderate incomes. The Association's membership is made up largely of officials in local public housing agencies and other persons who are directly interested in or responsible for the work of these agencies. The continued development during 1939 of the country's first permanent decentralized public housing program naturally resulted in a marked expansion of the Association's work. The number of local housing authorities increased during the year from 200 to 270.

The Association has been called upon to answer many inquiries, and special memoranda on subjects of most frequent inquiry were developed. Increased demands for experienced housing personnel were made upon the personnel service maintained by the Association in co-operation with the Public Administration Clearing House. A full-time field representative and other staff members made individual field visits and participated in state and national meetings of other housing agencies. Special regional meetings arranged by the Association were held in Augusta and Atlanta, Georgia, and in Dallas. At the short business-type of annual meeting in Cincinnati work was begun on the revision of the Association's basic statement of housing policy, a housing program for the United States.

Regular publications during the year included the 1939 *Housing Yearbook;* eleven issues of *NAHO News,* the general news letter of the Association; nine issues of the *Housing Management Bulletin;* and *Local Housing Authorities' Letters.* Special publications issued either as committee reports or general reports included the following: *Managing Low-Rent Housing, Practical Standards for Modern Housing, Disinfestation of Dwellings and Furnishings, Local Housing Authority Administration, Public Relations of Local Housing Authorities,* and an *Index of Major Issues in State Divisions on Housing Authorities' Laws.*

Final plans were formulated for the organization of the managers' division of the Association. Committee work on rural housing, community relations in large-scale housing developments, and household management in low-rent projects was inaugurated. Joint committee work with the American Public Welfare Association on housing and welfare policy was continued.—Coleman Woodbury, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Sources of Information: Housing

Services of National and Federal Agencies

National Association of Housing Officials—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

- Serves as clearinghouse and source of information on all phases of public housing administration and the public regulation of private housing.
- Maintains a bulletin and publication service to members and supplies nonmembers with special publications upon request at cost.

Offers a free field consulting service to local official and semiofficial groups, charged with administering or interested in organizing housing programs.

Engages from time to time in special activities such as training for public housing management positions, conferences on specific administrative problems, and special studies carried on by its committees.

NATIONAL PUBLIC HOUSING CONFERENCE—*112 East 19 Street, New York*

Engages in educational work in furtherance of slum clearance and low-rent public housing.

Publishes and distributes monthly news bulletin and special publications.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

In co-operation with the National Association of Housing Officials, makes surveys of the organization and business methods of public housing authorities.

Designs and installs accounting and cost-accounting systems and forms.

CENTRAL HOUSING COMMITTEE—*1601 I Street NW, Washington, D. C.*

Maintains a joint service for the pooling of information by federal agencies most concerned with housing construction and finance.

Distributes to municipal housing agencies and organizations special digests and statistics.

ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS DIVISION—*Federal Housing Administration*

Offers assistance in studies of housing, real estate, and home financing situations by providing the following techniques: Real Property Surveys; Real Estate Activity Surveys; and Vacancy Surveys, and by advising on the organization and prosecution of these studies.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—*Department of Agriculture*

Is completing three suburban "greenbelt" communities containing a total of approximately 2,100 homes near Washington, D. C., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. These communities are intended to demonstrate intelligent land use in suburban areas and a new type of community planning.

Has developed precutting, preassembling, and prefabricating techniques for use in low-cost housing construction.

RENTAL HOUSING DIVISION—*Federal Housing Administration*

Administers Section 207 of the National Housing Act which provides for federal insurance of mortgages on rental housing projects which conform to certain standards of design, operation, and earnings.

Publishes and distributes documents on large-scale housing.

TECHNICAL DIVISION—*Federal Housing Administration*

Establishes local property standards and minimum construction requirements for single-family and multifamily residential properties as a basis for eligibility of the property, the mortgages of which are insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

THE UNDERWRITING DIVISION—*Federal Housing Administration*

Responsible for the determination of economic soundness of mortgages to be insured in connection with one to four family dwellings. (Principles and procedures are described in the *Underwriting Manual* available to the public.) Similar procedures are used for separate mortgages on homes and small apartments, for blanket mortgages on groups of single-family houses built for sale, and for farms.

UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY—*Federal Works Agency*

Administers the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, which provides for loans and grants to local public housing agencies.

Publishes and distributes publications on low-rent housing. Has available for local use exhibits and a movie on public housing.

Provides technical advice and makes available the results of government research and testing for use in the planning of projects.

Offers advice and assistance to local housing authorities in their preparation for surveys of local housing conditions.

Provides legal advice to local authorities on the formalities necessary for their establishment and operation, and for the construction of projects.

Advises on methods of tenant selection, requirements for tenancy, and the problem of relocation of former occupants of project sites.

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION, *Federal Works Agency*

Operates projects for the demolition of unfit housing or housing on publicly owned project sites, and aids in construction of land improvements related to the development of public housing projects.

Sources of Statistics: Housing

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Financial Survey of Urban Housing. 1937. 1245pp. Government Printing Office. Statistics for 61 cities on age, value, and cost of existing properties; value and rent trends; income, cost of housing and rent delinquency; relation of rent to value; acquisition of one-family dwellings; mortgages; and financing.

National Association of Housing Officials. Housing Yearbook. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. USHA contracts as of May 1, large-scale rental housing projects, directory of housing agencies.

United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Statistics of Building Construction, 1920-1937. Part III. Building Construction, 1936 and 1937. 1938. Washington, D. C. Number, cost, type, etc., of dwellings for cities over 25,000.

United States Central Housing Committee. Housing Index-Digest. Fortnightly. Washington, D. C. City research data usually published in every other issue.

Work Projects Administration. Urban Housing; a Summary of Real Property Inventories Conducted as Work Projects, 1934-1936. By Peyton Stapp. 1734 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1938. 326pp. Contains summaries of data collected by inventory surveys in more than 200 urban areas.

Selected Standard References: Housing

Administrative Personnel for Local Housing Authorities. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1937. 14pp. 25 cents.

Demolition of Substandard Housing; an Outline of Current Principles and Practice. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 46pp. 75 cents.

Housing Officials' Year Book, 1938. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 315pp. $3. (Annual.)

Local Housing Authority Administration. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. Variously paged. $2.50.

Managing Low-Rent Housing. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 370pp. $2.

Planning for Low-Rent Housing: a Non-Technical Guide for Local Authorities. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 51pp. $1.

Practical Standards for Modern Housing. National Association of Housing Officials and American Public Housing Association. NAHO, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 40pp. $1.

Public Relations of Local Housing Authorities. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. Variously paged. $1.

What the Housing Act Can Do for Your City. United States Housing Authority, Washington, D. C. 1938. 88pp. 20 cents.

New Books and Pamphlets: Housing

Architectural Planning and Procedure for Rental Housing. Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C. 1939. 30pp. 10 cents.

Basic Principles of Healthful Housing. (Second Edition.) American Public Health Association, 50 West 50 Street, New York. 1939. 32pp. 25 cents.

Bulletins on Policy and Procedure: (17) Definition of Terms; Amendment of definition of USHA Projects. Variously paged. (18) Site Selection. 20pp. (19) Planning Utility Services and Rate Negotiations. Variously paged. (20) Design of Low-Rent Housing Projects: Heating. 34pp. (21) Design of Low-Rent Housing Projects: The Structure. 24pp. (22) Initial Steps in Tenant Selection; Personnel for Initial Tenant Selection and Renting. Variously paged. (23) Personnel Requirements for Supervision and Inspection of Projects During Construction. 5pp. (24) Establishing Rent Schedules for USHA-Aided Projects. 7pp. (25) Subsurface Soil Investigation. 20pp. (26) Insurance on USHA-Aided Projects; Public Liability Insurance. Variously paged. (27) Zoning and Rezoning for USHA-Aided Projects. 14pp. (28) Manual of Management Reports. 25pp. (29) Budgeting Repair, Maintenance, and Replacement Costs. 20pp. (30) Estimates of Average Annual Income and Expense and Determination of USHA Annual Contributions for USHA-Aided Projects. 5pp. (32) The Management Program. 4pp. United States Housing Authority, Washington, D. C. 1939.

Detroit Housing Market; An Analysis of Current Conditions. By Richard U. Ratcliff. Bureau of Business Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. 1939. 54pp.

Differentials in Housing Costs. By David L. Wickens. National Bureau of Economic Research, 1819 Broadway, New York. 1939. 15pp.

Disinfestation of Dwellings and Furnishings; Problems and Practices in Low-Rent Housing. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 33pp. 50 cents.

Farm-Housing Survey. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 1939. 42pp. 15 cents.

Fort Wayne Housing Plan; a Low-Cost Fifty-House Program Begun in 1938 by the Housing Authority of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C. 1939. 23pp.

Housing and Recreation. United States Housing Authority, Washington, D. C. 1939. 40pp.

Housing and the Home. By Hazel Schultz. D. Appleton-Century Co., Inc., 35 West 32 Street, New York. 1939. 420pp. $2.

Housing for the Machine Age. By Clarence A. Perry. Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York. 1939. 261pp. $2.50.

Housing Inspection, by W. L. Nunes; General Inspection, by Charles N. Shaw. Board of Health Commissioners, Los Angeles, California. 1939. 5pp.

Housing Requirements of Farm Families in the United States. By Maud Wilson. United States Bureau of Home Economics, Washington, D. C. 1939. 40pp. 10 cents.

Housing the Masses. By Carol Aronovici. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 440 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1939. 291pp. $3.50.

Housing Yearbook, 1939. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 240pp. $3.

Inquiry Service; Urban Housing Surveys. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 9pp. 25 cents.

Land, Materials and Labor Costs. National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C. 1939. 101pp. 30 cents.

Legal Problems in the Housing Field. By Horace Russell and Leon H. Keyserling. National Resources Planning Board. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 76pp. 25 cents.

Local Housing Authority Administration: A Manual from Early Experience. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. Variously paged. $2.50.

Manual of Instructions of Accounting Procedure for Local Housing Authorities. (4 parts.) United States Housing Authority, Washington, D. C. 12pp. 1938-1939.

No-Man's Land in Housing. Washington Housing Association, 902 Barr Building, Washington, D. C. 1939. 29pp.

Practical Standards for Modern Housing. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 19pp. $1.

Public Housing in America. By M. B. Schnapper. H. W. Wilson Co., 950 University Avenue, New York. 1939. 369pp. $1.25.

Public Relations of Local Housing Authorities. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 38pp. $1.

Questions and Answers About the United States Housing Authority. United States Housing Authority, Washington, D. C. 1939. 151pp.

Relocation of Site Occupants in Slum Clearance Projects; Preliminary Draft. United States Housing Authority, Washington, D. C. 1939. 30pp.

Residential Building. By Lowell J. Chawner. National Resources Planning Board. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 19pp. 10 cents.

Small Houses. By Farm Security Administration. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 16pp. 10 cents.

State Enabling Legislation for Public Housing; a Report of the Legal Committee. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 13pp. Pub. No. N113. $1.

Summary of General Requirements and Minimum Standards for USHA-Aided Projects. United States Housing Authority, Washington, D. C. 1939. 26pp.

Urban and Rural Housing. League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland. Order from Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York. 1939. 159pp. 80 cents.

What to Know About a Housing Project; An Outline for Studying Large Scale Developments. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 19pp. 25 cents.

(See also Planning)

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Housing Index-Digest. (Fortnightly.) Subcommittee on Economics and Statistics, Central Housing Committee, 1601 I Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Housing Legal Digest. Subcommittee on Law and Legislation, Central Housing Committee, 1601 I Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Housing Management Bulletin. (Irregular.) National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 15 cents a copy.

National Association of Housing Officials Bulletin. (Irregular.) The Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

NAHO News. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 20 cents a copy.

Public Housing. (Weekly.) United States Housing Authority, Washington, D. C.

Public Housing Progress. National Public Housing Conference, 112 East 19 Street, New York. $2.

Public Works

Developments in 1939

By Frank W. Herring

Executive Director, American Public Works Association, Chicago

The PWA was born in the hectic summer of 1933 as part of an "emergency" measure to minister to the country's economic ills. In 1939 the PWA was allowed to die of starvation and was laid away to rest. During those years it had experienced many adventures, had contributed greatly to the support of local public works construction activity, had encountered competition with direct efforts to relieve the plight of the unemployed through work relief, had made many friends and many enemies, had been sentenced to death and had received a stay of execution of that sentence, and had finally been abandoned. Federal grants and loans to local governments for public works purposes came to an end when 1939 opened, in consequence of the Congressional provision fixing the beginning of that year as the deadline for the beginning of construction on all projects provided for by the PWA appropriation of 1938. When the deadline arrived there were 7,853 projects under way, calling for a total expenditure of $1,575,000,000. When the 1939 relief act was being debated, a feeble effort was made to transfer from the sum appropriated $125,000,000 to the PWA for grants and loans, but the effort proved of no avail. Congress made no appropriation for that purpose, and the year was one of gradual liquidation of the PWA administrative staff.

The year was not to have such an unhappy ending for the WPA, but it, too, suffered some drastic modification. The relief act passed in the early summer provided $1,477,000,000 to carry WPA operations through the 1940 fiscal year, but added some requirements that resulted in far-reaching changes in the WPA method of operation. In the first place, it was provided that sponsors' contributions, after January 1, 1940, must amount to at least 25 per cent of the total program cost in each state. Another provision was that no more than 18 months of continuous employment could be provided to any individual and that that term of service should be followed by dismissal. Last but not least, it was provided that all WPA employees were to work 130 hours per month, at wages that were to be adjusted regionally to reflect differences in living costs. Within this framework of statutory requirements administrators set about to operate the year's gigantic work relief program.

The WPA has also not been without its warm friends and bitter critics. Two interesting appraisals of the agency's operation were undertaken during the year, with results at complete variance. The National Appraisal Committee, comprised of 10 national organizations,[1] examined the reports of accomplishment submitted by 8,000 communities. The findings on the whole were extremely favorable. On the other hand, a survey by *Engineering News-Record* of its readers' opinions yielded an opposite conclusion. Of the city and county engineers expressing judgments, 63 per cent voted against WPA's continuing in construction; federal and state engineers voted against it by 75 per cent.

Administrative Practice. Working on the assumption that the principal reason for the lack of long-term public works programming by local governments was the lack of a satisfactory programming technique, the National Resources Planning Board directed valuable efforts during the year toward the development of programming methods suitable for application by local units of government. Seven cities were selected in widely scattered parts of the country and an experimental public works programming project was undertaken in each. The seven projects were satisfactorily completed before the year came to its close and reports on three of the experiments had already been given publication. Out of these experiences a manual of procedure for public improvements programming is to be prepared and made available to local officials.

The outstanding development in the field of public works organization during the year was, of course, the establishment of the Federal Works Agency, a federal department comprising the PWA, WPA, the Bureau of Public Roads (now called the Public Roads Administration), the Public Buildings Branch of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department (now called the Public Buildings Administration), and the United States Housing Authority. This partial reorganization of federal public works activities was brought about in the first instance by an executive order, which was affirmatively approved by Congress a few days before the date on which it was to become effective.

On the local government level, recommendations were submitted for the organization of a public works department in Huntington, West Virginia, and for the reorganization of those existing in Peoria, Illinois, and Montclair, New Jersey. On the state level, reorganization was much more active, particularly in the highway field. Highway maintenance activities were reorganized by both Wyoming and Arizona, and reorganization was also undertaken in the highway departments of Ohio and Alabama.

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[1] American Engineering Council, American Institute of Architects, American Municipal Association, American Public Welfare Association, American Society of Planning Officials, National Aeronautic Association, Department of Adult Education of National Education Association, National Recreation Association, Public Roads Administration, United States Conference of Mayors, and Work Projects Administration.

Civil service systems to cover all city employees including those in the public works department were introduced or extended in more than a dozen cities during the year, the largest of which were Atlantic City and Atlanta. Baltimore, Maryland, and Lake, Wisconsin, waived residence requirements for certain technical positions, that of mechanical engineer in the former city and of water works superintendent in the latter. An interesting application of in-service training was undertaken in New York City where a school for WPA foremen was established.

Technical Practices. Great emphasis was placed upon the improvement of traffic safety during 1939. This was evidenced by the steady increase in the number of traffic engineers employed by municipalities, by further use of channelizing devices for traffic and the enhanced attention to the lighting of intersections. Increasingly widespread use of directional equipment in street lighting was also marked. Consideration of the traffic problem also led to the introduction of public parking lots in a number of cities, including Kalamazoo, Michigan, where the cost of providing the lot has been assessed against benefited business properties. A law passed by the Michigan legislature during the year authorizes cities to issue revenue bonds to provide such parking facilities, and Battle Creek has already taken action under it.

More than 41,000,000 people, or more than one-half of the urban population of the country, are now served by sewage treatment works, according to a survey made during the year by *Engineering News-Record.* That survey shows that treatment facilities exist in 4,666 communities, of which 44 per cent provide complete or oxidation treatment. The number of activated sludge plants and trickling filter plants has almost doubled in number since 1935. The decided trend toward the construction of sewage treatment facilities may be furthered should the Barkley Bill now in Congress receive final approval. That bill, which has already passed the Senate, establishes a division of water purification control in the United States Public Health Service and provides for loans and grants to municipalities for the purpose of constructing sewage treatment plants. A number of large new plants went into operation during the year, including those at Niagara Falls (New York), Detroit, Chicago (Southwest plant), and New York City (Tallman's Island plant).

There was also considerable activity in the water works field during the year, resulting in the completion and putting into operation of the new plant in Milwaukee, the starting of construction of a filtration plant in Chicago, and new supply lines for Toledo (from Lake Erie), for New York City (from the Delaware River), and for Grand Rapids (from Lake Michigan).

According to a recent report of the United States Public Health Service hog-feeding is the predominant means of garbage disposal now practiced in the United States, accounting for disposal in more than one-half of 763 cities reporting. This high proportion is distressing to the USPHS because of its finding that trichinosis is so prevalent among garbage-fed hogs. The predominance of this method of disposal is probably accounted for by the great number of cities in which the garbage is collected by private collectors who dispose of it to farmers in outlying sections.

Pittsburgh prepared to join the list of cities collecting refuse by municipal forces, by abandoning a collection and disposal contract at the close of the year. The change to municipal collection and disposal had been prepared for during the year by the construction of a large incinerator.

After a number of misadventures last year with incineration, Detroit has managed to live down its troubles and closed the year with all four of its incinerators in full operation. Chicago's troubles with refuse again reached the headline stage when a large refuse dump was picketed by women living in the vicinity who refused to allow incoming trucks to discharge their burdens. Increasing consideration in that city is being given to some other method of disposal but no actual plans have yet been made.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

THE table following this summary is part of a complete study of the methods of collection and disposal of refuse in a group of American and Canadian cities, made in 1938 and 1939, by the American Public Works Association through questionnaires and field inspections. The material presented in the YEAR BOOK represents only certain aspects of those data which relate to service provided in residential areas in American cities. The American Public Works Association in 1940 will issue a volume covering completely all phases of the collection problem in both residential and commercial areas. A subsequent volume will deal with refuse disposal.

The table on residential service (Table XVI) shows for each city the population, the separations made in collecting various types of rubbish, whether the collection is municipal, private, or by contract, the frequency of collections in summer and winter, the point of collection at the residence, the methods of disposal of each type of refuse, and the number and average wage of the municipal employees. The entire table is intended primarily to show data about municipal collections, whether done by the municipality itself or by contract, but is not complete regarding methods used by private collectors. Where information on methods used by private collectors is available, it has been included except for data on the number and wages of employees, which apply to municipal collection only.

As the material presented in the table represents only a selected group of items, it does not provide a complete picture of the collection and disposal of refuse even for residential areas. Many other factors, such as types of property not serviced, methods of financing the service, geographical and climatic conditions in the city, would have to be considered to permit entirely valid comparisons between cities.

Service Fees. The existence or absence of a municipal service fee has not been shown for each city because the following four cities are the only ones listed in which they exist: Berkeley, Fresno, and Sacramento, California; and Morgantown, West Virginia. In addition, Escanaba, Michigan, has a charge for ash collection in the winter; Atlanta, Georgia, has a general sanitary tax of which 70 per cent is used for the support of refuse disposal; and Lansing, Michigan, supports its cost in part from revenue received from the charge for furnishing cans.

Collections and Exclusions. Because of the incomplete reporting of private collections, Table XVI may show no collection of certain types of refuse which are in reality collected by private concerns. However, annual or semiannual rubbish collections (spring and fall clean-ups) by municipal employees are also omitted from the table, so that the omission of any data on rubbish collections for a particular city does not always mean that there are regular private collections. If noncombustible rubbish and combustible rubbish are collected separately, they are shown separately. If they are not separated, however, they are shown together as rubbish.

Approximately 20 per cent of the cities listed collect garbage and combustible rubbish in one collection and ashes and noncombustible rubbish in another, 20 per cent collect all refuse together, and 20 per cent collect garbage in one collection and all rubbish and ashes in another, the remainder having less common combinations. These percentages are virtually constant, regardless of population group.

By Whom Collected. There are three methods of providing for collection of refuse in cities. It may be done by a city department, the city may contract to have the work done, or each householder may arrange with a private individual or concern for removal. This column indicates which of these three methods is used.

Weekly Frequency. These columns in the table show the frequency of collections on a weekly basis for both summer and winter. If a city collects rubbish annually or semiannually only, the collection does not appear in the table.

In cities collecting garbage alone, summer collections are three times a week in 20 per cent of the cases, twice a week in 50 per cent, and once a week in 20 per cent of the cases, the remainder collecting at other intervals. In winter, collections of garbage are three times a week in only 10 per cent of the cities, twice a week in 40 per cent of the cities, and once a week in almost 50 per cent of the cities.

When garbage and any other refuse are collected together, collections twice weekly are most common. However, when ashes and either type of rubbish are collected alone or in varying combinations excluding garbage, one collection per week is for every combination the largest single frequency occurring.

Method of Disposal. These columns show how each type of refuse is disposed of. No attempt has been made to indicate whether the disposal is done by the same agency that does the collecting. Hog farms are commonly conducted by private individuals; reduction plants are occasionally privately operated. Other methods of disposal are also occasionally carried on by other than the collection agency.

As in the column on collections, methods of disposing of noncombustible rubbish and combustible rubbish are shown separately if collected separately and shown together as rubbish if collected together. The classification of "dump" includes "dump and fill," and "fill"; the classification of "sanitary fill" includes "dump and cover" and "fill and cover."

If the method of garbage disposal is considered without regard to separations of refuse and method of collection, it is found that approximately 40 per cent of the cities collecting garbage dispose of it by incineration, 35 per cent employ hog feeding, and 10 per cent use open dumping, the remainder using one or more of the several other methods. The separations of refuse in collection are, of course, dependent in large measure upon the method of disposal. In those cities collecting garbage separately, for example, approximately 70 per cent dispose of it by hog feeding, 15 per cent by incineration and 5 per cent by reduction, with no other one method used in as many as 5 per cent of the cities. Similarly, garbage and combustible rubbish are collected together, when they are to be disposed of by incineration, this being the method of disposal in 90 per cent of the cities collecting these two materials together. Finally, when disposal is to be made by dumping or sanitary filling (including "dump and cover" methods), all refuse is ordinarily collected together, for in cities so collecting refuse, 50 per cent dispose of it by dumping and 25 per cent by sanitary fills.

For ashes and both types of rubbish the predominate method of disposal is open dumping, except when combustible rubbish is collected and incinerated with garbage. As stated above, when all refuse is collected together, it is dumped in 50 per cent of the cases. When only ashes and rubbish are collected together, they are dumped in 80 per cent of the cases. When ashes are collected with noncombustible rubbish only, they are dumped in 95 per cent of the cases. When ashes are collected alone, they are dumped in 70 per cent of the cases and used in street maintenance in 25 per cent of the cases. Combustible rubbish is usually collected alone when it is to be incinerated, but noncombustible rubbish collected alone is almost always dumped. Finally, when both types of rubbish are collected together, they are dumped in 50 per cent of the cases, incinerated in 25 per cent of the cases, and dumped and buried in 10 per cent of the cases.

Point of Collection. This column shows for each city the one or more points from which the collection crew actually obtains the refuse container from the residences. Because of the variety of practices within any one city, no derivative figures from this column are reported here.

Number of Employees. This column shows the average number of city employees in the collection service, as reported by the local officials.

Average Wage of City Laborers. This column shows the average wage of laborers in the city collection force. Wage of drivers, not shown in the table, is frequently higher. Wages are shown on an hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, or annual basis just as reported by the officials, and presumably corresponding to the method of payment in each city.

Notes on Collection and Disposal of Refuse, Table XVI

Albany, New York: Garbage is collected twice a week in outlying districts.

Bay City, Michigan: Ashes and rubbish are collected upon request.

Beverly, Massachusetts: Garbage collection under supervision of health department, no data reported.

Columbus, Ohio: Ashes and noncombustible rubbish are collected two times each summer and from three to four times in each winter.

Davenport, Iowa: Bottles, tin cans and paper are permitted to be put in with the garbage.

Eau Claire, Wisconsin: Ashes, garbage and rubbish are collected upon request.

Evanston, Illinois: Collections of ashes and noncombustible rubbish are made twice a week for those having no alley.

Fond du Lac, Wisconsin: Rubbish is collected upon request.

Fort Worth, Texas: Garbage and rubbish are always disposed of by incineration except during long rainy spells when they are dumped.

Fresno, California: There are additional collections of rubbish once a month.

Hammond, Indiana: All refuse is collected together and dumped in outlying districts.

Hartford, Connecticut: All refuse is collected together in part of the city.

High Point, North Carolina: Ashes and noncombustible rubbish are collected upon request.

Jackson, Mississippi: Rubbish is collected upon request.

Jacksonville, Florida: All refuse collected together six times a week 90 per cent of the time and three times a week the other 10 per cent. Colored labor receives $2.65 a day.

Jamestown, New York: The only noncombustible rubbish collected is tin cans.

Kansas City, Missouri: Part of the residential district has daily garbage collections.

Manchester, New Hampshire: Ashes are collected three times a week from apartment houses.

Morgantown, West Virginia: Ashes are collected upon request in summer.

Newark, New Jersey: All refuse is collected three times a week in heavily populated districts.

New Rochelle, New York: Some garbage and combustible rubbish are also collected privately.

Perth Amboy, New Jersey: Rubbish is collected upon request.

Portland, Maine: In winter the collection of garbage is less than twice a week, ashes and rubbish upon request.

St. Louis, Missouri: Part of the garbage is disposed of by grinding and then dumping into the sewerage system.

St. Paul, Minnesota: The worker must supply his own team of horses.

St. Petersburg, Florida: Noncombustible rubbish is collected upon request.

Salt Lake City, Utah: Some of the garbage is collected privately.

Seattle, Washington: Large quantities of bulky combustible rubbish are dumped and burned.

Somerville, Massachusetts: All rubbish is collected together, but combustible and noncombustible matter are separated before disposal.

Stockton, California: Garbage and rubbish are collected upon request.

Topeka, Kansas: Ashes and rubbish are collected upon request.

Winnetka, Illinois: Ashes are collected from the basement at an extra charge.

Winona, Minnesota: Garbage is hauled out of city for disposal.

TABLE XVI

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE IN 169 CITIES

The data in this table were secured from city officials in 1939 by the American Public Works Association and apply to residential areas only.

Collections:

G—Garbage
A—Ashes
N—Noncombustible Rubbish Only
R—All Rubbish Together
C—Combustible Rubbish

Type of Rubbish Not Collected:
(shown in parentheses)

B—Building Rubbish
F—Furniture
G—Grass Cuttings
T—Tree Branches

Collected By:

C—Contractor
M—Municipality
P—Private

Each line shows a single collection, a dash between two letters indicating that the materials are collected together. For example, Boston collects garbage in one collection and ashes and all rubbish in another collection. Chicago collects garbage, ashes, and rubbish together. Cleveland collects garbage and combustible rubbish in one collection and ashes, together with noncombustible rubbish (excluding building rubbish), in another collection.

The weekly frequency is shown in collections per week. A figure such as 1-2 means one to two times a week, while a figure such as ¼ means once every four weeks. An asterisk (*) refers to notes on page 338.

Method of Disposal:

B—Burial
D—Dump
F—Sanitary Fill
H—Hog Feeding
I—Incineration
M—Street Maintenance
O—Dump at Sea
R—Reduction
S—Salvage
X—Dumped and Burned

Point of Collection:

A—Alley
B—Basement
C—Curb
D—Back Door
F—Front of House
Y—Yard

Average Wage:

D—Per Day
H—Per Hour
M—Per Month
W—Per Week
Y—Per Year

City	1930 Pop. (000 omitted)	Collections and Types of Rubbish not Collected	Collected By	Weekly Frequency		Method of Disposal					Point of Collection	No. of City Employees	Ave. Wage of City Laborers
				Summer	Winter	Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish					
								All	Combustible	Noncombustible			
Over 500,000													
Baltimore, Md.	805	G	M	3	2	I	..	..	..	..	A,C	600	$ 21.60 W
		A	M	1	2	..	D	..	..	..	A,C	...	....
		R(BF)	M	1	1	..	..	I	..	..	A,C	...	....
Boston, Mass.	781	G	C-M	2	1	R	..	..	..	..	C,D,Y	...	5.00 D
		A-R	C-M	1	1	..	D	D	..	..	C,Y	...	....
Chicago, Ill.	3,376	G-A-R	M	..	..	D	D	D	..	..	A	...	....
Cleveland, Ohio	900	G-C	M	1	1	I	..	..	I	..	C	380	.65 H
		A-N(B)	M	¼	¼	..	D	..	..	D	Y	...	....

TABLE XVI.—COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE IN 169 CITIES—Continued

City	1930 Pop. (000 omitted)	Collections and Types of Rubbish not Collected	Collected By	Weekly Frequency		Method of Disposal					Point of Collection	No. of City Employees	Ave. Wage of City Laborers
				Summer	Winter	Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish					
								All	Combustible	Noncombustible			
Over 500,000—continued													
Detroit, Mich.	1,569	G-C	M	1	1	I	..	..	I	..	A,C	...	$ 7.00 D
		A-N(B)	M	1	1	..	D	..	..	D	A,C	...	....
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,238	G	C-M	2	2	H	..	..	..	..	A,C	440	125.00 M
		A-N	C-M	½	½	..	S	..	..	S	A,C	...	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	578	G-C	M	1	½	I	..	..	..	..	A,C	...	6.24 D
		A-N	M	¼	¼	..	D	D	..	..	B	...	....
Pittsburgh, Pa.	670	G	C	1	1	R	..	..	..	..	A,B,D	...	....
		R(BT)	C	1	1	..	..	S-I	..	..	A,B,D	...	....
St. Louis, Mo.	822	G	M-P	3	3	H*	..	..	..	..	A,C	...	3.00 D
San Francisco, Calif.	634	G-A-R(BF)	P	1-6	1-6	F	F	F	..	..	B,D	...	....
200,000 to 500,000													
Akron, Ohio	255	G	M	1	1	H	..	..	..	..	A,D	50	24.00 W
		A-R	C-P	..	..	..	S-D	S-D	..	..	...	...	....
Atlanta, Ga.	270	G-A-R(B)	M	2	2	S-I	S-I	S-I	..	..	D	...	2.25 D
Birmingham, Ala.	260	G-A-R(BF)	M	2	2	I	I-D	I-D	..	..	A,B,D	120	2.24 D
Cincinnati, Ohio	451	G-C	M	2	1	I	..	..	I	..	A,F	378	3.71 D
		A-N(B)	M	½	1	..	D	..	..	D	A,F	...	....
Columbus, Ohio	291	G-C(FT)	M	1	1	I	..	..	I	..	A,D	...	.50 H
		A-N(B)	M	*	*	..	D	..	..	D	A,D	...	....
Dallas, Tex.	260	G-A-R(BF)	M	2	2	D	D	D	..	..	A,D	...	3.20 D
Dayton, Ohio	201	G	C	1	1	H	..	..	..	..	A,C	...	....
		A-R(B)	M	¼	¼	..	D	D	..	..	A,C	77	3.80 D
Indianapolis, Ind.	364	G	M	2	1	R	..	..	..	..	A,C	91	.45 H
		A-R(BF)	M	½	1	..	D	D	..	..	A,C	...	....
Kansas City, Mo.	400	G	C	3*	2*	H	..	..	..	..	A,D	...	....
Louisville, Ky.	308	G-C	M	2	1	I	..	..	I	..	A,C	...	2.64 D
		A-N	M	1	2	..	D	..	..	D	A,C	...	....
Memphis, Tenn.	253	G-C(F)	M	2	1	I-D	..	..	I-D	..	A,C,Y	...	.25 H
		A-N(B)	M	1	1	..	D	..	..	D	A,C,Y	...	....
Minneapolis, Minn.	464	G-C(T)	M	1	1	I	..	..	I	..	A,D	...	150.00 M
		A-N(B)	P	..	..	..	D	..	..	D	A,D	...	....
Newark, N. J.	442	G-A-R(B)	M	2*	2*	D	D	D	..	..	D	195	28.80 W
New Orleans, La.	459	G-C	M	7	7	I-H	..	..	I-H	..	A,C	170	3.00 D
		A-N(B)	M	1	1	..	D	..	..	D	A,C	...	....
Oakland, Calif.	284	G-A-R	P	1	1	S-O	S-O	S-O	..	..	D,Y	...	....
Omaha, Neb.	214	G	C	2	1	H	..	..	..	..	A	...	....
Portland, Ore.	302	G-A-R	P	1-2	1-2	I-D	D	..	I-D	D	B,D	...	....

Providence, R. I.	253	G-C	M	3	3	I	..	..	I	..	D	72	29.70 W
Rochester, N. Y.	328	G	M	1	1	R	..	..	..	..	...	...	....
		A-R	M	½	1	..	D	I	..	..	...	...	....
St. Paul, Minn.	272	G	M-P	1	1	H	..	..	..	..	A,Y	...	1.05 H*
Seattle, Wash.	366	G-A-R(B)	C	1	1	F	F	F*	..	..	D	...	....
Toledo, Ohio	291	G-C	M	1	1	I-H	..	..	I-H	..	A,D	...	1,800.00 Y
Washington, D. C.	487	G	M	3	2	R	..	..	..	..	A,C	...	....
		A	M	1	1	..	D	..	..	..	A,C	...	....
		R(B)	M	1	1	..	..	I	..	..	A,C	...	....
100,000 to 200,000													
Albany, N. Y.	127	G	C-M-P	3*	3*	H	..	..	..	..	C,D	19	4.50 D
Erie, Pa.	116	G-C(FG)	M	1	1	I	..	..	I	..	D	48	5.20 D
		N(B)	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	D	D	...	....
Flint, Mich.	156	G	M*	2	1	H	..	..	..	..	D	25	6.00 D
		A	M*	..	1	..	D	..	..	..	C	...	....
		R(BFT)	M*	¼-⅕	¼-⅕	..	..	D	..	..	D	...	....
Fort Worth, Tex.	163	G-R(BFGT)	M	1-2	1-2	I-D*	..	I-D*	..	..	A,D	66	4.05 D
Grand Rapids, Mich.	169	G	M	1	1	H	..	..	..	..	A,D	36	.58 H
		A-R	P	..	..	..	D	D	..	..	...	...	....
Hartford, Conn.	164	G*	P	2	2	H	..	..	..	..	D	...	....
		A-R*(B)	M	1	1	..	F	F	..	..	D	100	4.50 D
Jacksonville, Fla.	130	G-A-R(B)	M	6*	6*	I-D	I-D	I-D	..	..	A,C	...	3.60 D*
Lynn, Mass.	102	G	M	1	1	H	..	..	..	..	A,C	75	.70 H
		A-R(BFGT)	M	1	1	..	D	D	..	..	A,C	...	....
Miami, Fla.	111	G-C(F)	M	2	2	I	..	..	I	..	A,C,D	125	2.25 D
		A	M	1	1	..	D	..	..	..	A,C,D	...	....
		N(B)	M	2	2	..	..	..	..	D	A,C,D	...	....
New Bedford, Mass.	113	G-C	M	2	2	I	..	..	I	..	C,D	61	3.84 D
		A-N(B)	M	1	1	..	F	..	..	F	C	...	....
Norfolk, Va.	130	G-C	M	3	2	I	..	..	I	..	F	63	.45 H
		A-N(B)	M	3	2	..	D	..	..	D	F	...	....
Reading, Pa.	111	G	M	3	3	R	..	..	..	..	C	13	5.00 D
Richmond, Va.	183	G	M	2	1	H	..	..	..	..	A,C,D	150	.45 H
		A-R(B)	M	1	1	..	D	D	..	..	A,C,D	...	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	140	G	M*	1	1	H	..	..	..	..	A,C	...	4.13 D
		A-R(BGT)	M*	1	1	..	D	..	..	D	A,C	...	....
San Diego, Calif.	148	G	M	2	2	H	..	..	..	..	A,C,D	75	98.00 M
		A-R(B)	M	6	6	..	D	D	..	..	A,C,D	...	....
Somerville, Mass.	104	G	C	3	2	H	..	..	..	..	D	40	....
		A	M	1	1	..	D	..	..	..	C	...	4.88 D
		R*(B)	M	1	1	..	..	..	I	D	C	...	....
South Bend, Ind.	104	G	C	1	1	H	..	..	..	..	A,D	...	....
Springfield, Mass.	150	G	M	2	2	H	..	..	..	..	B	160	.58 H
		A	M	½	½	..	D	..	..	..	B	...	....
		R	M	½	½	..	..	S-I	..	..	B	...	....
Tampa, Fla.	101	G-C	M	3	3	I	..	..	..	..	A,B,C,D	100	3.00 D

TABLE XVI.—COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE IN 169 CITIES—Continued

City	1930 Pop. (000 omitted)	Collections and Types of Rubbish not Collected	Collected By	Weekly Frequency		Method of Disposal					Point of Collection	No. of City Employees	Ave. Wage of City Laborers
				Summer	Winter	Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish					
								All	Combustible	Noncombustible			
100,000 to 200,000—continued													
Trenton, N. J.	123	G-C(T)	M	3	3	I	..	..	I	..	A,C	47	$ 26.40 W
		A-N(B)	M	3	3	..	D	..	..	D	A,C	...	....
Tulsa, Okla.	141	G	M	4	1	H	..	..	..	..	A,D	26	4.25 D
Wilmington, Del.	107	G-C	M	2	2	I	..	..	I	..	C,D	80	4.00 D
		A-N(B)	M	1	1	..	D	..	..	D	C,D	...	....
Youngstown, Ohio	170	G	C	1	1	I	..	..	..	..	D	...	....
30,000 to 100,000													
Alameda, Calif.	35,033	G-A-R	P	1-2	1-2	F	F	F	..	..	D	12	....
Altoona, Pa.	82,054	G	M	2	1	I	..	..	..	..	A,C	6	.47 H
Asheville, N. C.	50,193	G-C	M	2	2	I	..	..	I	..	A,C	36	3.00 D
		A-N(B)	M	2	2	..	D	..	..	D	A,C	...	....
Austin, Tex.	53,120	G-A-R(BT)	M	1-7	1-7	I	D	..	I	D	A,C,D	37	85.00 M
Baton Rouge, La.	30,729	G	M	6	6	I	..	..	..	..	A,C	60	3.00 D
		A-R	M	6	6	..	X	X	..	..	A,C	...	....
Bay City, Mich.	47,355	G	C	2	1	H-B	..	..	..	..	A,B,D	...	....
		A-R(BFGT)	C	*	*	..	D	D	..	..	A,B,D	...	....
Berkeley, Calif.	82,109	G-A-R(BFT)	C-M	1-6	1-6	F	F	F	..	..	D	46	5.30 D
Brookline, Mass.	47,490	G	M	3	3	H	..	..	..	..	A,C	54	5.00 D
		A	M	1	1	..	D	..	..	..	A,C	...	....
		R(B)	M	1	1	..	..	S	..	..	A,C	...	....
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	56,097	G-C	M	2	1	I	..	..	I	..	A,D	13	5.00 D
		N	M	½	½	..	..	..	..	D	A,D	...	....
Cicero, Ill.	66,602	G-A-R(BF)	M	1	1	F	F	F	..	..	A	50	5.00 D
Davenport, Iowa	60,751	G*	M	2	1	B	..	..	..	..	A,C,D	42	.52½ H
		A-R(BF)	M	1	1	..	D	D	..	..	A	...	....
Dearborn, Mich.	50,358	G	M	2	2	R	..	..	..	..	A,C	48	.75 H
		A-R(BF)	M	1	1	..	D	D	..	..	A,C	...	....
Decatur, Ill.	57,510	G-A-R(BF)	P	2-3	2-3	D	D	D	..	..	A,B,D	...	....
Durham, N. C.	52,037	G-A-R	M	2-3	2-3	I-B	D	I-B	..	..	D	38	.32½ H
East Chicago, Ind.	54,784	G-C	M	2	2	I	..	..	I	..	A	36	5.00 D
		A-N(B)	M	2	2	..	D	..	..	D	A	...	....
East Cleveland, Ohio	39,667	G	C	2	2	H-B	..	..	..	..	D	...	....
		A-R(B)	M	½	½	..	D	..	X	D	D	27	.60 H
Elgin, Ill.	35,929	G	M	1	1	H	..	..	..	..	D	5	110.00 M
Evanston, Ill.	63,338	G-C	M	3	2	I	..	..	I	..	A,B,C,D	...	.57 H
		A-N	M	1*	1*	..	D	..	..	D	A,B,C	...	....
Fresno, Calif.	52,513	G-A-R(BF)	M	1-2*	1-2*	F	F	X	..	..	A,C,D	...	144.00 M

Glendale, Calif. 62,736	G	C	2	2	H	..	..	..	..	A,C	...	....
	A-N	C	1	1	..	S-D	..	..	S-D	A,C	...	....
Hammond, Ind. 64,560	G-C*	M	1	1	I	..	..	I	..	A,C	40	.75 H
	A-N(B)*	M	1	1	..	D	..	..	D	A,C	...	....
Harrisburg, Pa. 80,339	G	C	2	1	H	..	..	..	..	Y	...	....
	A-R	M	½	½	..	D	D	..	..	Y	...	.40 H
Highland Park, Mich. 52,959	G	M	2	..	H	..	..	..	..	A	60	.68 H
	A-R(B)	M	½	½	..	D	..	I	D	A	...	....
High Point, N. C. 36,745	G-C(FT)	M	2	1	I	..	..	I	..	D	20	16.50 W
	A-N(B)	M	*	*	..	D	..	..	D	D	...	....
Irvington, N. J. 56,733	G-C	M	2	2	I	..	..	I	..	A	...	5.00 D
	A-N(B)	M	2	2	..	D	..	..	D	A	...	....
Jackson, Mich. 55,187	G-A	P	2	2	F	F	..	..	..	D	...	....
Jackson, Miss. 48,282	G	M	3	3	I	..	..	I	..	C	35	2.10 D
	R(B)	M	*	*	..	..	..	..	X	C	...	....
Jamestown, N. Y. 45,155	G	C-P	1	1	H	..	..	..	..	D	...	....
	N*	C-P	¼	¼	..	..	..	..	D	D	...	....
Johnstown, Pa. 66,993	G-C	M	1	1	I	..	..	I	..	A,B,C,D	13	4.70 D
	N	M	¼	¼	..	..	..	..	D	A,B,C,D	...	....
Kalamazoo, Mich. 54,786	G-A-R(F)	P	2	2	B	B	B	..	..	A,B,D	11	....
Kenosha, Wis. 50,262	G-A-R(B)	M	1	1	F	F	F	..	..	A,D	20	.65 H
La Crosse, Wis. 39,614	G	C	7	1	H	..	..	..	..	A,C	...	....
	A-R(BFT)	C	7	1	..	D	D	..	..	A,C	...	....
Lakewood, Ohio 70,509	G-C	M	2	1	I	..	..	I	..	D	30	.72 H
	A-N(B)	M	2	3	..	D	..	..	D	D	...	....
Lansing, Mich. 78,397	G	M	2	1	H	..	..	..	..	D	16	35.00 W
Lewiston, Me. 34,948	G	M-P	1	1	D	..	..	..	..	C	13	3.50 D
	A-R(B)	M	1	1	..	D	D	..	..	...	...	....
Lexington, Ky. 45,736	G-C	M	2	1	I	..	..	I	..	D	...	15.20 W
	A-N(B)	M	1	1	..	D	..	..	D	D	...	....
Lincoln, Neb. 75,933	G-A-R(BF)	P	2	2	D-H	..	..	..	..	A	...	....
Lorain, Ohio 44,512	G	C	1	1	B	..	..	X	..	A,B,D	...	....
	A-R	P	½	½	..	D	..	..	D	...	...	....
Lower Merion Twp., Pa. . . . 35,166	G	C	3	2	H	..	..	..	..	D	...	....
	A	M	..	½	..	D	..	..	..	A	40	.50 H
	R(B)	M	½	½	..	..	X	..	..	A	...	....
Madison, Wis. 57,899	G	M	2	2	H	..	..	..	..	C,D	21	125.00 M
	A-R(BT)	M	2	2	..	F	F	..	..	C,D	13	....
Manchester, N. H. 76,834	G	P	7	7	H	..	..	..	..	A,C	...	....
	A	M	1*	1*	..	D	..	..	..	A,C	80	19.00 W
	R(B)	M	1	1	..	..	I	..	..	A,C	...	....
Medford, Mass. 59,714	G	C	2	2	H	..	..	..	..	C,D	...	....
	A-R(B)	M	1	1	..	D	D	..	..	B,C	35	33.00 W
Montclair, N. J. 42,017	G-A-R(BGT)	M	3	3	D	D	D	..	..	D	34	31.20 W
Montgomery, Ala. 66,079	G-A-R(BF)	M	3	3	D	D	D	..	..	C	52	1.50 D
New Brunswick, N. J. 34,555	G-C	M	2	2	I	..	..	I	..	A	24	4.50 D
	A-N	M	1	1	..	D	..	..	D	A	...	....

Table XVI.—Collection and Disposal of Refuse in 169 Cities—Continued

City	1930 Pop.	Collections and Types of Rubbish not Collected	Collected By	Weekly Frequency		Method of Disposal					Point of Collection	No. of City Employees	Ave. Wage of City Laborers
				Summer	Winter	Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish					
								All	Combustible	Noncombustible			
30,000 to 100,000—continued													
New Rochelle, N. Y.	54,000	G-C	M*	2	2	I	..	..	I	..	A,B,C,D	60	$ 5.50 D
		A-N(B)	M*	2	2	..	D	..	..	D	A,B,C,D	...	....
Newton, Mass.	65,276	G	C	3	3	H	..	..	..	..	A,C	...	....
		A	M	1	1	..	D	..	..	..	A,C	40	31.20 W
		R(B)	M	1	1	..	..	..	I	D	A,C	...	....
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	75,460	G-C(FT)	M	2	1	I	..	..	I	..	A,C,D	115	26.40 W
		A-N(B)	M	1	2	..	D	..	..	D	A,C,D	...	....
Oak Park, Ill.	63,982	G-C	M	2	2	I	..	..	I	..	A,C,D	...	....
		A-N(BF)	M	1	1	..	D	..	..	D	A,C,D	...	....
Pasadena, Calif.	76,086	G	M	2	2	H	..	..	..	..	A,D	32	4.30 D
		N	M	1/6	1/6	..	..	..	..	D	A,D	...	....
		C	P	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	A,D	...	....
Pawtucket, R. I.	77,149	G	C	3	2	H	..	..	..	..	D	12	....
Perth Amboy, N. J.	43,516	G	M	2	2	I	..	..	..	..	A	19	6.00 D
		A	M	2	2	..	D	..	..	..	A	...	....
		R	M	*	*	..	..	X	..	..	A	...	....
Phoenix, Ariz.	48,118	G	M	2-3	2-3	H	..	..	..	..	A,C	...	....
		A-R	M	2-3	2-3	..	D	D	..	..	A,C	30	5.00 D
Pontiac, Mich.	64,928	G-C(BFGT)	M	2	1	I	..	..	I	..	A,B,D	15	.65 H
Portland, Me.	70,810	G	M-C	2	*	H	..	..	..	..	D	17	20.00 W
		A-R	P	*	*	..	D	D	..	..	B	...	....
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40,288	G-C	C	2	2	I	..	..	I	..	C,Y	...	....
		A-N	C	1	1	..	D	..	..	D	C,Y	...	....
Pueblo, Colo.	50,096	G	C	2	2	H	..	..	..	..	A	...	....
Quincy, Mass.	71,983	G	M	2	2	H	I	..	..	..	C	72	5.00 D
		A-R(BG)	M	1	1	..	D	D	..	..	C	...	....
Rockford, Ill.	85,864	G	C	2	2	H	..	..	..	..	A,C,D	...	....
		A-R(BFGT)	C	1	1	..	D	D	..	..	A,C,D	...	....
Sacramento, Calif.	93,750	G-A-R(BF)	M	1-2	1-2	H	D	D	..	..	B,D	44	5.15 D
St. Petersburg, Fla.	40,425	G-C	M	2	2	I	..	..	I	..	A,C	45	13.92 W
		N	M	*	*	..	..	..	..	X	A,C	...	....
Schenectady, N. Y.	95,692	G-C	M	1	1	I	..	..	I	..	B,D	...	....
		A-N	M	1	1	..	D	..	..	D	B,D	150	5.50 D
Sioux City, Iowa	79,183	G-A-R(BFT)	C	2-3	2-3	H	D	D	..	..	A,C	20	....
Springfield, Mo.	57,527	G	C	2	2	H	..	..	..	..	A,D	14	....
Stockton, Calif.	47,963	G	P	*	*	D	..	..	..	..	D	...	....
		R	P	*	*	..	..	D	..	..	D	...	....
Topeka, Kan.	64,120	G	C	2	2	H	..	..	..	..	A	...	....
		A-R(BF)	M	*	*	..	D	I-D	..	..	A	14	20.00 W
Waukegan, Ill.	33,499	G-A-R(B)	M	2	2	D	D	D	..	..	A,D	10	5.75 D

West Allis, Wis............34,671	G	M	1	1	I	..	..	..	..	A,B,D	35	.70 H
	A-R(B)	M	¼	¼	..	D	D	..	..	A,B,D	...	....
Wheeling, W. Va..........61,659	G-C	C	2	1	I	..	..	I	..	D	...	....
Wilkes-Barre, Pa...........86,626	G	C	2	1	I	..	..	..	..	D,Y	...	....
	R(F)	C	1	1	..	..	I	..	..	D,Y	...	....
10,000 to 30,000												
Abington Twp., Pa.........18,648	G	C	3	2	H	..	..	..	..	Y	...	....
	A-N(B)	M	2	1	..	M	..	..	D	C	8	4.40 D
Alhambra, Calif...........29,472	G	C	2	2	H	..	..	..	..	A,C	...	....
	R	C	¼	¼	..	..	I	..	..	A,C	...	....
Beverly, Mass.............25,086	G	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	....
	A-R	M	1	1	..	D	..	D	D	C	10	5.00 D
Bradford, Pa...............19,306	G-A-R(B)	M	1	1	I	D	D	..	..	C,D	13	4.25 D
Burlington, Vt.............24,789	G	C	2	2	H	..	..	..	..	D	...	....
Cheltenham Twp., Pa......15,731	G	C	3	2	H	..	..	..	..	D	...	....
	A-R(BGT)	M	1	1	..	D	D	..	..	D	16	....
Coatesville, Pa............14,582	G	C	2	2	H	..	..	..	..	A	...	....
	A-R	C	½	1	..	D	D	..	..	A	...	....
Concord, N. H.............25,228	G	P	1	1	H	..	..	..	..	D	...	....
	A	M	½	½	..	D	..	..	..	A,C	18	4.50 D
	R	M	½	½	..	..	D	..	..	A,C	...	....
Cranford, N. J.............11,126	G-A-R	P	3	3	F	F	F	..	..	B	...	....
Dunkirk, N. Y.............17,802	G	P	2	2	B	..	..	..	..	D	...	....
	A-R(B)	M	¼	¼	..	D	D	..	..	C	...	.45 H
Eau Claire, Wis...........26,287	G	P	*	*	D	..	..	..	..	D	...	....
	A-R	P	*	*	..	D	D	..	..	D	...	....
Elyria, Ohio...............25,633	G	C	2	1	H	..	..	..	..	D	...	....
Escanaba, Mich............14,524	G	M	1	1	D	..	..	..	..	A	6	82.00 M
Fargo, N. D................28,619	G	C	2	1	H	..	..	..	..	A,C,D	...	....
Ferndale, Mich............20,855	G	M	2	2	H	..	..	..	..	D	...	....
	A	M	..	1	..	M	..	..	..	A	...	....
	R	M	1	1	..	..	S-F	..	..	A	...	....
Fond du Lac, Wis..........26,449	G	M	2	2	D	..	..	..	..	D	13	94.00 M
	A	M	2	2	..	D	..	..	..	A	...	....
	R	M	*	*	..	..	D	..	..	A	...	....
Grand Junction, Colo......10,247	G	C	3	2	H	..	..	..	..	A	...	....
	A-R(BFT)	M	½	½	..	D	D	..	..	A	4	4.24 D
Great Falls, Mont..........28,822	G-A-R	M	1	1	D	D	D	..	..	A	13	6.75 D
Haverford, Pa..............21,362	G-C	C	3	2	H	..	..	I	..	D	...	....
	A-N	M	2	2	..	D	..	..	D	C	19	.53 H
Kingston, N. Y............28,088	G	M	3	3	H	..	..	..	..	C	15	3.50 D
	C	M	1	1	..	..	..	I	..	C	...	....
	A-N	M	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	C	...	....
Lackawanna, N. Y... 23,948	G-C	M	1	1	I	..	..	I	..	D	...	....
	A-N	M	1	1	..	D	..	..	D	D	28	5.00 D
Mamaroneck, N. Y.........11,766	G-A-R(B)	M	3	3	I	D	..	I	D	D	6	110.00 M
Meadville, Pa..............16,698	G	C	2	1	H	..	..	..	..	B,D	...	....
	R(GTB)	C	1	1	..	..	I	..	..	B,D	...	....

TABLE XVI.—COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE IN 169 CITIES—Continued

City	1930 Pop.	Collections and Types of Rubbish not Collected	Col-lected By	Weekly Frequency		Method of Disposal					Point of Collection	No. of City Employees	Ave. Wage of City Laborers
				Summer	Winter	Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish					
								All	Com-bustible	Noncom-bustible			
10,000 to 30,000—continued													
Middletown, N. Y.	21,276	G-C(FT)	C	1	1	I	..	..	I	..	D	...	$ ....
		A-N(B)	C	1	1	..	D	..	..	D	D	...	....
Monroe, Mich.	18,110	G	M	2	2	H	..	..	..	..	A,D	...	29.00 W
		A	M	1	1	..	D	..	..	..	A,D	...	23.00 W
		R(B)	M	1	1	..	..	D	..	..	A,D	...	....
Morgantown, W. Va.	16,186	G-C	M	2	2	I	..	..	I	..	D	11	4.00 D
		A	M	*	½	..	D	..	..	..	D	...	....
New London, Conn.	29,640	G	M	2	2	H	..	..	..	..	D	10	4.50 D
		A-R	C	1	1	..	D	D	..	..	D	...	....
Newport, Ky.	29,744	G-C	M	2	1	I	..	..	I	..	A,C	30	4.00 D
		A-N	M	1	2	..	D	..	..	D	A,C	...	....
Newport, R. I.	27,612	G	M	3	3	I	..	..	..	..	D	...	4.50 D
		A	M	1	1	..	D	..	..	..	A	...	....
		R(B)	M	1	1	..	..	I	..	..	A	...	....
Salina, Kan.	20,155	G	P	2	1	H	..	..	..	..	D	...	....
Stevens Point, Wis.	13,623	G-C(FGT)	M	2	1	I	..	..	I	..	D	4	.45 H
		A-N(B)	M	1	1	..	D	..	..	D	D	...	....
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	29,639	G	C	2	1	I	..	..	..	..	D	...	....
Winchester, Va.	10,855	G	P-C	1	1	H	..	..	..	..	A,C	...	....
		A	C	1	1	..	D	..	..	..	A,C	...	....
		R(BF)	C	1	1	..	..	D	..	..	A,C	...	....
Winnetka, Ill.	12,166	G-C	M	3	3	I	..	..	I	..	D	10	6.30 D
		A	M	1	3	..	D	..	..	..	D*	...	....
		N	M	½	½	..	..	..	..	D	D	...	....
Winona, Minn.	20,850	G	C	3	2	*	..	..	..	..	A	...	....
Wyandotte, Mich.	28,368	G	C	2	1	H	..	..	..	..	A,C	...	....
		A-R	C	1	1	..	D	D	..	..	A,C	...	....
5,000 to 10,000													
Birmingham, Mich.	9,539	G-C	P	..	..	X	..	..	X	..	C	...	....
		A-N	M	1	1	..	D	..	..	..	C	2-4	120.00 M
Fredericksburg, Va.	6,819	G-R(BF)	M	3	2	I	..	I	..	..	D	...	.41 H
Garden City, N. Y.	7,180	G-C	M	4	3	I	..	..	I	..	B	25	5.00 D
		A	M	1	2	..	D-M	..	..	..	B	...	....
		N	M	1	1	..	..	..	..	D	Y	...	....
Glencoe, Ill.	6,295	G-C	M	3	3	I	..	..	I	..	D	6	115.50 M
		A-N(B)	M	3	3	..	D	..	..	D	D	...	....
Glen Ridge, N. J.	7,365	G-A-R(B)	C	3	3	D	D	D	..	..	B	...	....
Larchmont, N. Y.	5,282	G	M	6	3	D	..	..	..	..	D	9	.60 H
		A-R(B)	M	6	3	..	D	D	..	..	D	...	....
Millburn Twp., N. J.	8,548	G-A-R(B)	M	3	3	D	D	D	..	..	A	8	6.00 D

See page 338 for footnotes.

Professional Organization: Public Works

American Public Works Association

The American Public Works Association is a national organization whose membership comprises about 800 public works engineers and officials in the service of municipal, county, state, and federal governments, and consultants to such public bodies. It has as its objectives the advancement of the theory and practice of the design, construction, operation, maintenance, and the administration of public works services; the dissemination of information upon and the promotion of improved practices in public works administration; the encouragement of the adherence by public works officials to a high professional standard; and the professional and social improvement of its members.

To achieve these objectives the Association sponsors state and local meetings and an annual Public Works Congress where several hundred public works officials meet each year to discuss their problems. Numerous services and activities are carried on, including committee work by about 20 active committees each responsible for a specific phase of public works operations. Regular publications include the *Public Works Engineers' Yearbook* and a monthly *News Letter*. Standard specifications for public works construction, manuals of practice, and special bulletins and reports are issued from time to time. An important research program is conducted; a personnel exchange is operated; and an inquiry service is provided on public works activities.

A major project of the Association's program of research is the preparation of manuals of practice in the public works field. These studies are made under the direction of an Association committee, and the first volume in this proposed series, *Street Cleaning Practice,* was published in 1938. The Association has completed the assembly of material for a study of refuse collection and disposal practices that will form the basis for two similar treatises to be published sometime during 1940. Selected chapters of this study are being preprinted in the form of bulletins for distribution and the first two of these, *Refuse Materials,* and *Preparation of Refuse for Collection,* have been completed. Other publications issued during the past year included a study of sewer rental administration based upon the practice and experience of 100 cities, a standard specification for cement concrete pavements, and a minor revision of the standard specification for brick pavements. The research program for 1940, in addition to the preparation of manuals of practice on refuse collection and disposal, will include studies of the organization of public works agencies and street lighting practice.—Frank W. Herring, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Sources of Information: Public Works

Services of National and Federal Agencies

American Public Works Association—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*
Maintains information service on public works and municipal engineering problems.

Prepares special reports on current problems and collects data on costs and methods of public works departments.

Prepares and distributes standard specifications for various types of public works construction.

Prepares and distributes manuals of practice for selected fields of public works activity.

Conducts research in public works and municipal engineering administration and methods.

American Engineering Council—*744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.*

Recommends, on request of municipal officials, consulting engineers or engineering firms for specific kinds of municipal work.

Obtains information from bureaus of the federal government on the request of municipal officials.

Appoints through its member organizations engineering committees to study problems in any locality in which an engineering society is located.

American Road Builders' Association—*National Press Building, Washington, D. C.*

Makes available through its several research committees valuable reports relating to the construction and maintenance of streets and highways, traffic problems, elevated highways, street railway track construction and maintenance, highway administration and finance, subsurface structures, and street lighting.

Highway Research Board, National Research Council—*2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C.*

Serves as a clearinghouse for highway and municipal engineers on highway research information relating to finance, economics, design, materials, construction, maintenance, traffic and safety, soils investigations, and roadside development.

Public Administration Service—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Conducts surveys of public works and municipal engineering organization and administrative methods with the assistance of the American Public Works Association.

Designs and assists in the installation of refuse collection and disposal systems and central equipment service units.

Designs improved organization and personnel procedures.

Installs comprehensive records, cost accounting, and general accounting systems.

Distributes standard cost ledger, individual equipment, and other record forms.

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine—*Department of Agriculture*

Advises on methods of eradication and control of insects which interfere with the successful operation of sewage disposal plants, mosquitoes in drainage traps and crickets in garbage dumps.

Assists in drafting building code provisions for the control of insects which destroy timbers in buildings, such as termites.

Bureau of Labor Statistics—*Department of Labor*

Has issued series of safety codes in a wide range of fields.

Issues statistics on industrial accidents, with notations as to prevention of accidents.

Bureau of Mines—*Department of Interior*

Conducts research on the solution of problems involving dangerous accumulation of sewer gas and sewer gas explosions.

Advises with cities on the safe storage and use of explosives in blasting for city developments and roadways.

Makes studies and issues reports on efficiency in the use of fuels, which enable cities to attack the problem of smoke abatement.

Conducts research and investigations on problems relating to safety and health in the driving and in the ventilation of tunnels, subways, and sewers.

Civil Aeronautics Authority

Assists municipalities through correspondence in connection with their airport problems.

Recommends and certifies to the expenditure of federal funds for the acquisition, establishment, construction, maintenance, or operation of landing areas, or for air navigation facilities thereon, reasonably necessary for use in air commerce or in the interests of national defense.

Sends representatives in the case of scheduled air carrier terminals to inspect airports or proposed sites.

Inspects scheduled air transport airports for compliance with minimum requirements governing their use as airline stops.

Publishes bulletins on the design and management of airports, a bulletin listing all the airports in the United States and their facilities and a directory of airport managers or administrative officials; also issues weekly notices of changes in airports and navigation aids including the establishment of new facilities.

Furnishes information for use in establishing air markings to identify cities for airmen in flight.

Maintains a register of certificated and identified aircraft and certificated airmen; furnishes information with respect to these certificates upon request.

Coast and Geodetic Survey—*Department of Commerce*

Furnishes available control data (triangulation and leveling) to municipalities, as a basis for local surveys. Has published a number of manuals on precise surveys. These include three publications on the use of plane co-ordinates, which revolutionize the use of horizontal control data by cities (Special Publications 193-195, *Manual of Plane-Coordinate Computation, Manual of Traverse Computation on the Lambert Grid, Manual of Traverse Computation on the Transverse Mercator Grid).*

Publishes for sale and issues nautical charts on several scales of the coasts of the United States and possessions, including large-scale charts of numerous ports, intracoastal waterway charts, and special charts. Collects and publishes tide and current data and *Coast Pilots* for these coasts and their ports.

Has available copies of large-scale planimetric maps made from recent air photographs of many sections of the coasts and on request will make copies of other original topographic surveys, which show conditions at the date of the surveys. Of most coastal localities these have been made several times at irregular intervals; copies of such series are valuable for use in studies of coastal erosion and other changes and sometimes in litigation over land ownership.

Issues aeronautical charts of the United States, all of the 87 basic sectional charts covering the country being available and other series of smaller scales are being issued from time to time as they are completed. These are useful as geographic maps in addition to their primary purpose.

Supplies information on the earth's magnetism and its changes, and also information of value to those charged with safeguarding communities against earthquake damage.

COAST GUARD—*Treasury Department*

Advises cities on all marine affairs.

Assists in ice-breaking operations in channels and harbors.

Consults with, and furnishes information to, municipal or related local authorities regarding the establishment and maintenance of aids to navigation required for municipal purposes.

Prescribes and issues regulations for the lighting of bridges maintained by municipalities over navigable waters.

Furnishes to municipalities at reasonable cost buoys and other special equipment that are not usually obtainable in the general market.

Co-operates with municipalities on all matters pertaining to aids to navigation, through district offices maintained in principal sea and lake ports.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE—*Department of Interior*

Leases for public aviation fields any contiguous unreserved and unappropriated lands not exceeding 640 acres.

INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION—*Department of Commerce*

Advises with cities upon request on problems relating to inland water terminal facilities.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS—*Department of Commerce*

Co-operates with cities in the formulation and administration of safety codes for the regulation of elevators, dumb waiters, escalators, window cleaning, etc., many of which have been prepared by the Bureau.

Assists municipalities with problems arising in the preparation and revision of building and plumbing codes.

Collects and disseminates information on the status of building and plumbing code requirements with particular reference to extent and deviation from established standards.

Encourages the use of standards for quality of building materials and standard methods of testing.

Assists cities in the drafting and administration of weights and measures ordinances.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION—*Department of Agriculture*

Issues publications (popular and technical), covering such subjects as irrigation and drainage; heating; sanitation; soil erosion control; weather; community libraries, hospitals, and other buildings; and dust explosion hazards in factories and mills.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION—*Federal Works Agency*

Sells to cities at prices not less than 50 per cent of the appraised value certain surplus federal buildings and sites which have been supplanted by new structures and for which the administrator of the Federal Works Agency has determined there is no further federal need.

In the event portions of any federal building sites under the control of the Public Buildings Administration are desired by municipalities by reason of any duly authorized comprehensive street widening program, the Federal Works Administrator may deed to such municipalities, without cost, such areas needed for street uses as may be dedicated without jeopardy to the federal interest.

Sells surplus real property at public sale to the highest responsible bidder upon such terms and after such public advertisement as the Federal Works Administrator may deem in the public interest.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION—*Federal Works Agency*

Supervises the administration of federal aid for highways and for elimination of hazards at grade crossings, in the various states, part of which is expended within cities.

Supplies data on results of research on problems of highway design, construction, administration, and finance.

Complies with all municipal requests for information which it has available, although primarily concerned with rural roads and their extension into and through cities.

SMOKE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION—*City Hall Square Building, Chicago*

Provides information on best methods of smoke control and fuel conservation.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE—*Department of Agriculture*

Advises municipalities on request regarding all matters pertaining to control of soil erosion on agricultural lands, soil and moisture conservation, flood prevention, water supply protection, and protection of stream channels, municipal reservoirs, and irrigation systems from damage by silt.

Supplies adequate information on the nature and extent of erosion in any locality in the country.

Extends to state, county, and city governments the use of an extensive collection of aerial photographs of scattered areas throughout the United States, totalling approximately 440,560 square miles.

Advises state and local highway agencies regarding methods applicable to the control of erosion along the right of ways of public roads.

Extends assistance in erosion control planning and operations to soil conservation districts organized by landowners and operating under authority of state enabling legislation.

Purchases submarginal land, retires it from cultivation and develops it for forestry, grazing, recreation and other adaptable uses. While the Department has purchased some 34 million acres of such worn-out land in 282 projects throughout the country, much of it has been transferred from the supervision of the Service to appropriate state and federal agencies.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

Makes studies of individual ports, which are sold by the Government Printing Office.

Advises with local communities regarding the appropriate location and plan of construction of wharves, piers, and water terminals.

Investigates any matters that may tend to promote or encourage the use by vessels of ports adequate to care for the freight which would naturally pass through such ports.

Promotes all matters pertaining to development of adequate and efficient merchant marine.

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS—*War Department*

Co-operates with municipal authorities through its district and division engineers in furnishing information pertaining to the layout of port improvements, harbor lines, location of bridges, piers, wharves, and terminal facilities, regulations for the operation of bridges over navigable waters, and the issuance of federal permits for structures or changes in navigable waters.

Prepares detailed engineering data, which may be examined by municipal officials at district and division offices, on flood control on streams and at flood damage centers throughout the United States, including reservoir and levee systems, channel improvement, and diversion and bank protection.

Prepares detailed engineering data which may be examined by municipal officials at district and division offices on the preservation and maintenance of rivers and harbors, and inland and intracoastal waterways, including the extent and depth of channels, breakwaters, locks and dams, and laws pertaining to traffic regulations and commerce.

Executes surveys of streams and waterways for the formulation of plans and improvements in the interest of navigation, power development, flood control, irrigation, and publishes data relating to tidal variation at ports.

Issues an annual report and a series of publications describing the port facilities, harbor capacity, and transportation and rail terminals for ports and harbors on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts, the Great Lakes, and Inland Waterways, including annual commerce and its value.

Co-operates, through the Beach Erosion Board, with municipal officials in establishing plans and designs of works to prevent beach erosion and maintain shore lines.

In connection with enforcement of Oil Pollution Act makes plans for abatement and control of such pollution.

WEATHER BUREAU—*Department of Agriculture*

Supplies basic meteorological information which enables municipal officials to plan for snow removal, protection of water-cooled gasoline engines, protection of undried concrete paving work and sewer excavations, the shifting of laborers from work hampered by the weather to work necessitated by the weather, and more effective methods of heating buildings and of constructing sewers.

Furnishes data regarding rainfall which are useful in selecting reservoir sites and in connection with construction of water works, bridges, and culverts, and storm sewer systems.

Furnishes river data which are utilized by filtration plants in developing methods of purifying water used for drinking purposes.

Furnishes river data which are necessary in studies of stream flows, dredging operations, dam construction, and in practically every phase of bridge building, levee work, and general river improvement.

(Above information available by telephone any hour of the day from nearest weather bureau office, by correspondence, and from daily weather maps.)

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION—*Federal Works Agency*

Conducts a program of public work through which unemployed persons in need of relief construct and improve highways, roads, and streets; install sewer and water supply and purification systems; erect and renovate public buildings; develop park and playground facilities; build and improve airports; and perform a variety of other types of public work.

(See also Municipal Utilities section this YEAR BOOK)

Sources of Statistics: Public Works

American Public Works Association. Street Cleaning Practice. Appendix B, pp. 343-77. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, Illinois. Street cleaning practices in 94 American cities.

—Sewer Rentals. pp. 41-113. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Rate structures, special rate problems, billing practices, collection practices, disposition of revenues in 104 cities.

Municipal Index and Atlas, 1938. Sewerage and Sewage Treatment. Pp. 385-429. American City Magazine, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. Rentals; pumps; sewer system; treatment plants, quantity treated, method, cost, sludge treatment. About 2,000 cities.

—Street Cleaning Statistics. Pp. 163-71. American City Magazine, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. Length and width of street; cleaning treatments, by type, frequency; costs; equipment. Cities over 5,000.

Western City Magazine. August, 1939, pp. 16-23. 448 South Hill Street, Los Angeles. Data on how 64 western cities clean their streets.

American City Magazine. Water Rates and Service Charges, Installation Charges, Hydrant Rentals, and Sprinkler Costs, 1939. 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1940. 46pp. $1.

Selected Standard References: Public Works

THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS. By Donald C. Stone. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 344pp. $3.75.

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION. Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Rev. 1937. 394pp. (Available only in connection with training course.)

PRINCIPLES OF ENGINEERING ECONOMY. By E. L. Grant. Ronald Press, 15 East 26 Street, New York. Revised edition. 1938. 431pp. $3.75.

PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERS' YEARBOOK. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 482pp. $3.50. (Annual.)

(1) REFUSE MATERIALS. (2) PREPARATION OF REFUSE FOR COLLECTION. (3) FACTORS AFFECTING THE COST OF REFUSE COLLECTION. Three of series of publications on refuse collection practices. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 50 cents each.

SEWER RENTALS. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 120pp. $1.50.

STREET CLEANING PRACTICE. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 407pp. $4.

New Books and Pamphlets: Public Works

America Builds; The Record of PWA. Public Works Administration, Washington, D. C. 1939. 298pp. 70 cents.

Combustible Refuse Collection Survey, City of Cleveland. Department of Public Service, Cleveland. 1939. 52pp.

Concrete Shore Protection. Portland Cement Association, 33 West Grand Avenue, Chicago. 1939. 31pp.

Delaware River Basin; Planned Progress in Pollution Control. Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia. 1940. 19pp.

Design and Construction; Materials; Equipment; Papers Presented at the Twelfth National Asphalt Conference, 1939. Asphalt Institute, 807 Second Avenue, New York. 54pp., 59pp., 71pp.

Division of Costs and Responsibility for Public Works. By Simeon E. Leland and others. National Resources Planning Board. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 193pp. 25 cents.

Garbage Collection Practices in Various Alabama Municipalities. Alabama League of Municipalities, 207½ Dexter Avenue, Montgomery. 1939. 6pp. 25 cents.

Grants-in-Aid Under the Public Works Administration; A Study in Federal-State-Local-Relations. By J. Kerwin Williams. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York. 1939. 292pp. $3.25.

Items Considered in the Review of Sewerage Plans and Specifications Submitted to the State Sanitary Water Board. State Department of Public Health, Springfield, Illinois. 1939. 29pp.

Manual of Ordinances and Requirements in the Interest of Air Pollution, Smoke Elimination, Fuel Combustion, Etc. Smoke Prevention Association, 139 North Clark Street, Chicago. 1939. 172pp.

Methods and Practices to be Followed in Care of Public Buildings. Bureau of Public Buildings, Municipal Building, New York. 1939. Variously paged.

Modern Sewage Disposal. Edited by Langdon Pearse. Federation of Sewage Works Associations, 645 Madison Avenue, New York. 1939. 371pp. $3.50.

Municipal Regulation of Curb Cuts and Service Driveways. Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, University of Oregon, Eugene. 1939. 19pp.

Preparation and Revision of Building Codes. By George N. Thompson. National Bureau of Standards. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 18pp. 15 cents.

Proceedings of the 18th Annual Meeting of Highway Research Board. Highway Research Board, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C. 1939. $2.25.

Proceedings of the 1939 Annual Conference of the American Association of State Highway Officials. The Association, 1220 National Press Building, Washington, D. C. 1939.

Proceedings of the Twenty-fifth Annual Highway Conference, 1939. Conference on Highway Engineering, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. 125pp.

Programming Municipal Public Works; A New Approach. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 19pp. 50 cents.

Public and Private Construction and Maintenance in the United States, 1920-38. National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C. 1939. Unpaged.

Public Works Administration, The. By Jack F. Isakoff. University of Illinois Press, Urbana. 1938. 166pp. $1.50.

Pump Priming Theory of Government Spending. Edited by E. R. Nichols and W. E. Roskam. H. W. Wilson Company, 950 University Avenue, New York. 1939. 482pp. $1.25.

Refuse Materials. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 32pp. 50 cents.

Regulation and Operation of Emergency Vehicles. League of Oregon Cities, University of Oregon, Eugene. 1940. 18pp.

Regulation of All-Night Parking on City Streets. Bureau of Municipal Research, University of Oregon, Eugene. 1939. 16pp.

Report of Subcommittee on Recommended Practice of Street and Highway Lighting. Illuminating Engineering Society, 51 Madison Avenue, New York. 1939. 46pp.

Restrictions Upon the Interest of Municipal and Other Public Officials in Governmental Contracts. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 41pp. $1.

Sewage Irrigation as Practiced in the Western States. By Wells A. Hutchins. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 1939. 59pp. 15 cents.

Sewerage Service Charges in Texas Cities. League of Texas Municipalities, 2220 Guadalupe Street, Austin. 1939. 11pp. $1.

Some Fundamentals of Smoke Abatement. By J. F. Barkley. United States Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C. 1939. 59pp.

Standards on the Classification and Compensation of Professional Engineering Positions. American Association of Engineers, 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1939. 25 cents.

Study of Garbage Division of City of Fort

WORTH. By Bernard J. Smith. Bureau of Municipal Research, City Hall, Fort Worth, Texas. 1939. 39pp.

TOLL ROADS AND FREE ROADS. Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency, Washington, D. C. 1939. 212pp. 75 cents.

USE OF PRIVATE AUTOMOBILES BY MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES ON MUNICIPAL BUSINESS IN ALABAMA CITIES AND TOWNS. Alabama League of Municipalities, 207½ Dexter Avenue, Montgomery. 1939. 2pp. 25 cents.

USE OF TOWN SEWER SYSTEMS BY COUNTY RESIDENTS. League of Virginia Municipalities, 902 Travelers Building, Richmond. 1939. 4pp. 25 cents.

WAGE RATE LAWS ON PUBLIC WORKS. Public Works Administration, Washington, D. C. 1939. 227pp. 25 cents.

WATER-POLLUTION CONTROL; HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, UNITED STATES SENATE. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 177pp.

WATER POLLUTION IN THE UNITED STATES. National Resources Planning Board. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 165pp.

WORK RELIEF AND PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1939. Hearings before the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 351pp. 30 cents.

(See also Utilities section)

Selected Periodicals: Public Works

CIVIL ENGINEERING. American Society of Civil Engineers, 33 West 39 Street, New York. $4 to members and libraries, $5 to others.

CONTRACTORS AND ENGINEERS MONTHLY. Buttenheim-Dix Publishing Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. $2.

ENGINEERING NEWS-RECORD. (Weekly.) McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York. $5.

MUNICIPAL SANITATION. Case-Shepperd-Mann Publishing Company, 24 West 40 Street, New York. $2.

PUBLIC CLEANSING. Institute of Public Cleansing, 160 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S. W. 1. 10/6.

PUBLIC ROADS. Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency, Washington, D. C. $1.

PUBLIC WORKS. Public Works Journal Corporation, 310 East 45 Street, New York. $3.

PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERS' NEWS LETTER. American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $1.

ROADS AND STREETS. Gillette Publishing Company, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago. $3.

SEWAGE WORKS JOURNAL. (Bimonthly.) Federation of Sewage Works Associations, 654 Madison Avenue, New York. $2.

Municipal Utilities

Developments in 1939

By John Bauer

Director, American Public Utilities Bureau, New York City

The year 1939 witnessed more than usual developments in the field of public utilities. They occurred principally within the federal domain, but they have had basic municipal significance.

Tennessee Valley Authority. Public attention has centered extensively upon the Tennessee Valley Authority. First, there was the report of the special Joint Congressional Committee; second, the public purchase of the private electric properties in Tennessee; and, third, the municipal electric systems established in connection with the purchase. In addition, early in the year the Supreme Court negatived the suits brought by private companies against the TVA power projects.

The Joint Congressional Committee was created in 1938, and it made its reports in the spring of 1939. The Committee held numerous hearings and obtained the testimony of TVA directors and officials, also of utility company officials and of others who had significant facts or opinions. It engaged also a technical staff which presented factual data as to policies, activities, costs, and other pertinent matters. It made a majority and minority report. The first made some criticisms of TVA practices, but basically found the organization and activities in conformity with the purposes of the law. The minority criticized the activities, particularly the accounting and financial policies. It contended that the costs were not properly determined, that electric power was subsidized, and that the rates as fixed were unfair toward the private companies. The investigation left TVA essentially unchanged, except that there was less Congressional liberality in making appropriations for future construction.

The pivotal TVA development was the purchase of the properties owned by the Tennessee Electric Power Company. Director David E. Lilienthal had been conducting negotiations for a considerable period and reached an agreement during the spring of 1939 for the purchase of the properties. The total purchase price was $78,600,000, of which the TVA itself assumed about $45,000,000. The balance was paid principally by the municipalities and districts in which the properties are located.

There has thus been significant extension of REA co-operatives and municipally owned and operated distribution systems. Prior to 1939 the city of Knoxville had purchased the local electric properties and entered into a contract with TVA for the purchase of wholesale power. During the past year three important municipal systems were added: Memphis, Chattanooga, and Nashville. In each instance the properties were paid for by the issuance of revenue bonds, outside of the general municipal debts. Local operating organizations were established on the basis of long-range financial terms in harmony with TVA policies. The interest rates ranged from 2.3 to 3.6 per cent on the bond issues.

Illustrative of these important municipal undertakings is the setup of Nashville, Tennessee. The base purchase price paid by this city was $14,311,200, plus about $60,000 for improvements made by the Tennessee Electric Power Company after June 1, 1939. The city issued $15,000,000 revenue bonds to be paid serially over a period of 20 years, at a composite interest rate of 2.32 per cent. The properties are operated by an electric power board, a semiautonomous body vested with exclusive management and control. This board entered into a contract with TVA for the purchase of electric energy for a period of 20 years. The contract provides for complete self-sustaining operation, including provisions for future reduction in rates.

The TVA policies as thus established have practically extended public ownership and operation throughout the TVA territory. They will also doubtless exert great influence in adjacent regions, particularly in municipalities which are affected by industrial competition with TVA cities. The low TVA rates attract industries, and so inevitably stimulate competition with adjacent sections, if not throughout the country.

Public Works Projects. Apart from TVA, progress has been made with other federal electric projects, especially those sponsored by the Public Works Administration (now Federal Works Agency). The advances have been in line with previously established programs and mostly do not permit definite separation for 1939. The principal projects which include hydroelectric features financed in whole or in part with funds supplied by the PWA during the years 1933 to 1939 are: Boulder Dam, All-American Canal, Central Valley (Shasta), Colorado-Big Thompson, Fort Peck, Rio Grande-Elephant Butte, Tennessee Valley Authority, Bonneville, Grand Coulee, Tygart (West Virginia), Kendrick (Wyoming), and Marshall Ford Dam (Texas). These federal undertakings received federal PWA allotments totalling $253,016,000, and the total estimated cost of the projects is $1,557,491,000. PWA has also made allotments totalling about $205,000,000 for 339 nonfederal electric power projects, estimated to cost $249,000,000. This amount includes six multiple-purpose projects for which separation of costs by type of construction is impracticable. It covers new construction of generating plants, transmission lines, and distribution systems, also additions to existing properties. It applies especially to municipally owned and operated projects.

Among the federal projects, public attention has centered extensively in Bonneville. During the year contracts for the sale of power have been made with power districts, co-operatives and municipalities, also with private companies. A promotional rate schedule has been adopted so as to encourage maximum use of electricity for all economic and social purposes. While the policy of public ownership has been less marked than in TVA territory, the forces of public replacement of the private systems appear to be moving rapidly. The trend appears to be toward general public ownership in any locality where an important public power project has been established. Apparently public and private operation can not be continued on a large scale within the same region.

Rural Electrification. A separate but an integrated feature of federal electric activities is the Rural Electrification Administration. This was created in 1935 as an independent body, but during the past year was placed within the Federal Works Agency. The function of REA is to promote rural electrification. It furnishes financial assistance and proceeds through agreements with private companies, municipal systems and co-operatives. Through its efforts REA has greatly expedited the extension of rural electric service, and has brought about lowering of costs and rates. Its Progress Bulletin under date of October 7, 1939, states that since 1935 it has made total allotments of $258,348,000, of which $34,217,000 represent developments during the current fiscal year. These funds have been lent to 670 local groups, of which nearly 90 per cent are co-operatives, which in many instances are supplied with electricity by municipally owned plants. The rate of recent progress has been approximately 500 miles of newly completed lines for each working day. On June 30, 1935, 10.6 per cent of American farms had electric service, and on June 30, 1938, this had reached 19.1 per cent.

Federal Power Commission. The Federal Power Commission has been concerned particularly with bringing about revision in plant accounting on the basis of actual or historical cost. It continued its studies and reports on comparative electric bills in municipalities by sizes, and started a national rate book which keeps up to date all the rates for the various companies. This was the first year of administering the regulation extended by Congressional action in 1939 over natural gas supply and transmission companies. The Commission has accumulated extensive financial and operating data, and particularly has initiated rate investigations, laying the foundations for future policies, standards, and procedure, especially as to rate base and provisions for depreciation and depletion. It appears to be aiming at the adoption of prudent investment as rate base.

Securities and Exchange Commission. The Securities and Exchange Commission made its first important strides during the past year in the administration of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. Since the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, March, 1938, in the Electric Bond and Share Company case, utility holding companies subject to the provisions of the Act have registered with the Commission. At the close of its fiscal year, June 30, 1939, there were 51 registered systems, comprising 142 holding companies and 1,524 individual holding, subholding, and operating companies, with consolidated assets amounting to $14 billion.

The provisions for integration and corporate simplification are the crux of the 1935 requirements. Under Section 11 each holding company system is limited to a single integrated or continuous service territory. Any such system, however, may be permitted also an additional one or more integrated areas provided, among other conditions, that these are located in the same state or in adjoining states. The Commission has called upon the various systems to submit their own plans for compliance with the Act. As yet it has not adopted or announced specific standards and procedure. Near the end of the year it announced forthcoming hearings on integration, for consideration of objectives, principles, and programs within the general terms of the law. Through the pressure of integration there may be substantial advancement in municipalization, especially in instances where local disadvantages would be incurred through the system transfer of properties.

Federal Communications Commission. In June, 1939, the Federal Communications Commission delivered to Congress its final report on its special telephone investigation. Part II contains a summary of the salient points developed during the investigation, and presents the regulatory problems with which the Commission is faced. It makes recommendations for additional legislation for the purpose of establishing clearer principles, standards, and procedure of regulation. Apart from the special investigation, the Commission has been accumulating regular information with respect to financial and operating data, especially rates, has made the facts available to state regulatory bodies, and has facilitated cooperation in matters of public control. In the telephone industry there is particularly interdependence of cost factors affecting local, intercommunity, and interstate telephone rates.

In July, 1939, upon complaint of the department of public service of the state of Washington, the Commission undertook an investigation of interstate toll telephone rates charged by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company and its subsidiaries. This is the sort of co-operation that is needed between federal commissions with jurisdiction over interstate rates, and state commissions with responsibility over intrastate and local rates. The matter affects particularly the city of Seattle.

Municipal Transportation. During recent years municipal transportation systems have been operated extensively under conditions of financial distress. Their difficulties have consisted primarily of overcapitalization, failure to liquidate electric railway investments according to advancing technology, and tardiness in adopting modern modes of transportation. In most cities the local systems have consisted of street railways. With the development of automobiles and buses, street railways have encountered increasing competition, and they have been unable to keep adequate traffic volumes to support the operating costs and capital charges imposed by the corporate structures.

Conditions have been gradually reaching a crisis. This was illustrated during the past year by the city of Cleveland in efforts to come to a readjustment with the Cleveland Railway Company, with the aim of capital reduction and extensive substitution of bus operation. In Pittsburgh the street railways are before the federal court for financial readjustment under the provisions of so-called Section 77B. Most large cities are struggling with unsatisfactory conditions. To study them and to consider policies for improvement, a public transportation committee has been organized at the initiative of the American Municipal Association, the National Municipal League, and the United States Conference of Mayors.

Among the great metropolitan cities, which in addition to street railways have rapid transit, there has also been struggle with critical conditions. This has included Chicago where the construction of subways has been started, Philadelphia where reorganization of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company has been effected, and New York City where a special constitutional debt exemption of $315 million has been provided for acquisition of the privately operated rapid transit systems. Within this new debt provision, New York City has practically effected the municipalization of all subway and elevated lines, also to considerable extent the surface transportation. The rapid transit properties thus to be acquired will presumably be operated in conjunction with the existing municipal subways as a single unified system. This will subsequently be extended and enlarged, and will probably include also surface transportation, especially buses integrated as feeder and distributing lines. These developments are the country's chief extension for many years in municipal ownership and operation.

General Regulatory Advances. No fundamental changes took place in the general field of public utility regulation. An important case from the

Pennsylvania commission went to the Supreme Court of the United States for decision. This involved the validity of temporary rates fixed under the 1937 state regulatory act. The rates were assailed by the company affected on the ground of not furnishing a fair return on the properties. They were sustained, however, by the Supreme Court as not confiscatory, and not depriving the company of a fair return, taking into account the fact that any temporary inadequacy would be made good in the final determination of the rates within the provisions of the state law. The general legal validity of temporary rates has thus been established, and this furnishes needed flexibility in dealing with utility rate adjustments during conditions of rapid economic change and emergency—perhaps in the immediate future.

In connection with the temporary rate case, the Federal Power Commission and other federal boards intervened, urging upon the Supreme Court that it reverse its position on "fair value" and recognize "prudent investment" as the valid basis of rate control. The intervening brief reviewed the grave difficulties encountered by rate administration under the traditional rule of fair value, and proposed the adoption of prudent investment primarily on the grounds of its definiteness as to facts and therefore its administrability for effective rate control. While the decision upheld the temporary rates, which were predicated principally upon prudent investment, the Supreme Court nevertheless refused to depart from its past formal position and has left the matter of rate base essentially where it has been for many years, with its uncertainties and inadministrability.

Notwithstanding the difficulties of rate control, the pressure for rate revisions and reductions has continued throughout the country. While prudent investment is not the legal rate base, to considerable extent commissions have used this standard in terms of approximate figures for analysis as to whether rates are excessive and should be reduced. They have employed such financial showing in negotiating informally with the companies and bringing pressure for reductions. The downward trend in rates is indicated by such instances of reductions as over $1,000,000 a year to electric and gas consumers in Maryland, about $1,300,000 in Indiana, $1,000,000 in Wisconsin, $1,000,000 in Washington, $1,450,000 in New Jersey, $3,000,000 in California, as reported by the commissions of those states. Other reductions include Colorado $1,250,000, Illinois $2,200,000, and Georgia $1,200,000.

A reduction of special significance is that of about $400,000 in electric rates ordered by the District of Columbia commission. This was based on the so-called "Washington Plan" of rate control. It has continued the annual reductions since 1924 when the regular administrative setup was first adopted; this has brought residential rates down among the lowest in the country and average consumption among the highest. This experience is important for all cities interested in effective regulation for community advancement.

Miscellaneous Matters. Space forbids reference to numerous instances of municipal utility developments. Emphasis has been placed on electricity, but advances have been made in water, sewer systems, refuse disposal, transportation, airports, and other local utilities, especially with the assistance of federal financing. Only a few instances of particular importance can be mentioned.

In contrast to the downward rates referred to above, the consumers in New Haven, Connecticut, were subjected to a 15 per cent increase in water rates charged by the New Haven Water Company. This is a private corporation which has been paying 8 per cent dividends. While there was public protest against the increase, the municipal officials apparently did not prepare and present the consumer side effectively for consideration by the public utilities commission.

Paragould, Arkansas, has succeeded in establishing a municipally owned and operated electric plant after five years of litigation with a private company. The city is now suing the private company for $250,000 damages due to delay. This may be a precedent to other municipalities which have suffered obstruction to their plans of utility municipalization.

In South Dakota municipally owned liquor stores have gained considerable favor. This is a new type of utility which is undertaken not altogether as a social service enterprise, but as a means of adding to the municipal revenues.

The municipally owned electric systems in Oregon are taking advantage of low wholesale rates available from the Bonneville administration. Cascade Locks and Forest Grove were among the first to sign contracts. The city of Eugene claims the lowest commercial rates in the United States.

In Wisconsin the state supreme court apparently has given assistance to municipalities seeking to establish their own utility systems, by reducing the requirements imposed by the Wisconsin Public Service Commission. The decision will simplify municipal procedure in acquiring existing properties, and will prevent delays which commonly have been fostered by the private companies affected.

The Minnesota municipal electric plants have run into some conflict with the REA with respect to wholesale rates charged for serving rural electrification units. Municipal plant officials have felt that the rates required often fall below the cost of production—the same feeling has been expressed in other states.

Besides its newly acquired electric system, Nashville, Tennessee, has also completed an aeronautics unit begun in 1935. It secured the location of a privately owned airplane factory, which will be operated in conjunction with the municipal airport. The two units as co-ordinated will furnish better service at lower cost for each.

In the absence of state regulatory provisions, Tampa, Florida, has created a local utility board of five members, charged with the responsibility of regulating gas and electric rates within the city. This project should bear watching by other municipalities, if the board performs its function as expected.

The Lower Colorado River Authority has acquired the transmission lines, distribution systems, and other properties of the Texas Power and Light Company in 16 counties within the Colorado River valley. The Authority expects to sell the distribution systems to the municipalities, and has already reduced residential rates about 37 per cent and commercial rates 20 per cent.

In Illinois the municipal obligations incurred for the construction and improvement of bridges have been exempted from municipal debt limits. Perhaps the greatest obstacle in most states to desirable municipal undertakings appears in antiquated restrictions upon debt limits. The Illinois special exemption points the way for general treatment, especially where the properties would be operated on a self-sustaining basis.

In Nebraska a new mode of obstruction to local utility programs is the requirement that the petitioners for the issuance of improvement bonds must pay the expenses of elections, if the question at issue fails to receive the support of 60 per cent of the voters.

With the support of a tax imposed upon gross utility revenues, the Vermont Public Service Commission has established a new engineering bureau. This will be concerned with a statewide rate survey, not only to reduce rates as may be justified, but especially to establish a procedure for systematic rate adjustments with changing conditions.

Average Bills for Electric Service *

Electric rate data gathered annually by the Federal Power Commission from communities over 250 population indicate that average bills generally are higher in smaller than in larger communities. In recent years, however, this differential has been somewhat reduced. The progressive increases in the amounts of the bills, together with the average bill in each population group for all utilities regardless of whether publicly or privately owned, are shown in Figure 1, these bills being for residential service only.

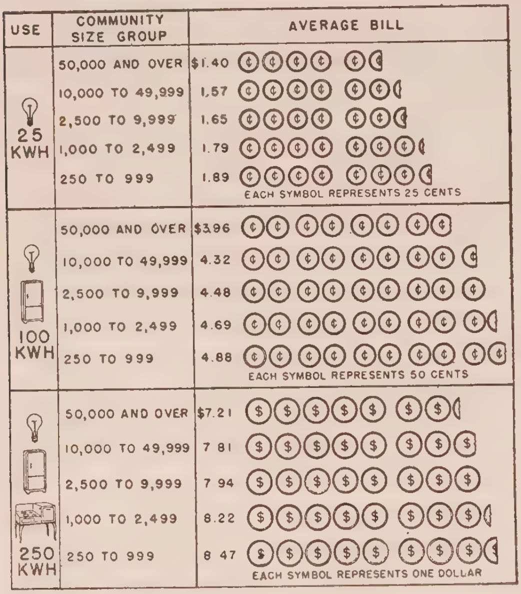

Fig. 1.—Average Bills for Residential Service by Population Groups, 1939

Average typical bills for residential electric service for specified amounts have shown a steady decrease over the past 16 years. In the cities over 50,000 the average bill for 25 kwh has been reduced from $1.92 in 1924 to $1.40 on January 1, 1939, for 100 kwh from $6.18 to $3.96, and for 250 kwh from $13.36 to $7.22 (see Figure 2). The United States average residential bill for all publicly and privately owned utilities for 25 kwh was 14.5 per cent lower on January 1, 1939, than the same bill as of January 1, 1935; for 100 kwh, 11.7 per cent lower than in 1935; and for 250 kwh, 15.4 per cent below 1935. For most types of typical bills the lowest rates are found in the Pacific Coast states, and the highest in the New England states.

The average net monthly bills for residential electric service for privately owned utilities in the United States on January 1, 1939, were between 2 and 33 per cent higher than comparable bills for publicly owned

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* This summary article and Table XVII are based on reports of the Federal Power Commission: (1) *Typical Net Monthly Bills for Electric Service; Cities of 50,000 Population or More; January 1, 1939.* 42pp.; (2) *Average Electric Bills, 1939.* 73pp.; and (3) *1939 Rate Series*—separate reports by states for communities over 250 population. Each of these reports is available from the Commission at 10 cents a copy.

utilities in communities of 2,500 or more population. For example, the average bill for 25 kwh in cities over 50,000 population was $1.41 in 182 cities with privately owned utilities, and $1.11 in 19 cities with publicly owned electric plants; in cities of 10,000 to 50,000, $1.69 for private utilities in 706 cities, and $1.43 for public plants in 118 cities; and in cities of 2,500 to 10,000, $1.67 for private plants in 1,933 communities, and $1.58 for public plants in 498 cities.

Of the 310 cities in the United States over 30,000 population, 17 cities are served exclusively by a publicly owned utility, 16 are served by both a public and a privately owned utility, and 277 cities are served only by a private utility (see Table XVII). During the period between January 1, 1938, and January 1, 1939, reductions in one or more of the three typical bills for residential service shown in the table were made in 84 cities, increases in one or more of these bills were made in six communities, increases and decreases were made in three cities, and there was no change in the bills in 217 communities. The objective rate plan was abandoned in 1938 by the privately owned utilities in 13 cities, seven of which are in Michigan, and was adopted in one city (Joplin).

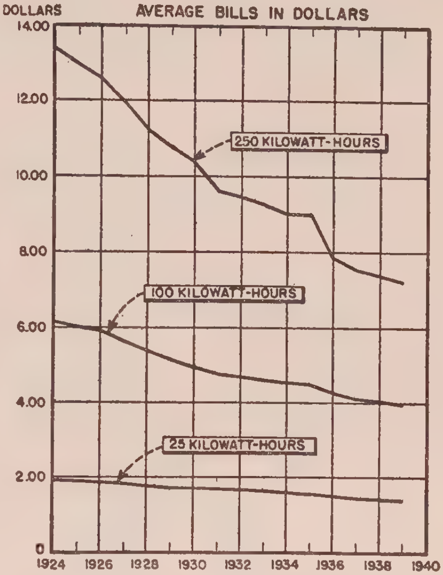

FIG. 2.—TREND IN AVERAGE TYPICAL BILLS FOR RESIDENTIAL SERVICE IN CITIES OVER 50,000

TABLE XVII

NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE: 1939

310 CITIES OVER 30,000

This table shows, as of January 1, 1939, typical net monthly bills for residential electric service as reported by the Federal Power Commission. The charge for 25 kilowatt-hours represents the price of energy used principally for lighting; for 100 kilowatt-hours, the price of energy used principally for lighting and refrigeration; and for 250 kilowatt-hours, the price of energy used principally for lighting, refrigeration, and cooking. Special rates applicable to the appliances named were considered in computing the bills for the specified blocks of residential service in which the appliances are included. Where such rates are applicable, the charges shown will apply only when the customer uses the appliances named. A publicly owned utility is indicated "P," other rates being for privately owned utilities. Where two or more utility companies serve a community, their rates are shown separately, with the company serving a majority of customers listed first. In some cases two bills, indicated by "S" and "O" respectively, are shown for the same utility company. "O" designates the minimum bill under an objective rate plan, applicable only to customers who increase their consumption of electric energy over the amount used during the same month of the previous year. "S" designates the bill under a standard rate plan which does not depend upon an increase or decrease in the customer's consumption. In effect, bills under the "objective" rate plan are the minimum bills, those under the "standard" rate plan the maximum bills, for the energy uses shown. An asterisk (*) after name of city indicates that the objective rate plan was abandoned in 1938. A bill which is lower than the same bill as of January 1, 1938, is indicated by a dagger (†), and bills that are higher by a double dagger (‡).

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh	City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
			Over 500,000				
Baltimore, Md.	$1.13	$3.90	$8.20	Los Angeles, Calif. P	$1.10	$2.97	$5.10
Boston, Mass.	1.55	5.10	9.60		1.10‡	2.97	5.10
	1.55	5.30	9.80	Milwaukee, Wis.	1.41	3.35 †	6.23 †
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.13	3.06	5.31	New York, N. Y.[1]	1.66	4.72	8.00
Chicago, Ill.	1.34	3.65	6.65	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.40	3.76	6.76
Cleveland, Ohio	1.00	3.75	7.25	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.25	4.00	7.50
P	.85	2.80	5.55	St. Louis, Mo.	1.19	3.13	6.22
Detroit, Mich.	1.35	3.38	6.75		1.07	2.85	5.70
				San Francisco, Calif.	1.30	3.09	5.89
			200,000 to 500,000				
Akron, Ohio *	1.18	3.05	5.80	Houston, Tex.	1.20	3.83	7.08
Atlanta, Ga. S	1.45	3.95	6.57	Indianapolis, Ind.	1.38	4.00 †	7.10 †
O	1.22	3.85	6.57	Jersey City, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Birmingham, Ala.*	.98 †	3.20	6.95	Kansas City, Mo.	1.25 †	3.75 †	7.50 †
				Louisville, Ky.	1.00 †	3.50 †	6.50 †
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.00	2.50	4.75	Memphis, Tenn. P	.86	2.87	5.75
Columbus, Ohio	1.25	4.50	8.50		.86 †	2.87 †	5.75 †
P	1.00	3.80	8.30	Minneapolis, Minn.	1.19	3.56	6.65
Dallas, Tex.	1.06 †	3.91 †	7.51 †	Newark, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Dayton, Ohio	1.25	4.25	8.00	New Orleans, La.	1.58 †	4.80 †	8.50 †
Denver, Colo.	1.50	4.80	9.30	Oakland, Calif.	1.30	3.09	5.89

TABLE XVII.—NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE—Continued

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh	City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
200,000 to 500,000—continued							
Omaha, Neb.	$1.19	$3.88	$7.78	Seattle, Wash. P	$1.25	$3.20	$6.10
Portland, Ore.	1.25	3.37	6.07		1.25	3.20	6.08
Providence, R. I.	1.76	5.50	9.50	Syracuse, N. Y.	1.40	3.89	7.89
Rochester, N. Y.	1.59	4.41 †	7.83‡	Toledo, Ohio	1.40	3.90	6.90
St. Paul, Minn.	1.25	3.75	7.00	Washington, D. C.	.98	2.85 †	5.10 †
San Antonio, Tex.	1.25	3.64	6.26				
100,000 to 200,000							
Albany, N. Y.	1.25 †	3.94 †	7.49 †	Nashville, Tenn. S	1.45	3.95	6.58
Bridgeport, Conn.	1.31	4.02 †	7.27 †	O	1.20	3.50	6.13
Cambridge, Mass.	1.25	3.40	7.15	New Bedford, Mass.	1.28	3.89	7.46
Camden, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64	New Haven, Conn.	1.31	4.02 †	7.27 †
Canton, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60	Norfolk, Va.	1.25	4.63	7.63
Chattanooga, Tenn. S	1.45	3.95	6.58	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.61 ‡	4.23	8.23
O	1.20	3.50	6.13	Paterson, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Des Moines, Iowa	1.12	3.73	6.75	Peoria, Ill.	1.25	3.34	6.09
Duluth, Minn.	1.38	4.01	7.01	Reading, Pa.	1.69	4.81	8.06
Elizabeth, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64	Richmond, Va.	1.25	4.63	7.63
El Paso, Tex.	1.63	4.78	7.78	Salt Lake City, Utah *	1.60	3.75	7.00
Erie, Pa. S	1.69	5.29	9.20	San Diego, Calif.	1.36 †	3.43 †	6.15
O	1.45	4.45		Scranton, Pa.	1.25	3.85 †	7.10 †
Evansville, Ind.	1.25 †	4.05 †	6.80 †	Somerville, Mass.	1.55	5.10	9.60
Fall River, Mass.	1.58	4.98	9.12	South Bend, Ind.	1.50 †	4.15 †	7.90 †
Flint, Mich.*	1.15 †	3.20	5.95	Spokane, Wash.	1.30 †	3.75	7.15
Fort Wayne, Ind. P	.87 †	3.50 †	5.90 †	Springfield, Mass.	1.38	4.08	7.83
	.88 †	3.50 †	5.90 †	Tacoma, Wash. P	.95 †	1.70 †	3.20 †
Fort Worth, Tex.	1.10 †	3.95 †	7.55 †	Tampa, Fla.	1.99 †	5.54 †	9.19 †
Gary, Ind.	1.63	4.00	7.75	Trenton, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Grand Rapids, Mich.*	1.15 †	3.20	5.95	Tulsa, Okla.	1.50	4.65	8.30
Hartford, Conn.	1.75	3.62	6.95		1.50	4.65	8.90
Jacksonville, Fla. P	1.50 †	4.60 †	7.60 †	Utica, N. Y.	1.73	4.43	8.43
Kansas City, Kan. P	1.30	2.80	4.95	Wichita, Kan.	1.48	4.23	7.98
Knoxville, Tenn. P	.75 †	2.50 †	5.00 †	Wilmington, Del.	1.55	4.70	8.70
Long Beach, Calif.	1.25	3.75	7.00	Worcester, Mass.	1.25	7.90	7.65
Lowell, Mass.	1.90	5.03	9.53	Yonkers, N. Y.	1.75	5.25	8.75
Lynn, Mass.	1.53	4.78	9.03	Youngstown, Ohio S	1.18	3.68	6.93
Miami, Fla.	1.78 †	4.48 †	7.11 †	O	1.18	3.05	5.80
30,000 to 100,000							
Alameda, Calif. P	1.30	3.09	5.89	Baton Rouge, La.	1.63 †	4.80 †	7.80 †
Allentown, Pa.	1.74 †	5.04 †	8.34 †	Battle Creek, Mich.*	1.15 †	3.20	5.95
Alton, Ill.	1.42	3.44	6.53	Bay City, Mich. P	1.12	3.37	6.75
Altoona, Pa.	2.09	5.84	7.89		1.12	3.37	6.75
Amarillo, Tex.	1.38	4.40	7.40	Bayonne, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1.40 †	4.23 †	7.78 †	Beaumont, Tex.	1.63 †	4.80	7.80
Anderson, Ind. P	1.25	4.25	7.05 ‡	Bellingham, Wash.	1.25	3.80	7.10
Arlington, Mass.	1.55	5.10	9.60	Berkeley, Calif.	1.30	3.09	5.89
Asheville, N. C.	1.00 †	3.40 †	6.75 †	Berwyn, Ill.	1.55 †	4.60 †	7.60 †
Atlantic City, N. J.	1.75 †	5.25 †	9.75 †	Bethlehem, Pa.	1.74 †	5.04 †	8.34 †
Auburn, N. Y.	1.75	4.90	8.90	Binghamton, N. Y.	1.65	4.50	7.50
Augusta, Ga. S	1.45	3.95	6.57	Bloomfield, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
O	1.22	3.85	6.57	Bloomington, Ill.	1.24	3.88	7.02
Aurora, Ill.	1.75	4.55	7.85	P	1.20	3.70	6.70
Austin, Tex. P	1.50 †	3.95 †	6.95 †	Brockton, Mass.	1.72	4.35	8.63

TABLE XVII.—NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE—Continued

30,000 to 100,000—continued

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
Brookline, Mass.	$1.55	$5.10	$9.60
Butte, Mont.	1.55	4.43	7.93
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1.50	4.78	8.53
Charleston, S. C.*	1.50 †	4.19 †	6.82 †
Charleston, W. Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Charlotte, N. C.	1.40 †	3.65 †	6.80 †
Chelsea, Mass.	1.55	5.10	9.60
Chester, Pa.	1.50	4.35	7.35
Chicopee, Mass. P	1.30	3.18	6.18
Cicero, Ill.	1.55 †	4.60 †	7.60 †
Cleveland Heights, Ohio	1.00	3.75 ‡	7.25
Clifton, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Colorado Springs, Colo. P	1.23	3.46	6.26
Columbia, S. C.	1.59	4.34	7.59
Columbus, Ga. S	1.45	3.95	6.57
O	1.22	3.85	6.57
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1.19	3.88	7.78
Covington, Ky.	1.00	2.50	4.75
Cranston, R. I.	1.76	5.50	9.50
Cumberland, Md.	1.50	4.49	8.05
Danville, Ill.	1.32 †	4.05 †	7.02
Davenport, Iowa	1.25	3.25	6.75
Dearborn, Mich.	1.35	3.38	6.75
Decatur, Ill.	1.22 †	3.80 †	7.02
Dubuque, Iowa	1.66 †	4.96 †	9.11 †
Durham, N. C.	1.59 †	4.21 †	7.96 †
East Chicago, Ind.	1.63	4.30	8.05
East Cleveland, Ohio	1.00	3.75	7.25
P	.85	2.80	5.55
Easton, Pa.	1.69	4.81	8.06
East Orange, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
East St. Louis, Ill.	1.19	3.13	6.22
Elgin, Ill.	1.75	4.55	7.85
Elkhart, Ind.	1.50 †	4.15 †	7.90 †
Elmira, N. Y.	1.55	4.16	6.91
Evanston, Ill.	1.55 †	4.60 †	7.60 †
Everett, Mass.	1.55	4.50	9.00
Everett, Wash.	1.25	3.80	7.10
Fitchburg, Mass.	2.12	5.23	9.73
Fort Smith, Ark.	1.90	4.30	8.30
Fresno, Calif.	1.40	3.19	5.99
Galveston, Tex.	1.20	3.83	7.08
Glendale, Calif. P	1.13	3.30	5.23
Green Bay, Wis.	1.82	4.55	7.75
Greensboro, N. C.	1.40 †	3.65 †	6.80 †
Hagerstown, Md. P	1.45	3.70	8.20
	1.45	3.70	8.20
Hamilton, Ohio P	.94	3.13	6.13
	1.00	3.12	6.12
Hammond, Ind.	1.63	4.30	8.05
Hamtramck, Mich.	1.35	3.38	6.75
Harrisburg, Pa.	1.74 ‡	5.04 ‡	8.34 †
Haverhill, Mass.	2.07	5.63	10.26
Hazleton, Pa.	1.74 †	5.04 ‡	8.34 †
Highland Park, Mich.	$1.35	$3.38	$6.75
High Point, N. C. P	2.10	4.35	8.85
Hoboken, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Holyoke, Mass. P	1.00	3.75	8.00
Huntington, W. Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Irvington, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Jackson, Mich.	1.15 †	3.20	5.95
Jackson, Miss.	1.68 †	4.75 †	8.35 †
Jamestown, N. Y. P	.80	2.55	4.80
Johnstown, Pa.	2.07	4.50	8.00
Joliet, Ill.	1.55 †	4.60 †	7.60 †
Joplin, Mo. S	1.84	4.59	8.84
O	1.60	4.07	7.57
Kalamazoo, Mich. *	1.15 †	3.20	5.95
P	1.00	3.00	5.75
Kearny, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Kenosha, Wis.	1.54	3.85 †	6.73 †
Kokomo, Ind.	1.63	4.30	8.05
La Crosse, Wis.	1.83	4.27	7.47
Lakewood, Ohio	1.00	3.75	7.25
Lancaster, Pa.	1.74 †	5.04 †	8.34 †
Lansing, Mich. P	1.25	3.25	6.00
Laredo, Tex.	2.06	5.11	8.75
Lawrence, Mass.	1.62	5.28	9.53
Lewiston, Me.	1.85	4.70	7.70
Lexington, Ky.	1.60	4.40	8.40
Lima, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60
Lincoln, Neb.	1.33 †	3.47 †	6.32 †
P	1.33 †	3.47 †	6.32 †
Little Rock, Ark.	1.75	5.00	8.50
Lorain, Ohio	1.85	4.30	8.30
Lynchburg, Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
McKeesport, Pa.	1.25	4.00	7.50
Macon, Ga. S	1.45	3.95	6.57
O	1.22	3.85	6.57
Madison, Wis.	1.10	2.60	5.10
Malden, Mass.	1.55	4.50	9.00
Manchester, N. H.	2.00	5.00	8.00
Mansfield, Ohio	1.85	4.30	8.30
Marion, Ohio	1.50	4.00	8.25
Medford, Mass.	1.55	4.50	9.00
Meriden, Conn.	1.67 †	4.29 †	8.00 †
Meridian, Miss.	1.50 †	4.20 †	7.20 †
Mobile, Ala. S	1.45	3.95	6.58
O	1.20	3.50	6.13
Moline, Ill.	1.38	3.63	6.63
Montclair, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Montgomery, Ala. S	1.45	3.95	6.58
O	1.20	3.50	6.13
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	1.75	5.25	8.75
Muncie, Ind.	1.50 †	4.15 †	7.90 †
Muskegon, Mich.*	1.15	3.20	5.95
Muskogee, Okla.	1.70	4.37	8.37
Nashua, N. H.	2.00	5.00	8.00

Table XVII.—Net Monthly Bills for Residential Electric Service—Continued

City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh	City	Lighting and Small Appliances 25 kwh	Lighting, Small Appliances and Refrigeration 100 kwh	Lighting, etc., Refrigeration and Cooking 250 kwh
30,000 to 100,000—continued							
Newark, Ohio	$1.25	$3.85	$7.60	Salem, Mass.	$1.60	$4.10	$8.60
New Britain, Conn.	1.67 †	4.29 †	8.00 †	San Bernardino, Calif.	1.33	4.40	7.08
New Brunswick. N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64	San Jose, Calif.	1.40	3.19	5.99
Newburgh, N. Y.	1.78	4.65	8.40	Santa Ana, Calif.	1.33	4.40	7.08
New Castle, Pa. S	1.38	4.55	7.75	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1.33	4.40	7.08
O	1.20	3.83	7.08	Santa Monica, Calif.	1.25	3.75	7.00
Newport News, Va.	1.61 †	5.04 †	9.08 †	Savannah, Ga.	1.63	4.57	7.97
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1.75	5.25	8.75	Schenectady, N. Y.	1.25 †	3.94 †	7.49 †
Newton, Mass.	1.55	5.10	9.60	Sheboygan, Wis.	1.83	4.55	7.75
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1.13	3.06	5.31	Shreveport, La.	1.50 †	4.00 †	8.06 †
Norristown, Pa.	1.50	4.35	7.35	Sioux City, Iowa	1.20 †	4.22 †	8.22 †
Norwalk, Conn.[2]	1.67 †	4.29 †	8.00 †	Sioux Falls, S. D.	1.31	3.99	7.03
P	1.13	4.18	8.24	P	1.35	3.72	6.87
P	1.25	3.50	7.50	Springfield, Ill. P	1.25	3.02	4.80
Norwood, Ohio	1.00	2.50	4.75		1.25	3.02	5.22
Oak Park, Ill.	1.55 †	4.60 †	7.60 †	Springfield, Mo.	1.55	3.90	7.65
Ogden, Utah *	1.60	3.75	7.00	Springfield, Ohio S	1.50	4.70	8.95
Orange, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64	O	1.25	4.35	7.98
Oshkosh, Wis.	1.82	4.55	7.75	Stamford, Conn.*	1.91 †	4.40 †	8.22 †
Paducah, Ky.	1.60	4.40	8.40	Steubenville, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60
Pasadena, Calif. P	1.13	3.30	5.55	Stockton, Calif.	1.40	3.19	5.99
Passaic, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64	Superior, Wis. S	1.69	4.32	8.22
Pawtucket, R. I.	2.01	5.22	9.27	O		4.12	7.62
Pensacola, Fla.*	1.72	4.62	7.24	Taunton, Mass. P	1.25	4.25	7.25
Perth Amboy, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64	Terre Haute, Ind.	1.63	4.30	8.05
Phoenix, Ariz.	1.66	4.78	8.84	Topeka, Kan.	1.25	3.50	4.87
Pittsfield, Mass.	2.13	5.08	9.33	Troy, N. Y.	1.25 †	3.94 †	7.49 †
Plainfield, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64	Tucson, Ariz.	1.60	4.60	9.10
Pontiac, Mich.	1.35	3.38‡	6.75	Union City, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Port Arthur, Tex.	1.63 †	4.80	7.80	Waco, Tex.	1.68 †	4.59 †	7.59 †
Port Huron, Mich.	1.35	3.38	6.75	Waltham, Mass.	1.55	5.10	9.60
Portland, Me.	1.85	4.70	7.70	Warren, Ohio	2.00	4.85	9.35
Portsmouth, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60	Waterbury, Conn.	1.67 †	4.29 †	8.00 †
Portsmouth, Va.	1.25	4.63	7.63	Waterloo, Iowa	1.38 †	4.50 †	8.50 †
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1.78	4.65	8.40	Watertown, Mass.	1.55	5.10	9.60
Pueblo, Colo.	1.75	4.30	8.25	Watertown, N. Y.	1.55	4.10	8.10
Quincy, Ill.	1.50 †	4.07 †	7.57 †	Waukegan, Ill.	1.55 †	4.60 †	7.60 †
Quincy, Mass.	1.40	4.10	8.90	West Allis, Wis.	1.41	3.35 †	6.23 †
Racine, Wis.	1.54	3.73 †	6.60 †	West New York, N. J.	1.81	4.39	8.64
Raleigh, N. C.	1.00	3.40 †	6.75 †	Wheeling, W. Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60
Revere, Mass.	1.85	4.78	9.40	White Plains, N. Y.	1.75	5.25	8.75
Richmond, Ind. P	1.25	3.25	6.25	Wichita Falls, Tex.	1.55 †	4.80 †	8.10 †
Roanoke, Va.	1.25	3.85	7.60	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1.74 †	5.04 †	8.34 †
Rockford, Ill.	1.44	3.51	6.26	Williamsport, Pa.	1.74 †	5.04 †	8.34 †
Rock Island, Ill.	1.38	3.63	6.63	Wilmington, N. C.	1.63 †	5.13 †	8.88 †
Rome, N. Y.	1.79	4.49	8.49	Winston-Salem, N. C.	1.40 †	3.65 †	6.80 †
Sacramento, Calif.	1.40	3.19	5.99	Woonsocket, R. I.	2.01	5.22	9.27
Saginaw, Mich.*	1.15 †	3.20	5.95	York, Pa.	1.68	4.39	7.99
St. Joseph, Mo.	1.60	4.05	8.30	Zanesville, Ohio	1.25	3.85	7.60
St. Petersburg, Fla.	2.38‡	6.10	10.10				

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[1] These rates are charged by four utility companies serving Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, and part of Queens. Two other companies charge higher rates in Richmond and the remainder of Queens.

[2] A privately owned and two publicly owned utility companies operate, without competition, in different districts of this city.

Professional Organization: Utilities

American Water Works Association

The American Water Works Association is organized to advance the knowledge of the design, construction, operation, and management of water works. Its activities in part are developed through regional or state sections, in part through general divisions, in part through technical committees, and in part through its monthly *Journal*. There are at present 24 regional or state sections, each holding at least one meeting during the year, with attendance ranging from 100 to more than 1,000.

There are three professional divisions of the Association: plant management and operation, water purification, and finance and accounting. The programs at the annual convention are built around the activities of these divisions. The technical work of the Association is organized under the committee on water works practice. No technical pronouncements in the name of the Association are made until they are accepted by this committee and approved by the board of directors. Recent products of technical activity are standard specifications for gate valves, standard specifications for laying cast-iron pipe, standard specifications for fire hydrants, recommended practice for distribution system records, and standard methods of testing activated carbon. Under ASA procedure, the AWWA has published and distributed: (1) a manual for the computation of strength and thickness of pit cast cast-iron pipe; (2) standard specifications for pit cast cast-iron pipe; and (3) standard specifications for cement lining of cast-iron pipe. The *Journal* of the AWWA is a monthly publication including the papers and reports on water works subjects deemed to have permanent or major value to the field, and abstracts of articles the world over which relate to all phases of water works affairs.

Many of the Association's sections hold one or more water works schools (conferences or in-service training institutes), and several assist in the licensing of operators of water treatment plants. The Association maintains headquarters in New York, with a full-time staff of six persons available for conference or correspondence upon matters of general water works interest. On January 1, 1940, there were 3,710 paid members, including 3,119 active, 294 corporate (city boards, etc.), 200 associate (manufacturers), 24 honorary, 14 junior, and 59 affiliate. The Association has had more than 21 per cent increase in membership during the past two years.—HARRY E. JORDAN, secretary, 22 East 40 Street, New York City.

Sources of Information: Utilities

Services of National and Federal Agencies

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION—22 *East 40 Street, New York*

Develops information upon all the principal phases of water works design, operation, and management.

Develops codes of practice and standard specifications on water works operation and equipment.

Answers or routes to proper quarters inquiries on subjects related to water works.

American Gas Association—*420 Lexington Avenue, New York City*
Makes available at low cost a large number of technical bulletins and pamphlets on gas company operations.

Edison Electric Institute—*420 Lexington Avenue, New York City*
Makes available at low cost a large number of technical bulletins and pamphlets on the management and operation of electric light and power plants.

National Board of Fire Underwriters—*85 John Street, New York City*
Furnishes advisory service on the adequacy and effectiveness of water supply systems.

Public Administration Service—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*
Surveys the organization, administration, and financial operations of public utilities.
Designs and installs general public utility accounting, budgetary control, purchasing, cost accounting, and administrative reporting systems.
Designs and installs consumer accounting and billing systems and develops specifications for appropriate equipment.
Develops systems for the control of utility operating procedures.

Public Ownership League of America—*127 North Dearborn Street, Chicago*
Assists individuals, organizations, municipal, district, state, and federal authorities with information, legal, engineering, financing, and other services required in the acquisition and successful operation of municipal and public projects.

Agricultural Marketing Service—*Department of Agriculture*
Issues comprehensive information monthly and periodically on milk and egg production and consumption, on prices received and paid by farmers, and on farm wages and farm labor. Makes estimates of commercial handling of farm and some food products in reports on cold-storage holdings, manufactured dairy products, commercial hatchery operations, evaporated and condensed milk stocks, etc.
Administers a number of regulatory laws, or "rules of fair play," which operate to maintain merchandising ethics in the marketing of farm commodities and which requires all commission merchants, dealers, and brokers having to do with the marketing of fresh fruits and vegetables in interstate or foreign commerce to obtain a license. Also covers marketing of live poultry in designated cities or markets.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics—*Department of Agriculture*
Issues comprehensive information periodically on the situation in regard to many large farm commodities—market supply and demand, commercial movement, market prices, etc.
Makes studies of many problems of city marketing, such as the proper location, size, and arrangement of market facilities; the regulation of trade practices; and factors influencing food consumption.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS—*Department of Commerce*

Issues annually a report on financial statistics of cities, which gives revenues, cost payments, payments for outlays, and debt incurred for municipally owned water works, electric light and power systems, airports, and all other types of public service enterprises. The annual report on financial statistics of states reports similar data for all public-service enterprises, including alcoholic beverage monopoly systems.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS—*Department of Labor*

Issues a series of reports on money disbursements of wage-earners and salaried employees in selected cities; also on consumer purchases in selected cities. Utilities are included therein.

Publishes regularly information concerning typical bills for gas and electricity, and wages in municipal utilities.

BUREAU OF MINES—*Department of Interior*

Conducts research, the results of which are distributed in technical publications on the technology of natural gas and artificial city gas, including hazards of both health and safety nature.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—*Department of Interior*

Sells under contract surplus electric power to cities located near its projects.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Regulates interstate and foreign communications by wire and radio. Co-operates with state regulatory authorities in matters of joint concern in the regulation of wire and radio communication.

Makes available financial and operating data pertaining to telephone, telegraph, cable, and radiotelegraph carriers and controlling companies; also concerning standard broadcast stations and networks.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Issues licenses to municipalities permitting the use of public lands for the construction, operation, and maintenance of dams, water conduits, reservoirs, power houses, transmission lines, and other works necessary or convenient for the generation of electricity by water power.

Issues licenses permitting the construction of projects on navigable streams or other waters under federal jurisdiction.

Prescribes an accounting system for a municipal plant having a license from the Federal Power Commission.

Provides to any interested city a system of accounts applicable in its major features to any municipality operating its own electric plant.

Provides to any interested city a system of accounts applicable in its major features to any municipality operating its own gas plant.

Compiles and publishes electric rate schedules for all classes of service for both privately and publicly owned electric utilities as a *National Electric Rate Book*.

Publishes annually a comparison of rates for all electric utilities by communities.

Compiles and publishes periodically reports as to sales, revenues, consumer savings, free services rendered by municipal plants, and cash contributions made by municipal plants.

Compiles and issues monthly and periodical reports of *The Production of Electricity for Public Use in the United States,* which includes the output of municipal as well as privately owned generating stations.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Proceeds in the public interest against those employing unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices, including price-fixing practices and other trade restraints and misrepresentations; and against those making use of unlawful price discriminations or certain tying and exclusive dealing arrangements, competitive corporate stock acquisitions or interlocking directorates, if such proceedings are in the interest of the public.

Investigates conditions in interstate trade and industry and trade conditions in and with foreign countries.

FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES BOARD—*Department of Commerce*

Grants to corporations, both public and private, the privilege of establishing, operating, and maintaining foreign-trade zones in or adjacent to ports of entry under the jurisdiction of the United States.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE—*Department of the Interior*

Issues permits on public land, and in some cases on reserved land, for reservoirs, ditches, pumping and power plant sites, and pipelines and transmission lines.

Leases to municipalities for public aviation fields any contiguous, unreserved, unappropriated public lands not exceeding 640 acres.

Grants licenses to mine coal from public land, for household purposes only, to individuals, associations, and municipalities.

Surveys townsites on public and reserved land and sells the townlots to individuals.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—*Department of Interior*

Co-operates with cities on a share-the-cost basis in the investigation of surface and underground waters with reference to their quantity, quality, availability, control, and utilization.

Co-operates with other government agencies in examining geological conditions that affect the suitability of areas or sites for reservoirs, dams, and aqueducts.

Supplies information on the occurrence, extent, and character of mineral resources in the United States and Alaska.

Makes and distributes the official topographic maps of the United States and its possessions.

Examines and reports upon the identity and value of mineral and rock specimens.

Makes geological maps and publishes geological reports on the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Prescribes for interstate carriers accounting classifications which also are used by municipal traction departments.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS—*Department of Commerce*

Collects and distributes information regarding standards for electric and gas service.

Conducts research on methods of reducing the losses which result from corrosion of underground pipe-lines, including natural soil corrosion and electrolysis which occurs when current utilized by utilities is returned to the power plant via gas and water pipes and cables.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION—*Department of Agriculture*

Receives applications for the loan of funds for construction of rural electrification facilities to serve persons not now receiving central station service; passes upon such applications with view of determining whether or not the projects will be self-liquidating on a long-term low-interest basis; and lends money for such projects as meet this requirement.

Assists borrowers of funds in certain engineering, legal, and operating phases of the new rural power systems.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Passes upon the issuance and acquisition of securities in the holding company systems which are registered under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935; passes upon certain dividends; approves or disapproves of reorganization plans; and supervises the solicitation of proxies, intercompany loans and service, sales and construction contracts.

Requires corporate and geographical simplification of holding company systems, confining them generally to two tiers of holding companies in a contiguous geographical area. Such simplification may result from the voluntary submission of plans by holding companies.

Requires the filing of financial and operating data and supervises the creation of service companies which may provide management and various technical assistance to subsidiary companies in a system on a cost or mutual basis.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE—*Department of Agriculture*

Co-operates with owners and operators of agricultural land on selected watershed projects in demonstrating the use of soil and water conservation practices such as strip cropping, contour cultivation, crop rotation, forestation, woodland management, terracing and gully control in a balanced program of land use and land treatment.

Co-operates with city and county officials in upstream engineering developments to conserve soil resources, alleviate floods, protect water supplies, and prevent siltation of stream channels, drainage ditches, and reservoirs.

Supplies technical and general information on the causes of soil erosion and adaptable control measures.

Extends assistance in erosion control planning and operations to soil conservation districts organized by landowners and operates under authority of state enabling legislation.

Develops projects involving the purchase of submarginal land to help conserve land resources, to further the programs of soil conservation districts, to cut down heavy public costs in submarginal areas, and to make effective programs for rural zoning, co-operative range management, use of tax-reverted lands, etc.

Advises states and local governmental subdivisions regarding procedures for correcting the misuse of submarginal farm lands.

Advises municipalities on request regarding all matters pertaining to soil and water conservation, runoff retardation in aid of flood control, water supply protection, and protection of stream channels, municipal reservoirs, and irrigation systems from damage by silt.

Supplies information on the nature and extent of erosion in any locality in the country.

Extends to interested agencies and persons the use of an extensive collection of aerial photographic maps of scattered areas throughout the United States, totalling approximately 440,560 square miles.

Advises state and local highway agencies regarding methods applicable to the control of erosion along the right of ways of public roads.

Conducts surveys and makes maps of agricultural areas depicting soil types, slopes, and degrees of erosion; these three factors form the basis for evaluating physical capabilities of the land for use.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Sells electric power to cities and other local public and nonprofit agencies, the resale rate schedules and accounting methods of the distributing agency being stipulated in the wholesale power contract.

Furnishes information regarding valuation, cost, and rates for electric service in communities purchasing power from the Authority, as well as full information as to its own operations in its navigation and flood control program, the disposition of power, manufacture and disposition of phosphatic fertilizers, its regional planning studies, and related activities.

Co-operates with municipalities affected by or participating in the Authority's program of flood control, navigation, erosion control, the disposal of surplus power and related projects in the drainage basin of the Tennessee River, and in adjoining territory, including parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Kentucky.

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE—*Department of Agriculture*

Protects watersheds within the national forests, upon which many municipalities are dependent for water supply.

Issues permits for the development of municipal water supply systems in national forests.

Furnishes technical assistance and advice to municipalities on watershed protection problems.

Makes investigations which are requisite to the issuance of special permits to municipalities by the Federal Power Commission for the use of water power from national forest streams.

Co-operates with municipal relief and welfare authorities in providing unemployment relief work.

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION—*Federal Works Agency*

Conducts projects for the construction and renovation of water distribution and sewer systems, treatment plants, reservoirs, storage dams, and other related facilities.

Sources of Statistics: Utilities

American City Magazine Corporation. Municipal Index and Atlas, 1939. 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. Gives statistics on hydrant inspections, such as frequency, by what department made, painting and color of hydrants, based on study of 1,500 cities.

—Water Rates and Service Charges, Installation Charges, Hydrant Rentals, and Sprinkler Costs, 1939. 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1940. 46pp. $1.

Burns and McDonnell Engineering Company. Results of Municipal Lighting Plants. 1937. 107 West Linwood Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri. Data on 512 plants: description of plant, customers, power generated, rate schedule.

Federal Power Commission. Typical Net Monthly Bills. (Electricity.) Reports by States. Annual. Washington, D. C. Residential service, communities of 250 population or more; commercial light service, communities of 2,500 population or more; commercial power service, communities of 2,500 population or more; industrial service, communities of 10,000 population or more.

—Typical Net Monthly Bills for Electric Service; Cities of 50,000 Population or More. Washington, D. C. Data on residential, commercial, and industrial service.

United States Army Corps of Engineers. Port and Terminal Charges at United States Sea Ports. 1939. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Covers charges of the United States Government, important governmental regulations affecting movement of vessels, freight, and passengers, detailed charges by ports.

United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Changes in Retail Prices of Gas, 1923-36. 1937. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Prices in 50 cities.

Selected Standard References: Utilities

ADMINISTRATION OF MUNICIPALLY OWNED UTILITIES. By Delos F. Wilcox. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1931. 80pp. 50 cents.

ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY. By John Bauer and Nathaniel Gold. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1939. 347pp. $3.50.

THE MANAGEMENT OF SMALL MUNICIPAL LIGHTING PLANTS. By Frederick L. Bird. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1932. 141pp. $1.

MANUAL OF WATER WORKS PRACTICE. American Water Works Association. Williams and Wilkins, Mountain Royal and Guilford Avenues, Baltimore, Maryland. 1925. 790pp. $5.

PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION. By William E. Mosher and Finla G. Crawford. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1933. 612pp. $5.

PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION. By G. Lloyd Wilson, James M. Herring, and Roland B. Eutsler. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1938. 571pp. $4.

PUBLIC UTILITY VALUATION. By John Bauer and Nathaniel Gold. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1934. 477pp. $3.50.

New Books and Pamphlets: Utilities

AIRPORT SURVEY. By United States Civil Aeronautics Authority. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 131pp.

AIRPORTS AND AIRPLANES AND THE LEGAL PROBLEMS THEY CREATE FOR CITIES. By John A. McIntire and Others. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1939. 51pp. $1.

AVERAGE ELECTRIC BILLS, 1939. Federal Power Commission, Washington, D. C. 1939. 73pp. 10 cents.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE MADISON WATERWORKS TOGETHER WITH PERTINENT FACTS. By L. A. Smith. Water Department, Madison, Wisconsin. 1939. 37pp.

CITY-OWNED UTILITIES: WATER, ELECTRIC AND GAS PROPERTIES; FINANCIAL, OPERATING AND RATE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1938. League of Kansas Municipalities, Lawrence. 1939. 14pp. $3.

DIRECTORY OF AIRPORTS AND SEAPLANE BASES. Civil Aeronautics Authority, Washington, D. C. 1939. 7 parts, 10 cents each.

ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY. By John Bauer and Nathaniel Gold. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1939. 347pp. $3.50.

ELECTRIC POWER STATISTICS, 1938. Federal Power Commission, Washington, D. C. 1939. 54pp. 25 cents.

LOW DAMS; A MANUAL OF DESIGN FOR SMALL WATER STORAGE PROJECTS. National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C. 1939. 431pp. $1.25.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC AND WATER SYSTEMS IN NEBRASKA. By Clarence E. McNeill. College of Business Administration, University of Nebraska, Lincoln. 1938. 64pp.

1939 RATE SERIES—TYPICAL BILLS FOR ELECTRIC SERVICE IN EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1939—

48 SEPARATE REPORTS, ONE FOR EACH STATE. Federal Power Commission, Washington, D. C. 1939. 10 cents, each.

PORT AND TERMINAL CHARGES AT UNITED STATES GREAT LAKES PORTS. United States Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, Washington, D. C. 1939. 219pp. 40 cents.

PORT AND TERMINAL CHARGES AT UNITED STATES SEA PORTS. United States Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, Washington, D. C. 1939. 803pp. $1.

PRACTICES FOLLOWED BY VARIOUS VIRGINIA TOWNS CONCERNING SEPARATE METERS FOR INDIVIDUAL TENANTS OF APARTMENT BUILDINGS OR OFFICE BUILDINGS. League of Virginia Municipalities, 902 Travelers Building, Richmond. 1939. 4pp. 25 cents.

PRIDE OF COLUMBIA, MISSOURI; A HISTORY OF ITS WELFARE AND PROGRESS. Burns and McDonnell Engineering Company, 107 West Linwood Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri. 1939. 24pp.

RATES, TAXES, AND CONSUMER SAVINGS, PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY OWNED ELECTRIC UTILITIES, 1935-37. By Federal Power Commission. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 57pp. 15 cents.

REPORT TO CITY COUNCIL ON PROPOSED ELECTRIC RATES AND RULES AND REGULATIONS. City Manager, Alliance, Nebraska. 1939. 25pp.

RESULTS OF MUNICIPAL LIGHTING PLANTS; RECORD OF 717 CITIES UNDER MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP, RATES IN EFFECT 1938-39. Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, 107 West Linwood Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri. 1939. 380pp. $5.

STATE AERONAUTICAL LEGISLATION DIGEST AND UNIFORM STATE LAWS (revised to January 1, 1939). Civil Aeronautics Authority, Washington, D. C. 1939. 105pp. 15 cents.

STREET RAILWAYS AND TROLLEY-BUS AND MOTORBUS OPERATIONS. United States Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 93pp. 15 cents.

TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS, 1937. United States Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 1939. 63pp. 10 cents.

TRAINING PERSONNEL FOR PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION. National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, 806 Earle Building, Washington, D. C. 1939. 124pp.

TRANSIT PROGRAM FOR THE LOS ANGELES METROPOLITAN AREA. Transportation Engineering Board, Room 600, City Hall, Los Angeles. 1939. 70pp.

TYPICAL NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR ELECTRIC SERVICE: CITIES OF 50,000 POPULATION OR MORE AS OF JANUARY 1, 1939. Federal Power Commission, Washington, D. C. 42pp. 10 cents.

WATER RATES AND SERVICE CHARGES, INSTALLATION CHARGES, HYDRANT RENTALS, AND SPRINKLER COSTS, 1939. American City Magazine, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1940. 46pp. $1.

(See also Public Works)

Selected Periodicals: Utilities

JOURNAL OF LAND AND PUBLIC UTILITY ECONOMICS. (Quarterly.) Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. $5.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION. Rooms 2601-2605, 22 East 40 Street, New York. $7.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP. Public Ownership League of America, 127 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. $2.

PUBLIC UTILITIES FORTNIGHTLY. (Biweekly.) Public Utilities Reports, Inc., Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. $15.

SHIPPING REGISTER AND WORLD PORTS. (Weekly.) American Association of Port Authorities, 610 St. James St. W., Montreal, Quebec. $5.

WATER WORKS AND SEWERAGE. Gillette Publishing Company, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago. $2.

WATER WORKS ENGINEERING. (Biweekly.) Case-Shepperd-Mann Publishing Corporation, 24 West 40 Street, New York. $2.

Fire Administration

Developments in 1939

By Percy Bugbee

General Manager, National Fire Protection Association, Boston

Preliminary figures indicate that the fire loss for the United States in 1939 was about $315,000,000, an increase of about $15,000,000 over the loss in 1938. While there has been an upward trend of losses in the last three or four years, the total loss for 1939 is still only about one-half of the annual fire loss experienced in the 1920's. During 1939 there were 20 fires in the country that involved a loss of $250,000 or more each as compared to 36 fires of this size in 1938. The largest loss of the year was the grain elevator explosion and fire in Chicago on May 11 which caused the loss of nine lives, injury to 30 persons, and a property loss of about $3,500,000.

Fire record information is still altogether too meager in amount and inferior in quality to provide accurate data on fire loss experience on any large scale. Studies conducted by the National Fire Protection Association show that in 1938 a total of some 660,000 fires occurred in the United States and that 336,000 of these fires occurred in dwellings. The next largest sources of fires were in automobiles (60,000), and miscellaneous mercantiles (50,000). Careless smoking led the list of causes with 90,000 fires, sparks on wooden-shingle roofs caused 63,000 of the fires, defective or overheated chimneys and flues caused 54,000, and electrical fires numbered 47,000. The problem of preventing loss of life and property in home fires is still the most baffling; the common everyday causes of fires are still the ones that are responsible for most of the trouble.

Fire Apparatus. Many municipalities were faced with the necessity of buying modern fire apparatus because for many years during the depression they tried to get along with old equipment. A number of cities voted bond issues for the wholesale replacement of apparatus, a procedure not to be recommended. A planned replacement policy covering a period of years is highly preferred. Standard specifications for use in the purchase of municipal fire apparatus were prepared in 1939 by a committee of the National Fire Protection Association and were widely distributed by the United States Conference of Mayors.

Records. The model records and reporting system for fire departments issued in 1938 under the auspices of the National Fire Protection Association was employed to great advantage in a number of cities, and Cleveland, Ohio, undertook to install the complete system. The value of better records to the individual department and for comparative studies cannot be overestimated.

Inspection Work. Only two of the 42 larger cities of the country with a population over 200,000 do not now have an organized fire prevention bureau in the fire department. These cities are St. Louis and Pittsburgh, but steps are now being taken in St. Louis to create such a bureau. Of the 53 cities between 100,000 and 200,000 population only seven do not have an organized fire prevention bureau: Albany, New York; Camden and Paterson, New Jersey; Canton, Ohio; Gary and South Bend, Indiana; and Tampa, Florida. Providence, Rhode Island, reestablished its fire prevention bureau during 1939 after a period of several years of inactivity. The fire prevention bureau in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1939 probably carried out the most elaborate citywide fire prevention campaign of any city. Detroit and Minneapolis used WPA workers in extensive fire prevention work, and the fire prevention bureaus in both cities have reported that this plan has resulted in a reduction of fires and hazards.

In an increasing number of cities simple inspections of dwellings are made by the uniformed firemen. Among the important cities that initiated such inspection work for the first time in 1939 were Birmingham, Alabama; Cambridge, Massachusetts; Louisville, Kentucky; Schenectady, New York; and Montreal, Quebec. This sort of fire department work has created a substantial amount of good will.

Training. A recent survey completed by the National Fire Protection Association indicates that at the present time over 70,000 firemen are being given training of some sort each year in the United States and Canada. Seventy-one out of 100 cities in the United States and Canada over 100,000 population have their own drill towers. Thirty-two of these have in addition to drill work for firemen an advanced course of training for officers. For a number of years the emphasis in firemen's training has been on the drill work. A new trend is to supplement this drill work with conferences of officers and men at which actual fire-fighting problems are worked out. Such a plan proved very successful in Long Beach, California. Training work also is being done in small city volunteer fire departments. Forty-two states have firemen's training programs designed to reach all fire departments, and in 16 of these states this program is carried on under the state department of education. Nearly 10,000 firemen took one or more of these units of training during 1939.

Outside Aid. A troublesome problem is that of appeals for aid outside of the corporate limits of the municipality. There are many ways of handling this problem, and two studies published during the year should be helpful: *Outside Fire Service in Arkansas,* by William D. Hopson and Henry A. Ritgerod of the Bureau of Municipal Research, University of Arkansas; and *Whose Fire Is It—An Analysis of the Problem of Fire Protection in Suburban Village and Rural Areas of Louisiana,* by Charles S. Hyneman and Paul Beckett of the Bureau of Government Research of Louisiana State University. States enacting special legislation in 1939 giving cities the right to contract with adjacent territory for fire protection were Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oregon, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Legislation. There was considerable interest in 1939 in the adoption of ordinances for regulating air-conditioning and in safeguarding of liquefied petroleum gas systems, and adequate standards in both of these fields were developed by the National Fire Protection Association. Laws with regard to liquefied petroleum gases have already been enacted in seven states.

Revision of city building codes and enactment of new building codes appear to have lagged very materially. All too many municipal building codes are out of date. Late in the year considerable publicity was given to the attack which the Department of Justice announced was to be made on building code restrictions which hinder low-cost building construction and encourage building trade restraints by contractors, dealers, labor unions, and others. It was pointed out that of the 1,500 separate building codes in the United States, about 20 per cent of them are from 15 to 20 years old, according to the Federal Housing Administration, which also expressed interest in eliminating unreasonable cost requirements. At about this time the National Bureau of Standards announced that in 1940 a countrywide survey would be undertaken of the status of building codes. A new edition of the national Building Exits Code was issued in 1939 by the National Fire Protection Association.

A serious setback in the adoption of national standards by reference was a decision of the Supreme Court of Michigan which declared unconstitutional a law governing the installation of electrical wiring and equipment and establishing machinery for securing installations in accordance with the National Electrical Code. It is unfortunate that constitutional limitations operate to prevent the more general legal use of standards such as the National Electrical Code.

Fireworks. City ordinances controlling fireworks have provided only a partial solution of this problem; the real need is for statewide legislation. Good state legislation has existed for a number of years in Michigan, Iowa, and New Jersey, and the satisfactory results in these states led the fire marshals of the country to develop and sponsor through the National Fire Protection Association a model state fireworks act which was adopted in 1939 in Indiana, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Utah, West Virginia, and with amendments in California. It was introduced but defeated in Arizona, Georgia, Idaho, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. Probably the most effective illustration of the value of this legislation is the experience in Pennsylvania. In Pennsylvania on July 4, 1938, there were 6 deaths and over 1,700 injuries from fireworks, but on July 4, 1939, after the enactment of the law, the records indicate no deaths and only 80 injuries.

Sabotage. With the entry of Canada into the war and the repeal of the embargo act by the United States, interest has been focused on the necessity of developing proper methods of combating sabotage. Fire has always been one of the most effective instruments utilized by the enemy agent trying to hinder production of war materials. Fire marshals and fire departments generally must realize the importance of this problem and the necessity of taking some measures of precaution. Industrial plants which fear sabotage should first increase the use of well-qualified watchmen and should organize a private fire brigade. Automatic and manual fire alarms can be quickly installed in any valuable building. Areas and heights of buildings should be limited so far as possible, and there should be liberal use of fire walls, stairway inclosures, fire doors, and automatic sprinklers.

Forest Fires. While not of direct concern to municipal officials forest fires are of concern to every citizen. There are now 200,000 forest fires a year in this country and the actual loss is about $50,000,000. There is a much greater loss in scenery, recreation, and watershed values, in future growth of timber, and in lost business and employment. The United States Forest Service is valiantly battling with this problem and it deserves and should have the intelligent support of everyone.

Public Education. The campaign for the reduction of home fires brought into the field during 1939 two very important national bodies. The General Federation of Women's Clubs developed a suggested program on fire prevention in the home for women's organizations throughout the country. This is the first time that the women have entered fire prevention work on a national scale. The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce with its 700-odd local organizations has set up a national program of fire prevention in the home. Public education is the most important factor in bringing about any substantial improvement in careless habits with fire. If everyone had sufficient fire prevention consciousness to take the ordinary elementary daily precautions that are necessary to prevent fires from starting, fire would no longer be a great problem. It is important to continue to develop educational programs in the schools, through the newspapers, over the radio, and by every other means of reaching the public in an effort to reduce our shameful waste of lives and property from fire.

Fire Waste and Prevention Contests

Fire Waste Contest. The National Fire Waste Council, an affiliate of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, sponsors the annual Inter-Chamber Fire Waste Contest which was organized in 1923. The 290 cities which were enrolled in the 1938 contest filed returns through their local chambers of commerce. These cities number two more than in 1937 but are still fewer than the 305 in 1936, 326 in 1935, and 388 in 1933.

These cities are graded by a committee on the basis of a schedule submitted at the end of the year. A weight of 40 per cent is assigned to reduction in loss or a consistently good fire loss record: number of fires, number of fires exceeding $1,000 loss, and amount of fire loss. Educational activities, with a value of 30 per cent, include public fire prevention training and education, fire prevention activities in civic organizations, fire department activities (including in-service training, lectures, and investigations), and fire prevention legislation. The remaining 30 per cent is awarded for permanent structural and protective improvements: fire department, water supply, fire alarm system, construction and protection of public buildings, and automatic sprinklers. Awards are given in each of six population classes.

WINNING CITIES IN FIRE WASTE CONTEST

Population Group	1936	1937	1938
Over 500,000	*Philadelphia, Pa.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Detroit, Michigan
250,000-500,000	Providence, R. I.	*Memphis, Tenn.	*Memphis, Tenn.
100,000-250,000	Hartford, Conn.	Hartford, Conn.	Hartford, Conn.
50,000-100,000	Lakewood, Ohio	Lakewood, Ohio	Lakewood, Ohio
20,000-50,000	Parkersburg, W. Va.	Parkersburg, W. Va.	Parkersburg, W. Va.
Under 20,000	Lafayette, La.	Lafayette, La.	(Two cities tied)[1]

Grand Prize Winners are indicated by an asterisk

[1] Fremont, Michigan, and Valley City, North Dakota

For the second successive year Memphis, Tennessee, winner among cities of 250,000 to 500,000 population, was awarded the Grand Prize. The aid of all local organizations was enlisted in fire prevention work in Memphis. Even the WPA workers were employed to make inspections of property to see that fire hazards were reduced to a minimum. New fire prevention ordinances were adopted to modernize existing codes, and permanent improvements were made to the public water system and to fire department equipment. In addition 250 dilapidated buildings were razed.

Detroit, winner among cities over 500,000 population, excelled in all divisions in the contest. One of the unique activities in Detroit was a series of demonstrations given by the fire department in the public and parochial schools. While the entire student body assembled on the playground, uniformed firemen staged different maneuvers which they perform when called upon to extinguish fires. A loud speaker interpreted every detail to the pupils, explaining to them "not only the how but why." At the same time home inspection blanks were distributed to the children present.

Hartford, Connecticut, for the fifth time, won first place among cities of 100,000 to 250,000 population. Lakewood, Ohio, winner among cities of 50,000 to 100,000 population, has accomplished the unique feat of holding first place in its class for eleven successive years. Parkersburg, West Virginia, was awarded the prize for cities of 20,000 to 50,000 population for the fourth consecutive time. Class VI (under 20,000 population) contained a tie for the first time in the history of the contest. Both Fremont, Michigan, and Valley City, North Dakota, had no serious fires in 1938, and their fire loss amounted to a very few cents. Civic organizations, schools, and boy and girl scout troops were enlisted in fire prevention drives, and the volunteer fire departments conducted parades and demonstrations.—TERENCE F. CUNNEEN, insurance department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Fire Prevention Week Contest. This contest is sponsored each year by the Committee on Fire Prevention and Clean-Up Campaign of the National Fire Protection Association, with T. Alfred Fleming as chairman. Cities participating in the contest make reports based upon a rating schedule prepared by the Committee, and the cities are graded on the extent of the different kinds of fire prevention work carried on. A maximum of 20 per cent is awarded for inspection work of the fire department in factories, stores, public buildings, and dwellings; 25 per cent for school activities such as essay contests, poster contests, fire drills, home inspection blanks, etc.; 20 per cent for participation of business organizations in the campaign through window displays and demonstrations, as well as fire prevention addresses to civic groups; 20 per cent for publicity and literature; 10 per cent for results as indicated by the fire loss during the week preceding, the week of fire prevention week, and the week following; and 5 per cent additional if there is a year-round fire prevention program in the city. The Committee does not specify who shall make the report or who shall conduct the fire prevention program in a city. Ordinarily in small cities the work is carried on exclusively by the fire department; in some of the larger cities it is directed by chambers of commerce or other civic groups.

A total of 673 cities and towns in the United States and territories and 381 in Canada submitted reports on activities during fire prevention week in October, 1939. This represents an increase of 43 per cent in the number of United States communities and 60 per cent in the number of Canadian communities participating in this contest as compared to 1938. Memphis, Tennessee, for the third year in a row, won top ranking in 1939, and the five cities receiving the next highest rates were Cleveland, Ohio; Wichita, Kansas; Lakewood, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Fort Collins, Colorado. In 1938 the order of awards was: Memphis, Los Angeles, Wichita, Jersey City, Lakewood, and Cleveland.—STRAFFORD WENTWORTH, National Fire Protection Association.

Fire Department Statistics

DATA on the expenditures, equipment, and personnel of fire departments, fire losses, participation in the fire waste contest, and fire insurance classification for cities over 30,000 are shown in Table XVIII-A, while in Table XVIII-B are found similar data for cities between 10,000 and 30,000 with the exception of the data on fire losses and on the fire waste contest. The figures on expenditures, equipment, and personnel provide an analysis of the scope and nature of fire prevention activities, while some measure of results is afforded by the loss data. Relative insurance costs are reflected in the total fire insurance classification of the fire defenses of a city.

Number of Fire Department Employees. Tables XVIII-A and B show for cities over 10,000 first, the number of full-time paid uniformed and civilian employees, and second, the number of volunteers, call men, and "sleepers." Table 1 shows the average number of full-time paid employees per 1,000 population for those cities having entirely full-time departments. For cities over 10,000 the average number is 1.39, as compared with 1.35 reported in the 1939 YEAR BOOK for 265 cities over 30,000. The failure of the addition of the cities between 10,000 and 30,000 to make any appreciable change in the average number of employees is due to the lack of any consistent relationship between employees per capita and size of city. Table 3 shows that the median number of employees per 1,000 population ranges from 1.44 among cities of 100,000 to 200,000 population to 1.29 among cities over 500,000. Thus, unlike police departments where the larger cities have the greater number of employees in relation to population, the size of fire departments shows little relationship to the size of the city, although there is a consistent tendency to have a higher per capita personnel in cities of moderate size.

Caution must be urged in making comparisons between the personnel figures of individual cities. The amount of property to be protected, the area of the city, and the kinds of risks involved vary greatly among cities of the same size. Furthermore, the number of hours per week on duty is subject to considerable variation and directly affects the number of men on duty at any one time.

Number of Pieces of Fire Equipment. Cities were asked to report (1) the number of hose wagons, combinations, and pumpers; (2) the number of city service ladder trucks; (3) the number of aerial ladder trucks; and (4) the number of quadruple combinations. These data are shown in this order in Table XVIII-A, but in Table XVIII-B only the total number of pieces is shown. No attempt has been made to summarize these data because of the varying capacities of the different pieces of equipment, varying building heights within different cities, etc. The equipment needs of a city depend upon the kind of areas to be protected and the types of risks.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF FULL-TIME PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES IN 574 CITIES OVER 10,000 *

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	1930 Population of Cities Reporting	No. of Employees At End of 1939	Employees Per 1,000 Population
Cities over 500,000	13	20,828,542	28,431	1.37
200,000 to 500,000	27	8,495,369	12,207	1.44
100,000 to 200,000	51	6,573,939	9,820	1.49
30,000 to 100,000	203	10,277,258	14,526	1.41
10,000 to 30,000	280	5,030,055	5,993	1.19
All Cities over 10,000	574	51,205,163	70,977	1.39

* One city in the population group between 100,000 and 200,000, 11 cities between 30,000 and 100,000, and 295 cities between 10,000 and 30,000 have been excluded from this table because they had volunteer departments in whole or part. The 1930 census figures have been used in obtaining the number of employees per 1,000 population.

Fire Department Salaries. Tables XVIII-A and XVIII-B show data on entrance and maximum salaries of firemen (privates) and salaries of fire chiefs. In cities having wholly volunteer departments, no salary is shown for firemen. In cities having part volunteer departments, the salary shown is that of the full-time paid employees. These figures were obtained by questionnaire early in 1940. As shown in Table 3, median entrance salaries range from $1,492 in the smallest cities to $1,825 in the largest cities, while the medians of maximum salaries range from $1,620 in the smallest cities to $2,310 in the largest. The median salaries of firemen are comparable to salaries of policemen in cities of the same population group. Median salaries of fire chiefs vary from $2,100 to $6,500, and again are comparable to those of the police chiefs except in the very largest and very smallest cities. In Table 3 salaries paid to chiefs of volunteer departments have been included and have undoubtedly reduced all the figures shown in the population group between 10,000 and 30,000, as there are approximately 300 volunteer departments in this population group, and chiefs of these departments are frequently not paid on a full-time basis.

Method of Appointment of Fire Chiefs. The authority appointing the fire chief was reported by 306 cities over 30,000 and 573 under 30,000. The authority shown is the one making the original appointment regardless of necessary confirmations. In cities over 30,000 the chief is appointed by the mayor in 29 per cent of the cities, by the city manager in 21 per cent, by the city council or commission in 20 per cent, by a fire board or fire and police board in 13 per cent, by a safety director or commissioner of safety in 16 per cent, and in the remaining three cities (1 per cent) he is elected by the people. In cities between 10,000 and 30,000, the chief is appointed by the council or commission in 34 per cent of the cases, by the mayor in 27 per cent, by the city manager in 15 per cent, by a fire or police board in 11 per cent, by a safety director or commissioner in 6 per cent, and in 7 per cent of the cities he is elected by the members of the volunteer fire department.

TABLE 2

FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1939 FOR 563 CITIES OVER 10,000 *

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	1930 Population of Cities Reporting	Fire Department Expenditures 1939				
			Salaries and Wages		Total		% Salaries and Wages of Total
			Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	
Cities over 500,000......	13	20,828,542	$ 69,512,713	$3.34	$ 85,030,565	$4.08	81.8
200,000 to 500,000.....	26	8,095,623	24,139,708	2.98	29,066,647	3.59	83.1
100,000 to 200,000......	51	6,573,939	20,409,306	3.11	24,570,331	3.74	83.1
30,000 to 100,000.......	201	10,184,815	28,596,486	2.81	35,764,540	3.51	80.0
10,000 to 30,000........	272	4,897,128	10,013,224	2.04	13,353,678	2.73	75.0
All Cities over 10,000...	563	50,580,047	$152,671,437	3.02	$187,785,761	3.71	81.3

* One city in the population group between 100,000 and 200,000, 11 cities between 30,000 and 100,000, and 295 cities between 10,000 and 30,000 have been excluded from this table because they were volunteer departments in whole or part. The 1930 census figures have been used in reducing the figures to expenditures per capita.

Fire Department Expenditures. Municipal officials were asked to report fire department expenditures for the year 1939 (or the last fiscal year) for salaries and wages, for hydrant rental (water service), for payments *into* the pension fund, and for all other expenditures including new equipment. In Tables XVIII-A and XVIII-B the total expenditure figure (but not the figure for salaries and wages) includes payments into pension funds from whatever source derived, but excludes benefits paid from the funds. In cities having combined police and fire pension funds, payments

TABLE 3

FIRE LOSS, FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES, AND SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000 *

	Cities over 500,000	200,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 200,000	30,000 to 100,000	10,000 to 30,000
FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA, 1939 [1]					
No. of Cities Reporting	11	28	51	216	...
Lowest	$ .85	$ .41	$ .14	$ .06	...
Lower Quartile	.90	.98	.81	.65	...
Median	1.32	1.37	1.17	1.09	...
Upper Quartile	1.82	1.63	1.87	2.00	...
Highest	2.89	3.70	4.72	12.17	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA (1934-1939) [1]					
No. of Cities Reporting	12	27	51	216	...
Lowest	$ .90	$ .34	$ .49	$ .27	...
Lower Quartile	1.06	.91	.91	.87	...
Median	1.29	1.35	1.37	1.20	...
Upper Quartile	1.54	1.48	1.92	1.85	...
Highest	2.92	2.34	8.00	5.14	...
FIRE LOSS PER BUILDING FIRE, 1939					
No. of Cities Reporting	11	27	45	200	...
Lowest	$ 237	$ 122	$ 108	$ 24	...
Lower Quartile	248	209	222	162	...
Median	408	404	350	288	...
Upper Quartile	569	522	510	466	...
Highest	985	1,469	947	4,310	...
NUMBER OF FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1940) [2]					
No. of Cities Reporting	13	27	51	201	..
Lowest	.86	.73	.87	.45	...
Lower Quartile	1.12	1.22	1.28	1.14	...
Median	1.29	1.43	1.44	1.34	...
Upper Quartile	1.65	1.67	1.68	1.62	...
Highest	2.04	2.03	2.11	3.31	...
ENTRANCE SALARY OF FIREMEN (January, 1940)					
No. of Cities Reporting	13	27	51	215	528
Lowest	$ 1,200	$1,320	$1,200	$ 720	$ 360
Lower Quartile	1,625	1,500	1,550	1,380	1,200
Median	1,825	1,700	1,740	1,600	1,492
Upper Quartile	2,090	1,800	1,920	1,800	1,650
Highest	2,160	2,160	2,040	2,520	2,300
MAXIMUM SALARY OF FIREMEN (January, 1940)					
No. of Cities Reporting	13	27	51	215	529
Lowest	$ 1,800	$1,540	$1,620	$ 840	$ 456
Lower Quartile	2,160	1,800	1,884	1,680	1,440
Median	2,310	1,920	1,980	1,800	1,620
Upper Quartile	2,460	2,100	2,184	2,100	1,800
Highest	3,000	2,500	3,000	3,000	3,000
SALARY OF FIRE CHIEF (January, 1940)					
No. of Cities Reporting	13	27	52	215	497
Lowest	$ 5,600	$3,600	$2,400	$ 600	$ 50
Lower Quartile	6,135	4,000	3,485	2,640	1,750
Median	6,500	4,800	3,600	3,000	2,100
Upper Quartile	7,500	5,200	4,475	3,600	2,400
Highest	11,250	8,000	6,500	6,000	6,500

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* The lower quartile, median, and upper quartile are found by arranging all items in order of increasing size and counting from the lowest item one-fourth, one-half, and three-fourths of the total number of cases. An example will show the meaning of these values: in cities over 500,000, the upper quartile for fire losses per capita is 1.82. This means that three-fourths of the cities have fire losses of less than or equal to 1.82, while one-fourth have losses greater than or equal to 1.82.

[1] The 1936 estimates of the National Board of Fire Underwriters were used in reducing the fire loss data to a per capita basis in order to maintain the system used in previous years.

[2] The 1930 census figures were used.

were allocated to fire and police departments in a ratio of total wage expenditures. Certain cities have city or state general pension funds for all departments, and it is impossible to allocate the cost to the several departments covered; payments into the pension fund in such cities therefore are not included in the expenditure figure. Table 2 analyzes fire expenditures in relation to population (1930 census) for cities having completely full-time paid departments. Salary and wage expenditures averaged $3.02 per capita for 563 cities over 10,000 population, while total expenditures averaged $3.71 per capita. These figures are slightly below the figures shown in the 1939 YEAR BOOK because of the addition of cities between 10,000 and 30,000, as these cities have lower average figures than the other groups. Here, however, as in the figures for number of employees, the largest figures are found in the population group of 100,000 to 200,000 and the figures do not vary directly with the population. Both figures are about 75 per cent of the corresponding figures for police departments, but personal services make up a smaller percentage of the total fire department expenditures than do police department expenditures.

Fire Waste Contest. Table XVIII-A shows the number of years that each city has submitted a report in the fire waste contest during the years 1934 to 1938, inclusive. This information was supplied by the National Fire Waste Council, an affiliate of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, sponsor of the contest. The results of the 1939 contest are announced in April, 1940. An article which immediately precedes this section explains the contest and its rules, and lists the winning cities for 1936, 1937, and 1938. Eighty-two of the 93 cities over 100,000 submitted reports in the contest one or more years during the five-year period 1934-38, and over one-half of these cities reported all five years. In the population group between 30,000 and 100,000, 132 of the 217 cities reported in one or more years, and over one-third reported in all five years.

Fire Losses. Data on per capita fire losses in 1939, average annual per capita fire losses for the five years 1935-39, and loss per building fire in 1939, are shown in Table XVIII-A. This information was obtained from fire chiefs early in 1940 by the National Fire Protection Association and supplied to the YEAR BOOK. In computing the five-year average, data for the years 1935 and 1936 were taken from the compilations of the Committee on Statistics and Origin of Fires of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The 1937 and 1938 statistics were compiled by the National Fire Protection Association. In reducing fire loss figures to a per capita basis for 1939 and for the five-year average, the 1936 population estimates of the National Board of Fire Underwriters were used, because they had been used by the National Board in its computations for the years 1935 and 1936. The fire loss data are useful in determining the trend of fire losses in given cities and in making comparisons between cities. Such comparisons, however, can be valid only to the extent that the basic data are complete and accurate.

The fire loss figures on which the tabulation in Table XVIII-A is based, though far from perfect, are the best available and are obtained from the losses as compiled by the respective fire departments. For some of the cities, the figures are accurate and reliable. However, there is considerable variation in the diligence with which they are compiled and in some cases the figures may be 40 per cent or more under the actual totals which might be obtained if all fire losses were recorded. Fire departments should adopt a definite procedure of estimating fire losses and maintain a record system that will provide the necessary information. A desirable procedure based on the best methods in use is outlined by Percy Bugbee of the National Fire Protection Association in an article entitled "How to Determine Fire Losses," in the January, 1940, issue of *Public Management.*

Fire losses are perhaps the best single measure of fire department effectiveness. But before the loss can be interpreted, it must be very carefully analyzed, for it is affected by numerous factors quite independent of the fire department. The most important variables involved besides the fire-fighting forces may be classified into three different groups:

1. Natural Factors: The Grading Schedule of the National Board makes allowances for such factors as frequency of high winds, heavy snowfall, severe cold weather, hot dry weather, tornadoes, hurricanes and cyclones, earthquakes, and floods.

2. Structural and Occupancy Factors: This category is intended to comprehend the whole physical makeup of the city in its broadest sense. It includes exposure hazards (including the presence or absence of physical barriers, density of structures, and roof construction), type of building construction, contents, and risk of occupancy.

3. The Moral Hazard: In its broadest sense this term denotes the effects both of carelessness and of incendiarism. It may be affected by racial, social, and economic factors and by certain practices of fire insurance companies, such as overinsurance.

A record of the per capita fire loss of a single city over a period of years offers a valid statement of the trend of fire losses in that city. Comparisons between cities on the same basis are far less reliably indicative, for there may be wide variations in fire risk among cities of the same size. The per capita figures, however, show the amount of fire loss in simple terms and are therefore useful in drawing attention to the fire loss problem, in stimulating the investigation of fire causes, and in developing a collective interest in improved fire defenses. Per capita fire loss figures are helpful in judging whether or not the loss record of the city has been generally high, average, or low. They should not be used to try to prove much more about the fire situation of the city. In making intercity comparisons the five-year average will be found more reliable than the index for 1939, since a single large fire can greatly affect the one-year loss figure.

The loss per building fire is obtained by dividing the total losses by the number of fires in buildings. This is believed to give a more useful index than if the total losses were divided by the total of all fires or all alarms. Every fire department answers many alarms for other emergencies than fires and in a typical city at least half of all the actual fires will be trivial in nature such as dumps, automobiles, grass, rubbish outdoors, and the like. On the other hand, practically all of the fire losses occur in buildings. It is believed, therefore, that the loss per building fire is a figure which, taken with other information, may help to appraise the general fire situation in a given city. Effective fire-fighting will tend greatly to lower this index, but the average loss will also reflect to some degree the relative fire hazard of the city.

Fire Insurance Classification. Fire insurance rates on property in a city depend in part upon the fire insurance class of the municipality. The classification of a city is determined by rating engineers through the use of the Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in making an engineering appraisal of fire protection facilities. For the cities over 25,000 population the classification is determined by engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, while the classification for the smaller cities is determined by engineers of the state rating organizations, which are private agencies, except in Texas where the rating is done by a state agency. The Texas Fire Insurance Department has its own grading system which is applied in all cities in that state regardless of size. But in all other states the Grading Schedule of the National Board or some modification of it is used.

The classification of a city is determined by the number of points of deficiency assessed because conditions are below the standards prescribed in the Schedule. Points of deficiency are charged for each defect and the city with the highest number of deficiency points has the lowest grading. The city in which fire protection facilities are considered most able to cope with fire and in which the fire hazard is the least is the one receiving the lowest number of deficiency points. The total possible number of points of deficiency is 5,000 distributed over nine major items: water supply, fire department, fire alarm, police, building laws, hazards, structural conditions, climatic conditions, and divergence in grading of water supply and fire department. A city is then placed in one of 10 classes according to the total points of deficiency charged against its fire defenses. For example, if the total number of points of deficiency falls between 0 and 500 points the city is in Class 1, between 501 and 1,000 points in Class 2, between 1,001 and 1,500 points in Class 3, etc.[1]

Tables XVIII-A and XVIII-B present for the cities over 10,000 population the total insurance class, total number of points of deficiency charged against the nine factors listed above, the number of points of deficiency charged against the fire department, and the year in which the city was last graded. The distribution of cities according to the total classification and the classification of the fire department is shown in Table 4 for all cities for which information was available except those in New Jersey and New Hampshire, where a somewhat different method of classification is used. Over 69 per cent of the cities over 30,000 are in Classes 3 and 4, with 8.3 per cent in Class 2, and 7 per cent in Classes 6 and 7. With respect to the cities between 10,000 and 30,000, only 15 per cent are in Classes 3 and 4, while 51 per cent are in Classes 6 and 7. There is no city in Class 1, chiefly because of the deficiency points resulting from failure of the cities to provide specified restrictions on building construction. Another important reason in some cities is the number of deficiency points charged under "climatic conditions." Of the cities over 30,000, all except one are in Class 6 or better. Of the cities between 10,000 and 30,000 population all except 6 are in Class 7 or better (Table 4).

The fire department, as indicated above, is one of the nine factors considered in grading a city's fire defenses and its relative value is 1,500, or 30 per cent, of the total possible number of points of deficiency. Therefore the range in the points of deficiency that may be charged against a fire department is 0 to 1,500. If the fire department of a city has a deficiency falling between 0 and 150, the city is in Class 1 so far as the fire department is concerned, which is the highest or best rating. The fire department may be in Class 1, but the total fire insurance class for a city may be 2, 3, or 4 because of greater deficiency charges against other items in the Grading Schedule. The number of points of deficiency for each fire department is shown in Tables XVIII-A and XVIII-B. The class for any fire department can be determined from the following: Class 1—0 to 150 deficiency points; Class 2—151 to 300; Class 3—301 to 450; Class 4—451 to 600; Class 5—601 to 750; Class 6—751 to 900; Class 7—901 to 1,050; Class 8—1,051 to 1,200; Class 9—1,201 to 1,350; and Class 10—1,351 to 1,500 points of deficiency. The distribution of cities over 30,000, according to class of the fire department (Table 4) shows 47 per cent falling in Classes 3 and 4, with the fire departments of Detroit and Milwaukee in Class 1 and that of Waukegan, Illinois, in Class 10. There are no cities between 10,000 and 30,000 population with a fire department in Class 1 or 2, and the fire departments of only three cities are in Class 3: Bakersfield and Beverly Hills, California; and North Tonawanda, New York.

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[1] For detailed information on how insurance rates are established and an explanation of the procedure in determining a city's classification, see Orin F. Nolting, *How Municipal Fire Defenses Affect Insurance Rates*. International City Managers' Association, 1939. 101pp. This report also contains a list of rating bureaus, the complete Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the summary of gradings for all cities over 30,000 population except for those in certain New England states, and explains the grading system used in Texas.

Twenty-five cities over 30,000 population were regraded in 1939 by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and surveys in an additional half dozen cities were under way at the end of the year. This figure agrees with that for previous years as an average of 25 cities were surveyed by the National Board during the nine-year period from 1930 to 1938 inclusive. All except three of the cities graded in 1939 had been graded previously sometime since 1930, and the average number of years for 24 cities since the previous grading was seven years (previous data for Laredo, Texas, not available). As a result of the new survey in 1939, eight cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, but in only three cities was the reduction sufficiently large to place the city in a better class: Lexington, Kentucky, moved from Class 4 to Class 3; Portland, Oregon, from Class 3 to Class 2; Tacoma, Washington, from Class 4 to Class 3. In the remaining 16 cities the total number of points of deficiency was increased, and the additional number of points added to the grading of five cities was sufficient to put the city into a poorer class: Denver from Class 3 to Class 4; Paducah, Kentucky, from Class 4 to Class 6; Charleston, South Carolina,

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES OVER 10,000 ACCORDING TO TOTAL FIRE INSURANCE CLASSIFICATION AND TO CLASSIFICATION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

Class	Total Fire Insurance Classification						Total Class—Cities 10,000 to 30,000	Classification of Fire Dept.	
	All Cities Over 30,000								
	No. of Cities in Each Class	Per Cent of Total No. Reporting	Cities Over 500,000	200,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 200,000	30,000 to 100,000		Cities Over 30,000	Cities 10,000 to 30,000
1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
2	25	8.3	6	7	6	6	0	33	0
3	100	33.2	5	14	27	54	3	58	3
4	109	36.2	1	7	15	86	64	66	23
5	46	15.3	0	0	3	43	149	49	50
6	20	6.7	0	0	1	19	174	27	120
7	1	0.3	0	0	0	1	54	17	89
8	0	...	0	0	0	0	6	10	78
9	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	3	16
10	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
Reporting	301	100.0	12	28	52	209	450	266	390
Not reporting	9		1	0	0	8	140	44	200

from Class 4 to Class 5; Waco, Texas, from Class 4 to Class 5; Lynchburg, Virginia, from Class 3 to Class 4. The fire department in 18 of the 24 cities received a greater number of points of deficiency than at the previous grading. This was sufficient in nine cities to put the fire department in a poorer classification: Birmingham, Alabama; Denver, Colorado; St. Petersburg, Florida; Athens, Georgia; Covington and Paducah, Kentucky; Charleston, South Carolina; Lynchburg, Virginia; and Syracuse, New York. In six cities the number of points of deficiency for the fire department was somewhat reduced but not sufficiently to put the fire department in a better class. These six cities were: Lexington, Kentucky; Bay City and Kalamazoo, Michigan; Portland, Oregon; Everett, Washington; and Watertown, New York.

Information about the classification of a city's fire defenses can be obtained only from the state or regional rating organization having jurisdiction. The National Board of Fire Underwriters does not include this information in its survey report to officials of cities over 25,000 but prints it on a single summary sheet for each city, these sheets being made available to company members and to insurance rating agencies. The rating organizations in some areas are reluctant to make available the summary of gradings on cities. For example, the rating agency for New England states except New Hampshire did not make available any grading data for cities in the states of Maine, Vermont, and Rhode Island (except Providence). The rating organization operating in a part of Pennsylvania would not make available the rating data for certain cities between 10,000 and 30,000 population; and the rating bureaus operating in several other states, as in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, preferred not to make available grading data for a few cities which were being regraded at the end of 1939, and the rating organization for the New England states (except New Hampshire) and for Missouri supplied only the total class for each city. The grading data in Tables XVIII-A and XVIII-B were supplied by the various rating bureaus except in New York, New Jersey, Virginia, and Texas, where the information was either supplied directly by the state insurance department, state fire marshal, or indirectly through the state league of municipalities.

Table XVIII-A

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 310 CITIES OVER 30,000: 1939

The fire loss data were obtained from city officials in March, 1940, by the National Fire Protection Association, and data on the number of years a city submitted reports in the national fire waste contest during 1934 to 1938, inclusive, were supplied by the National Fire Waste Council. Fire insurance grading data were supplied by the several rating agencies or by state officials in February, 1940 (New Jersey data December, 1938), and the remaining data were secured by questionnaire from city officials early in 1940. Under "Number of Employees," the first figure is the number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees; the second is the number of volunteers, call men, and "sleepers." Under "Number of Pieces of Equipment," the first number is the number of hose wagons, combinations, and/or pumpers; the second number is the number of city service ladder trucks; the third number is the number of aerial ladder trucks; and the fourth number is the number of quadruple combinations. Under "Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed," "A" indicates appointment by city manager, "B" by fire board or police and fire board, "C" by city council or commission, "E" elected by the members of the volunteer fire department, "M" by mayor, and "S" by commissioner of public safety. The total expenditure figure (but not the figure for salaries and wages) includes payment into pension funds, from whatever sources derived, but excludes benefits paid from the fund. (See summary article on preceding pages for further explanation.) Some reporting officials included fees and irregular compensation of volunteer firemen in salaries and wages, others included them only in the total expenditures. In each case they are shown in the table just as reported. The population used in computing the fire loss data are 1936 estimates made by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Under "Total Fire Insurance Class . . ." the four figures in order are the total or final fire insurance class, the total points of deficiency for the city, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department only, and the year the grading was made. Rating bureau supplied only total class for Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island cities (except Providence). Notes at end of Table XVIII-B. (†) indicates 1938 figures.

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees—Full-Time Paid and Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Department Expenditures, 1939			Fire Loss			No. Yrs. Fire Contest 1934–38	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	Per Capita 1939	Average Per Capita 1935–1939	Per Bldg. Fire 1939		
Over 500,000													
Baltimore, Md.	805	1,400–81	82–8–15–3	$1,600–1,800	$5,600 B	$2,773,185	None	$3,411,145	$1.82	$1.31	$377	5	2– 739 183 32
Boston, Mass.	781	1,536–0	95–9–23–0	1,600–2,100	6,500 S	3,340,201	None	4,023,880	2.89	2.92	569	2	2–.... ... ..
Buffalo, N. Y.	573	850–49	33–0–14–0	1,900–2,200	6,300 M	2,102,017	$118,275	2,506,045	1.09	1.27	464	5	2– 993 290 32
Chicago, Ill.	3,376	2,916–0	....	2,140–2,500	7,500 M	7,485,047	None	10,128,035	....	1.86†	....	5	3–1199 266 30
Cleveland, Ohio	900	1,097–0	42–0–16–3	1,800–2,420	6,440 S	2,746,331	None	3,069,729	1.32	1.54	620	5	3–1460 718 31
Detroit, Mich.	1,569	1,716–0	70–15–15–0	2,000–2,640	7,920 S	4,733,305	None	5,485,502	1.46	1.44	248	5	2– 632 100 35
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,238	1,808–0	123–19–8–0	2,040–2,400	7,200 B	4,469,091	1,479,778	6,794,071	.85	.91	297	4	3–1402 212 35
Milwaukee, Wis.	578	730–71	34–12–3–0	1,800–2,160	6,500 B	1,794,311	41,340	2,274,984	.90	.90	241	5	2– 855 122 34
New York, N. Y.	6,930	11,101–27	425–11–162–0	1,200–3,000	11,250 M	28,260,198	318,272	33,388,748	1.17	1.05	484	..	No grading
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,951	2,224–0	140–2–23–0	1,825–2,190	7,500 S	4,574,612	None	4,616,474	1.95	1.52	985	5	2– 614 216 31
Pittsburgh, Pa.	670	853–0	59–12–14–0	1,650–2,310	5,970 M	1,973,102	None	2,435,525	1.33	1.21	408	5	3–1341 440 24
St. Louis, Mo.	822	905–0	251–11–12–0	2,160–2,160	5,600 M	2,040,970	None	2,247,200	.85	1.10	237	5	4–1553 501 32
San Francisco, Calif.	634	1,295–0	63–15–3–0	2,160–2,400	7,200 B	3,220,343	None	4,649,227	Does not report			3	3–1081 207 38

200,000 to 500,000																
Akron, Ohio	255	186–0	13–3–1–0	1,665–1,923	3,977	M	373,400	None	449,300	1.69	.86	516	5	3–1444	604	33
Atlanta, Ga.	270	329–0	20–7–4–0	1,700–2,100	5,000	B	719,714	None	845,479	.88	.91	733	5	3–1419	431	33
Birmingham, Ala.	260	277–0	30–2–2–0	1,680–1,920	5,000	C	566,394	85,168	701,929	1.53	1.48	301	0	3–1482	523	39
Cincinnati, Ohio	451	680–0	38–8–6–0	1,500–1,860	6,000	A	1,263,317	None	1,544,559	1.22	1.38	423	3	3–1316	388	33
Columbus, Ohio	291	329–0	19–4–4–0	1,800–1,920	3,720	S	648,024	None	912,902	.64	.74	129	4	4–1695	391	33
Dallas, Tex.	260	433–0	22–6–2–0	1,320–1,800	5,000	A	766,618	None	876,618	3.70	2.34	1,469	3	3–1225	351	31
Dayton, Ohio	201	209–0	17–5–2–0	1,800–1,920	4,000	A	422,282	None	564,196	1.74	1.37	327	5	3–1322	514	34
Denver, Colo.	288	400–0	31–7–51–0	1,740–1,920	4,200	S	795,559	101,578	1,092,830	1.48	1.18	362	3	4–1546	422	38
Houston, Tex.	292	421–0	25–6–2–0	1,500–1,800	4,800	M	743,576	None	820,000	1.99	1.60	548	5	4–1672	278	29
Indianapolis, Ind.	364	608–0	31–12–4–0	1,700–2,026	4,800	M	1,287,093	12	1,507,052	1.22	1.35	204	5	3–1088	230	35
Jersey City, N. J.	317	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	.41	.34	122	0	2– 941	169	25
Kansas City, Mo.	400	544–..	....	1,460–1,620†	3,900†	A	....	None	....	1.68†	1.91†	....	5	3–1409	326	35
Louisville, Ky.	308	347–0	28–2–4–5	1,350–1,540	4,050	S	550,511	None	697,767	1.49	1.43	477	5	3–1289	467	32
Memphis, Tenn.	253	339–0	19–3–3–4	1,440–1,704	4,320	C	619,732	None	731,444	1.83†	1.49†	438†	4	2– 968	273	34
Minneapolis, Minn.	464	502–0	30–3–5–3	1,680–2,160	5,000	..	1,114,072	None	1,358,715	1.38	2.09	572	5	3–1116	175	37
Newark, N. J.	442	722–0	49–0–14–0	2,100–2,500	5,600	S	1,933,017	None	2,074,205	1.51	1.46	412	5	2– 870	231	32
New Orleans, La.	459	690–0	15–7–4–0	1,642–1,642	6,000	C	1,147,106	None	1,234,976	.55	.77	290	5	4–1593	451	34
Oakland, Calif.	284	393–0	30–6–2–0	2,160–2,400	5,400	A	964,434	184,972	1,187,109	.90	1.22	229	5	4–1661	229	33
Omaha, Neb.	214	306–0	20–6–2–0	1,440–1,680	4,020	C	522,000	160,000	902,500	1.13	1.35	224	5	3–1394	367	30
Portland, Ore.	302	540–0	43–4–4–0	1,950–2,232	4,800	S	1,270,884	None	1,502,396	1.49	1.39	190	5	2– 931	170	39
Providence, R. I.	253	465–6	24–0–12–1	1,807–2,077	5,200	B	1,031,794	22,000	1,115,385	1.64	1.10	815	5	2– 829	268	30
Rochester, N. Y.	328	498–155	23–6–8–1	1,785–2,100	4,900	S	1,118,550	None	1,326,157	1.07	1.23	417	5	3–1042	312	34
St. Paul, Minn.	272	406–0	20–4–5–1	1,516–1,816	4,000	S	803,229	25,000	1,003,161	1.94	2.26	522	5	4–1685	450	30
San Antonio, Tex.	232	333–0	18–2–1–0	1,800–1,800	3,600	C	447,769	None	549,751	.78	.69	229	5	3–1189	256	32
Seattle, Wash.	366	570–0	34–8–3–0	1,920–2,160	5,000	M	1,250,183	None	1,574,003	1.08	1.32	404	3	2– 993	300	36
Syracuse, N. Y.	209	372–0	21–0–9–0	1,800–2,040	6,000	M	762,150	None	882,957	1.35	1.03	602	5	3–1202	393	39
Toledo, Ohio	291	408–0	20–5–3–0	1,500–1,920	3,900	A	798,287	None	979,375	1.12	1.43	312	5	4–1866	731	34
Washington, D. C.	487	900–0	60–0–15–0	1,900–2,400	8,000	C	2,220,013	None	2,619,019	.78	.72	252	3	2– 891	203	..
100,000 to 200,000																
Albany, N. Y.	127	235–0	12–0–6–0	1,700–1,900	4,500	S	476,600	None	571,389	1.14	1.54	228	0	2– 971	295	38
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	241–0	19–2–3–0	1,560–2,300	5,500	B	541,935	198,250	879,635	2.58	1.52	859	0	3–....	...	..
Cambridge, Mass.	114	228–0	20–1–5–0	1,783–2,190	4,500	M	506,354	None	537,349	1.81	2.10	381	0	3–....	...	..
Camden, N. J.	119	162–0	17–1–3–0	1,500–2,040	4,000	S	352,105	7,800	517,955	1.66	1.34	510	5	4–1653	547	31
Canton, Ohio	105	93–0	7–1–1–0	1,500–1,884	2,955	M	176,734	None	227,784	1.61	.89	762	5	5–2057	773	35
Chattanooga, Tenn.	120	170–0	6–2–1–0	1,200–1,920	3,120	S	333,000	68,752	433,752	.81†	1.13†	....	4	3–1492	366	39
Des Moines, Iowa	143	197–0	15–5–1–0	1,740–1,920	4,000	S	397,540	62,750	548,586	4.72	2.55	611	5	4–1622	448	28
Duluth, Minn.	101	162–0	9–3–1–0	1,620–1,920	3,600	S	319,812	26,000	407,988	1.17	1.81	....	5	4–1689	420	29
Elizabeth, N. J.	115	170–0	12–0–3–0	1,991–2,325	4,500	B	406,714	57,500	518,847	.52	.58	221	5	3–1135	326	35
El Paso, Tex.	102	130–0	11–1–2–0	1,800–2,040	4,200	C	243,142	None	260,537	.50†	.52†	....	5	3–1307	310	32
Erie, Pa.	116	152–0	9–2–1–0	1,620–1,920	3,360	S	296,960	None	329,885	.85	1.22	209	3	4–1606	630	34
Evansville, Ind.	102	158–0	13–4–1–0	1,734–1,916	3,650	M	311,304	23,400	379,039	.94	1.88	210	3	3–1343	422	33
Fall River, Mass.	115	171–3	12–1–4–0	2,008–2,008	3,465	B	315,236	36,466	373,997	2.78	1.49	997	0	2–....	...	..
Flint, Mich.	156	161–0	9–5–2–0	1,560–1,860	3,800	A	299,749	None	349,278	.99	.95	171	5	4–1673	687	30
Fort Wayne, Ind.	115	153–0	15–1–2–0	1,800–1,920	3,012	M	295,620	None	339,880	.57	.91	....	5	3–1445	448	34
Fort Worth, Tex.	163	271–0	23–1–1–2	1,200–1,800	3,840	A	469,407	None	496,440	2.08	1.96	350	4	3–1332	373	38
Gary, Ind.	100	135–0	11–2–2–0	1,980–2,160	3,600	M	289,126	39,459	378,031	.73	.56	149	1	4–1599	505	32

Table XVIII-A.—Fire Department Data for the 310 Cities Over 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees—Full-Time Paid and Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Department Expenditures, 1939			Fire Loss			No. Yrs. Fire Contest 1934–38	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	Per Capita 1939	Average Per Capita 1935–1939	Per Bldg. Fire 1939		
100,000 to 200,000—continued													
Grand Rapids, Mich.	169	214–0	12–5–2–0	$1,625–1,900	$3,600 A	$421,797	$33,450	$508,617	$ .99	$ .95	$278	5	3–1294 277 36
Hartford, Conn.	164	312–0	21–2–4–0	2,000–2,200	5,500 B	718,250	17,350	897,156	1.31	1.01	388	5	2–.... .... ..
Jacksonville, Fla.	130	200–0	14–3–2–0	1,733–2,299	5,040 C	444,849	45,900	555,381	1.16	1.29	282	3	3–1392 415 39
Kansas City, Kan.	122	141–0	12–4–1–0	1,800–1,980	3,000 C	287,520	None	339,750	1.46	1.52	266	5	3–1462 305 35
Knoxville, Tenn.	106	137–0	12–1–1–0	1,440–1,800	3,600 S	259,796	67,377	420,421	.58	.61	115	2	4–1831 543 34
Long Beach, Calif.	142	225–0	14–0–1–1	2,040–2,400	4,500 A	559,202	None	618,787	.69	.50	392	5	4–1701 399 33
Lowell, Mass.	100	168–0	11–3–1–0	1,927–1,927	3,080 M	326,506	None	356,595	1.91	1.37	426	5	4–.... .... ..
Lynn, Mass.	102	215–0	13–0–4–0	1,900–2,100	3,500 M	458,451	None	525,338	2.07	3.77	....	5	3–.... .... ..
Miami, Fla.	111	176–0	9–2–1–0	1,320–1,920	4,000 A	344,700	30,000	400,000	1.24	.79	510	1	3–1464 461 37
Nashville, Tenn.	154	252–0	18–2–2–0	1,920–1,920	4,200 C	514,589	None	592,035	3.36	2.38	588	3	3–1293 339 33
New Bedford, Mass.	113	191–0	11–1–4–0	1,431–1,675	3,150 M	352,714	None	372,029	1.40	2.53	395	3	2–.... .... ..
New Haven, Conn.	163	294–0	29–2–4–0	1,917–2,108	6,000 M	659,763	65,184	832,910	1.65	1.72	322	4	3–.... .... ..
Norfolk, Va.	130	236–0	19–0–7–0	1,554–1,763	3,600 A	434,155	None	505,783	2.11	2.12	298	2	4–1723 537 32
Oklahoma City, Okla.	185	228–0	20–3–3–0	1,320–1,860	4,000 A	389,129	None	402,627	.88	.77	352	5	4–1783 504 34
Paterson, N. J.	139	214–0	13–0–3–0	1,900–2,300	4,200 B	503,025	98,765	618,089	Not reported		....	0	3–1185 368 33
Peoria, Ill.	105	127–0	12–2–2–1	1,800–1,860	2,860 B	230,713	65,492	361,528	1.19	8.00	333	2	5–2058 855 37
Reading, Pa.	111	65–7236	21–0–3–0	....	2,400 E	7,800	None	150,205	.14†	.68†	....	3	4–1981 698 28
Richmond, Va.	183	346–0	40–0–8–0	1,380–1,620	3,500 S	581,866	None	599,936	.90	.49	144	3	3–1387 533 33
Salt Lake City, Utah	140	121–0	9–1–1–0	1,740–1,980	3,600 C	249,375	None	269,570	3.45	3.23	911	2	5–2021 747 31
San Diego, Calif.	148	202–0	19–1–1–0	1,824–2,220	4,500 A	467,547	1,853	535,902	.50	1.31	179	3	3–1303 371 38
Scranton, Pa.	143	207–0	14–2–1–0	1,680–2,040	2,800 M	428,340	20,600	461,640	1.87	1.34	875	2	4–1607 586 34
Somerville, Mass.	104	146–0	14–1–3–0	1,770–2,190	4,000 M	375,234	None	421,263	1.94	1.53	487	0	4–.... .... ..
South Bend, Ind.	104	133–0	12–2–1–0	1,920–2,040	3,500 B	280,900	None	319,645	1.30	1.39	208	2	3–1349 462 32
Spokane, Wash.	116	154–0	8–3–1–0	1,512–1,800	3,180 C	290,105	None	363,698	4.25	1.92	915	5	3–1498 322 36
Springfield, Mass.	150	347–0	20–1–7–0	1,953–2,190	5,000 B	787,218	None	889,692	.80	1.98	292	5	2–.... .... ..
Tacoma, Wash.	107	184–0	16–1–2–0	1,800–2,040	3,600 S	386,331	78,000	509,656	.86	2.21	108	4	3–1381 358 39
Tampa, Fla.	101	93–0	12–0–1–0	1,216–1,713	4,200 M	169,690	34,765	251,428	.54	1.54	....	0	6–2700 1198 34
Trenton, N. J.	123	220–0	10–0–4–0	1,950–2,400	4,400 S	516,988	None	569,515	.82	.86	235	3	3–1366 239 32
Tulsa, Okla.	141	145–0	17–1–2–0	1,280–1,980	3,600 M	306,294	None	317,212	.76†	.88†	....	0	3–1489 421 34
Utica, N. Y.	102	194–0	14–4–2–0	1,550–2,000	4,000 S	386,408	63,500	605,078	1.35	.97	609	5	3– 941 170 38
Wichita, Kan.	111	129–0	16–3–1–0	1,440–1,800	3,480 A	235,243	56,157	323,849	.75	.95	250	5	3–1343 351 35
Wilmington, Del.	107	167–0	20–1–2–0	1,650–1,815	3,600 S	317,839	None	357,176	.92	1.39	234	5	3–1067 211 30
Worcester, Mass.	195	361–0	23–7–3–0	2,002–2,184	5,000 C	825,940	None	891,597	2.06	2.01	435	3	2–.... .... ..
Yonkers, N. Y.	135	177–0	12–1–4–0	1,940–3,000	6,500 A	539,589	None	662,646	1.43	1.06	382	4	3–1124 309 33
Youngstown, Ohio	170	175–0	14–2–2–1	1,690–1,980	3,771 M	327,902	None	363,410	1.05	1.40	454	4	4–1708 676 32
30,000 to 100,000													
Alameda, Calif.	35,033	51–0	5–1–1–0	1,920–2,220	3,600 A	118,025	27,000	192,220	.44	.50	153	3	4–1780 392 31
Allentown, Pa.	92,563	78–1800	16–0–2–0	1,650–1,800	2,600 S	149,503	None	201,167	.45	.47	287	2	6–2504 1074 34
Alton, Ill.	30,151	27–0	4–0–0–0	1,320–1,560	2,400 M	45,133	None	56,079	2.96	2.71	877	0	6–2647 1074 38

Altoona, Pa.	82,054	87–0	12–2–1–0	1,620–2,160	2,580	C	....	None	....	.52	.78	88	0	5–2327	976	33
Amarillo, Tex.	43,132	45–0	7–1–1–0	1,080–1,620	2,160	A	69,960	....	79,703	1.39	1.34	228	1	5–2119	519	30
Amsterdam, N. Y.	34,817	49–0	4–1–1–0	1,500–1,740	2,400	S	88,200	None	101,558	2.70	2.87	675	5	4–1858	724	27
Anderson, Ind.	39,804	73–0	6–1–1–0	1,740–1,800	3,000	M	134,800	None	153,284	.99†	3.73†	....	5	5–2387	718	38
Arlington, Mass.	36,094	50–0	4–1–1–0	1,825–2,190	3,400	C	115,637	None	123,146	1.02	.75	....	0	3–....	...	..
Asheville, N. C.	50,193	62–0	7–1–1–0	1,512–1,680	3,000	A	110,624	None	122,339	.75	.64	715	5	4–1650	586	36
Atlantic City, N. J.	66,198	219–0	....	1,896–2,359	4,625	C	538,695	None	608,344	2.78	2.11	567	1	4–1612	215	33
Auburn, N. Y.	36,652	57–0	6–1–1–0	1,533–1,800	2,880	A	104,383	4,000	132,072	.48	.81	168	4	4–1624	445	37
Augusta, Ga.	60,342	96–0	8–2–1–0	1,500–1,560	3,000	C	143,000	None	183,000	4.33	2.31	....	2	4–1768	502	35
Aurora, Ill.	46,589	39–0	5–0–1–1	2,100–2,100	3,300	M	85,470	None	92,615	1.78	.82	344	2	5–2104	912	37
Austin, Tex.	53,120	103–0	13–0–2–0	1,320–1,560	3,600	A	164,202	None	177,101	1.10	1.22	212	5	4–1640	563	39
Baton Rouge, La.	30,729	40–0	5–0–1–0	1,200–1,476	3,600	C	59,817	20,000	90,374	.28	.33	915	4	3–1410	568	34
Battle Creek, Mich.	43,573	63–0	6–2–1–0	1,584–1,716	2,640	C	113,070	None	119,234	.58	.80	122	3	3–1437	486	33
Bay City, Mich.	47,355	84–0	9–2–0–0	1,380–1,620	2,700	C	140,504	40,000	202,393	.64	1.46	115	5	4–1971	537	39
Bayonne, N. J.	88,979	....	....	2,100–2,500†	5,500†	C	499,333†	50,000†	616,000†	1.29	.83	356	0	3–1152	254	37
Beaumont, Tex.	57,732	72–0	8–0–1–0	1,440–1,680	3,720	A	127,995	None	144,228	1.10	1.22	102	5	4–1518	499	32
Bellingham, Wash.	30,823	45–0	3–1–0–0	1,380–1,740	2,400	M	80,790	11,160	112,794	1.29	1.44	161	5	4–1624	695	32
Berkeley, Calif.	82,109	115–0	14–1–1–0	1,920–2,220	4,500	A	249,624	75,968	380,018	1.28	.50	295	5	4–1542	355	32
Berwyn, Ill.	47,027	27–0	3–1–0–0	1,800–2,100	2,900	M	59,290	None	65,710	.19	.61	143	0	5–2499	882	31
Bethlehem, Pa.	57,892	39–500	10–0–2–0	1,800–1,800	2,640	C	70,734	None	83,048	4.67	1.30	4310	2	6–2612	1083	35
Binghamton, N. Y.	76,662	144–0	10–2–2–0	1,700–2,060	3,500	M	301,681	None	335,411	1.09	2.15	1060	3	4–1646	247	38
Bloomfield, N. J.	38,077	50–0	4–1–1–0	2,300–2,500	3,700	M	137,451	None	162,820	.61	.78	206	0	4–1535	620	32
Bloomington, Ill.	30,930	33–0	4–0–1–1	1,539–1,539	2,052	B	58,218	None	70,822	12.17	4.25	2660	5	4–1802	548	35
Brockton, Mass.	63,797	123–12	13–1–2–0	1,480–1,850	3,237	M	251,458	None	270,002	4.08	2.40	573	0	3–....	...	..
Brookline, Mass.	47,490	140–2	9–0–3–0	1,991–2,190	4,250	S	319,836	None	348,842	....	1.46†	....	0	2–....	...	..
Butte, Mont.	39,532	43–0	6–1–2–0	1,920–1,956	3,000	M	89,726	12,000	115,627	.66	.96	220	0	6–2958	1246	37
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	56,097	66–0	10–1–1–0	1,620–1,800	2,760	S	118,573	None	133,731	1.77	1.18	278	5	3–1373	460	37
Charleston, S. C.	62,265	92–0	8–1–1–0	1,218–1,376	3,110	B	136,712	None	151,385	1.49	2.20	586	3	5–2178	777	39
Charleston, W. Va.	60,408	68–0	6–0–1–1	1,344–1,575	3,000	M	109,400	36,649	185,021	.47†	1.74†	....	4	5–2130	793	35
Charlotte, N. C.	82,675	126–0	8–3–1–0	1,490–1,740	3,300	C	225,740	None	244,664	1.49	1.85	180	3	4–1569	452	34
Chelsea, Mass.	45,816	94–3	6–1–1–0	2,000–2,196	3,600	M	211,028	2,765	238,688	4.04	4.85	913	1	3–....	...	..
Chester, Pa.	59,164	....	....	....	....	M	....	....	47,300†	.95	1.00	235	0	5–2423	1005	34
Chicopee, Mass.	43,930	72–19	8–3–0–0	1,883–2,156	3,000	M	154,722	295	164,240	.80	1.08	180	0	4–....	...	..
Cicero, Ill.	66,602	70–0	6–0–1–0	1,680–1,890	3,600	M	154,275	45,000	220,675	.29	.61	112	0	4–1711	510	37
Cleveland Heights, Ohio	50,945	45–0	6–1–1–0	1,920–2,436	4,156	S	115,500	None	127,500	.86	.74	345	0	4–1516	492	29
Clifton, N. J.	46,875	62–66	6–0–1–0	2,100–2,500	3,200	A	159,314	41,200	218,476	.54	1.26	486	0	4–1990	787	35
Colorado Springs, Colo.	33,237	43–0	5–0–1–0	1,560–1,680	3,000	A	75,326	None	82,335	2.26	1.15	496	4	3–1449	471	27
Columbia, S. C.	51,581	56–0	7–1–1–0	1,260–1,560	2,760	C	91,288	None	107,524	.85	.89	142	2	4–1619	672	38
Columbus, Ga.	43,131	62–0	7–2–0–0	1,380–1,548	3,300	C	96,865	None	109,507	.51	.49	92	0	3–1490	565	30
Council Bluffs, Iowa	42,048	39–0	5–0–1–0	1,500–1,740	2,160	M	68,421	None	86,514	.77	1.83	128	1	4–1731	613	33
Covington, Ky.	65,252	75–0	8–1–1–1	1,500–1,800	3,000	A	139,801	7,000	162,141	.14	.36	24	0	4–1803	665	39
Cranston, R. I.	42,911	49–50	4–3–0–0	1,475–1,700	2,700	C	75,845	21,272	107,811	.44†	.71†	....	0	......	...	..
Cumberland, Md.	37,747	34–0	4–0–1–0	1,200–1,740	2,100	C	58,000	None	67,581	1.82	1.31	213	0	......	...	..
Danville, Ill.	36,475	43–0	5–0–1–1	1,705–1,705	2,229	B	102,716	25,744	132,128	2.05	2.75	626	3	7–3039	1202	37
Davenport, Iowa	60,751	65–0	8–1–2–0	1,500–1,800	3,000	M	122,077	43,036	179,366	.86	.93	398	4	3–1477	596	30
Dearborn, Mich.	50,358	80–0	5–2–1–0	2,000–2,500	5,000	M	207,319	None	222,026	.76	.78	210	0	3–1202	397	34
Decatur, Ill.	57,510	63–0	....	1,320–1,740	2,400	S	106,429	None	137,291	.47	1.19	93	3	5–2073	654	37
Dubuque, Iowa	41,679	53–0	6–1–1–0	1,500–1,680	2,760	A	93,985	None	127,288	.29	1.32	31	3	3–1491	407	31

Table XVIII-A.—Fire Department Data for the 310 Cities Over 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Number of Employees—Full-Time Paid and Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Department Expenditures, 1939			Fire Loss			No. Yrs. Fire Contest 1934–38	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	Per Capita 1939	Average Per Capita 1935–1939	Per Bldg. Fire 1939		
30,000 to 100,000—continued													
Durham, N. C.	52,037	65–0	5–1–1–0	$1,242–1,620	$3,300 A	$105,786	$25,450	$140,790	$1.20	$ .93	$ 423	4	3–1205 528 28
East Chicago, Ind.	54,784	58–0	5–0–1–0	2,160–2,160	3,300 M	129,798	45,640	212,081	2.08	1.06	1730	0	5–2340 767 38
East Cleveland, Ohio	39,667	34–0	2–0–0–1	1,200–2,400	3,800 A	79,669	None	87,697	.24	.46	138	0	5–2068 728 33
Easton, Pa.	34,468	34–0	4–1–1–0	1,600–1,800	2,700 C	63,915	None	66,630	.66	.85	331	5	5–2456 1057 27
East Orange, N. J.	68,020	96–0	5–0–2–0	1,950–2,500	5,000 M	245,430	None	291,617	.60	.57	248	5	2– 813 169 34
East St. Louis, Ill.	74,347	67–0	8–3–1–0	1,620–1,860	2,940 B	131,000	25,000	182,500	.56	1.23	107	2	4–1963 639 38
Elgin, Ill.	35,929	39–0	5–0–1–0	1,320–1,800	2,400 B	57,283	7,700	101,313	.67	.87	191	5	4–1720 661 34
Elkhart, Ind.	32,949	41–0	4–1–0–0	1,620–1,740	2,280 M	70,772	12,280	86,749	2.53	1.38	414	5	4–1824 671 37
Elmira, N. Y.	47,397	74–0	6–0–1–1	1,560–1,800	3,000 A	145,410	None	176,290	1.66	1.05	468	3	4–1881 705 36
Evanston, Ill.	63,338	78–0	5–1–2–0	1,800–2,160	4,500 M	177,115	None	188,093	.44	.73	108	5	3–1482 334 35
Everett, Mass.	48,424	102–0	6–2–1–0	2,000–2,200	3,200 B	231,076	None	259,474	1.33	2.10	381	0	3–.... ... ..
Everett, Wash.	30,567	43–0	5–0–1–1	1,560–1,860	3,000 S	82,700	8,988	113,243	.52	.79	53	0	3–1244 412 39
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,692	80–23	7–2–1–0	1,820–1,961	3,000 M	160,908	None	182,085	1.63	2.05	600	5	4–.... ... ..
Fort Smith, Ark.	31,429	60–0	9–0–2–0	1,200–1,320	2,400 C	68,000	None	71,800	4.21	2.09	2,450	0	4–1770 425 38
Fresno, Calif.	52,513	138–0	7–1–1–0	1,800–2,100	4,200 ..	285,672	7,383	341,683	2.08†	2.40†	....	5	3–1384 187 33
Galveston, Tex.	52,938	103–0	8–3–1–0	1,440–1,440	2,400 C	158,203	None	171,562	2.00	1.70	531	0	4–1964 489 24
Glendale, Calif.	62,736	87–0	9–0–0–1	1,920–2,160	4,200 A	185,185	None	203,018	.35	1.15	162	0	3–1412 343 37
Green Bay, Wis.	37,415	61–0	4–2–1–1	1,500–1,800	3,600 C	112,314	62,500	191,402	2.06	1.63	405	1	4–1708 581 34
Greensboro, N. C.	53,569	47–0	7–1–1–0	1,290–1,680	3,300 A	84,640	None	95,440	.70	.61	303	4	4–1696 782 39
Hagerstown, Md.	30,861	14–100	4–2–1–0	1,500–1,500	0 ..	21,750	17,100	50,367	.32†	.40†	....	0	5–2219 842 29
Hamilton, Ohio	52,176	68–0	6–0–1–0	1,620–1,800	3,000 A	110,484	None	128,307	.57	.83	82	1	4–1809 675 36
Hammond, Ind.	64,560	85–0	6–1–1–0	1,860–2,100	3,600 M	185,521	63,065	267,655	.33	.57	83	5	4–1845 465 29
Hamtramck, Mich.	56,268	....	....	2,520–2,520†	3,500† S	186,566†	None	201,081†	1.07	1.20	219	0	3–1343 181 35
Harrisburg, Pa.	80,339	73–200	16–0–3–0	1,440–1,680	2,800 S	104,466	None	152,079	.66	.45	202	0	4–1937 783 26
Haverhill, Mass.	48,710	83–22	9–1–1–0	2,008–2,008	2,800 C	170,899	None	279,915	4.88	2.85	968	0	4–.... ... ..
Hazleton, Pa.	36,765	0–450	6–3–1–0	1,560–1,560	600 C	37,800	4,200	51,000	1.18	1.39	792	1	5–2351 902 37
Highland Park, Mich.	52,959	86–0	5–1–2–0	2,200–2,500	4,000 B	217,291	....	243,141	.84	1.78	289	0	3–1225 379 33
High Point, N. C.	36,745	59–..	6–1–1–0	1,260–1,620	2,820 A	66,082	None	76,389	.96	1.05	296	1	5–2060 648 31
Hoboken, N. J.	59,261	146–0	12–0–3–1	1,875–2,025	4,500 S	417,057	....	438,957	1.93	1.73	362	1	3–1436 311 32
Holyoke, Mass.	56,537	128–0	8–1–3–0	1,990–2,190	4,000 B	314,000	None	357,200	4.04	2.35	357	0	2–.... ... ..
Huntington, W. Va.	75,572	85–0	9–1–1–0	1,485–1,596	2,280 M	146,091	70,000	254,273	1.32	1.60	379	2	5–2057 895 35
Irvington, N. J.	56,733	76–0	6–1–1–0	2,200–2,500	4,000 S	191,927	None	218,377	.54	.53	309	0	3–1215 388 37
Jackson, Mich.	55,187	76–0	7–1–1–0	1,405–1,600	2,750 C	124,201	None	135,164	.99	1.13	162	5	4–1763 468 32
Jackson, Miss.	48,282	62–0	8–1–1–0	1,230–1,560	2,400 C	95,002	None	103,453	.92	1.05	245	0	3–1461 499 30
Jamestown, N. Y.	45,155	67–0	6–0–2–0	1,604–1,818	2,400 M	116,913	24,750	159,308	2.32	2.70	541	0	4–1541 518 34
Johnstown, Pa.	66,993	84–0	8–0–1–0	1,584–1,848	2,820 C	160,701	37,634	204,538	1.99	.88	398	2	4–1604 589 28
Joliet, Ill.	42,993	47–0	6–1–1–0	1,800–1,800	3,150 S	94,463	None	105,552	1.81	1.97	231	0	5–2232 651 38
Joplin, Mo.	33,454	33–0	6–0–1–0	1,200–1,620	2,100 M	53,115	14,280	136,432	2.58	1.15	300	3	6–2591 905 32
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54,786	90–0	7–2–1–0	1,340–1,800	3,060 A	160,331	37,650	212,637	1.41	2.09	225	0	3–1249 362 38
Kearny, N. J.	40,716	77–0	5–3–1–0	2,300–2,500	4,300 C	203,711	None	240,581	1.69	1.12	764	0	3–1317 423 35

Kenosha, Wis.	50,262	65–0	5–1–1–0	1,875–1,975	3,560	B	145,995	70,000	227,002	.73	.72	140	2	4–1552	556	37
Kokomo, Ind.	32,843	46–0	3–1–1–0	1,380–1,740	2,250	M	81,500	20,500	113,144	.28	.88	34	1	5–2405	919	39
La Crosse, Wis.	39,614	73–0	5–2–1–0	1,680–1,810	2,700	B	131,525	52,900	191,723	.40	3.02	82	0	3–1434	368	38
Lakewood, Ohio	70,509	65–0	4–1–1–0	1,980–2,340	3,600	M	146,235	None	173,184	.25	.33	201	5	3–1290	264	34
Lancaster, Pa.	59,949	63–0	7–1–1–0	1,500–1,500	3,000	C	100,727	None	117,727	1.00	.97	1299	0	5–2390	850	33
Lansing, Mich.	78,397	107–0–0	10–2–2–0	1,650–2,050	4,200	B	228,688	None	....	.86	.86	266	4	4–1580	467	33
Laredo, Tex.	32,618	35–0	10–1–0–0	720–840	2,400	C	32,540	10,600	56,640	.33	.85	172	2	6–2745	772	39
Lawrence, Mass.	85,068	130–0	8–3–1–0	2,184–2,184	3,000	S	285,459	None	370,489	2.36	1.62	706	0	3–....	...	..
Lewiston, Me.	34,948	38–18	6–1–1–0	1,500–1,600	2,500	B	74,718	None	87,000	7.74†	5.09†	....	0	not available		
Lexington, Ky.	45,736	83–0	7–0–1–1	1,260–1,560	2,850	A	138,287	....	226,856	1.38	1.68	139	5	3–1456	353	39
Lima, Ohio	42,287	41–0	8–1–1–0	1,650–1,650	2,400	M	68,894	None	80,299	.49	1.03	94	0	6–2600	999	34
Lincoln, Neb.	75,933	104–0	11–2–1–0	1,302–1,560	2,880	C	164,835	None	202,370	1.21	.71	288	5	4–1913	386	32
Little Rock, Ark.	81,679	80–0	9–1–1–0	1,290–1,530	2,880	M	130,611	21,143	162,491	1.52	2.30	350	0	5–2007	472	39
Lorain, Ohio	44,512	44–86	7–0–2–0	2,160–2,160	3,000	M	101,000	None	131,341	.60†	1.16†	....	3	4–1831	556	32
Lynchburg, Va.	40,661	70–0	7–0–1–0	1,170–1,770	2,700	A	117,831	None	125,510	1.10	1.19	45	0	4–1866	807	39
McKeesport, Pa.	54,632	63–0	5–1–1–0	1,971–2,072	2,500	M	121,816	None	127,269	1.39	1.01	435	0	6–2588	1015	33
Macon, Ga.	53,829	76–0	7–2–1–0	1,080–1,680	2,700	C	128,781	None	147,963	3.06	2.15	590	1	4–1984	668	39
Madison, Wis.	57,899	87–0	8–3–1–0	1,620–1,920	3,300	B	150,146	69,000	229,189	3.92	1.53	604	4	4–1821	665	34
Malden, Mass.	58,036	105–0	7–2–1–0	1,927–2,227	3,340	B	242,973	None	264,032	1.14	1.81	319	5	3–....	...	..
Manchester, N. H.	76,834	121–50	13–3–2–1	1,600–1,800	4,500	B	235,522	None	283,597	1.30	1.66	249	2	3–1387	384	25
Mansfield, Ohio	33,525	32–0	5–1–1–0	1,320–1,800	2,400	M	61,380	None	74,340	1.04	1.07	306	0	6–2707	1029	34
Marion, Ohio	31,084	32–0	4–0–1–0	1,650–1,830	2,700	S	54,258	19,988	85,274	1.14	1.00	192	4	5–2144	821	34
Medford, Mass.	59,714	103–0	7–1–1–0	1,952–2,252	3,600	M	234,937	....	243,892	1.87	2.04	542	0	3–....	...	..
Meriden, Conn.	38,481	45–20	5–0–1–0	2,102–2,102	3,458	B	103,381	None	111,515	.78	1.01	257	0	not available		
Meridian, Miss.	31,954	40–0	7–0–1–0	1,320–1,320	2,100	M	58,249	None	71,985	2.28	1.47	351	0	6–2660	1137	30
Mobile, Ala.	68,202	91–0	12–1–1–0	1,260–1,260	2,700	C	114,522	None	134,178	.66	2.02	61	3	5–2343	1011	35
Moline, Ill.	32,236	34–0	5–0–1–0	1,000–1,560	2,000	M	53,390	None	60,080	.67	.91	297	2	4–1664	655	37
Montclair, N. J.	42,017	70–0	....	1,600–2,700	4,700	S	185,093†	40,000†	239,316†	.75	1.18	179	0	3–1244	403	36
Montgomery, Ala.	66,079	100–0	7–1–1–0	1,080–1,188	2,970	M	129,982†	None	132,122†	.69	1.33	189	0	4–1706	534	33
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	61,499	44–466	6–1–2–0	1,800–3,000	5,000	S	143,344	None	175,627	.88	1.40	294	0	3–1409	569	33
Muncie, Ind.	46,548	60–0	8–2–0–0	1,800–1,800	2,730	M	115,363	26,292	165,782	.78	.64	110	1	5–2449	959	36
Muskegon, Mich.	41,390	69–0	7–1–0–1	1,500–1,704	2,700	A	113,256	None	126,739	2.99	4.66	823	5	4–1732	491	32
Muskogee, Okla.	32,026	40–0	5–1–0–0	1,260–1,320	2,400	A	64,751	None	73,464	8.05	2.33	1160	3	4–1939	630	31
Nashua, N. H.	31,463	46–31	10–3–1–0	1,740–1,800	3,000	C	94,537	None	109,025	2.75	2.30	226	0	5–2018	638	30
Newark, Ohio	30,596	32–0	5–0–1–0	1,500–1,620	2,220	M	50,461	None	75,211	.49	.92	146	5	5–2312	725	27
New Britain, Conn.	68,128	99–0	5–1–1–0	1,734–2,008	4,000	B	211,478	None	242,253	1.71	1.47	914	1	4–....	...	..
New Brunswick, N. J.	34,555	56–0	4–0–1–0	1,800–2,400	3,600	S	127,979	10,000	158,741	1.84	1.53	465	0	4–1714	612	36
Newburgh, N. Y.	31,275	46–54	7–0–2–0	1,300–1,800	2,400	A	87,762	None	132,725	1.44†	1.12†	456	5	3–1330	502	35
New Castle, Pa.	48,674	44–150	....	1,579–1,704	2,016	C	77,393	9,000	86,393	.88	1.69	265	0	6–2688	1021	28
Newport News, Va.	34,417	43–157	5–1–1–0	1,500–1,740	3,000	A	78,742	12,750	100,505	.31†	5.14†	....	5	4–1744	736	35
New Rochelle, N. Y.	54,000	95–0	8–1–3–0	2,218–2,900	6,000	S	282,699	74,314	392,116	.60	.59	208	5	3–1224	247	33
Newton, Mass.	65,276	110–0	10–2–1–0	1,790–2,190	4,000	M	228,173	....	236,084	2.12	1.18	455	1	2–....	...	..
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	75,460	127–0	9–1–3–0	1,600–2,700	3,400	A	257,950	32,220	375,413	1.31	1.96	396	0	3–1457	439	31
Norristown, Pa.	35,853	0–..	8–0–1–0	....	600	E	2,000	2,555	22,547	1.53	1.26	1,373	5	4–1966	688	27
Norwalk, Conn.	36,019	41–150	7–1–0–1	1,684–2,020	3,030	B	84,694	7,605	117,036	.65	.72	151	0	4–....	...	..
Norwood, Ohio	33,411	27–0	2–0–1–0	1,800–1,800	2,500	M	52,572	None	61,013	.51	.65	195	0	5–2051	829	33
Oak Park, Ill.	63,982	53–0	4–1–1–0	1,800–2,100	4,500	M	118,290	None	123,050	.24	1.03	91	0	3–1498	541	33
Ogden, Utah	40,272	29	4–0–1–0	1,446–1,860	2,400	M	53,112	None	63,672	.52	.68	151	0	6–2656	1017	30

Table XVIII-A.—Fire Department Data for the 310 Cities Over 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Number of Employees—Full-Time Paid and Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Department Expenditures, 1939			Fire Loss			No. Yrs. Fire Contest 1934–38	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	Per Capita 1939	Average Per Capita 1935–1939	Per Bldg. Fire 1939		
30,000 to 100,000—continued													
Orange, N. J.	35,399	44–0	3–0–1–0	$1,900–2,400	$3,500 S	$110,071	None	$120,317	$ .44	$ .70	$ 212	5	4–1681 577 33
Oshkosh, Wis.	40,108	58–0	4–1–2–0	1,320–1,620	2,520 B	98,056	$47,711	158,767	1.03	.79	211	4	3–1449 398 37
Paducah, Ky.	33,541	37–0	5–0–1–0	1,296–1,440	2,400 A	56,123	47,082	117,451	3.05	3.28	237	0	6–2560 1060 39
Pasadena, Calif.	76,086	117–0	13–1–1–0	1,820–2,160	4,800 A	282,339	12	400,163	1.64	.64	746	5	3–1479 244 36
Passaic, N. J.	62,959	92–0	10–0–2–0	2,100–2,500	3,600 S	228,844	36,349	283,287	3.20	2.67	1,070	3	5–2018 831 33
Pawtucket, R. I.	77,149	87–0	6–2–1–0	1,240–1,560	2,600 C	139,905	None	....	1.68	1.97	454	4	not available
Pensacola, Fla.	31,579	57–0	6–1–1–0	1,408–1,408	2,700 A	77,429	None	83,482	....	....	....	0	6–2646 883 39
Perth Amboy, N. J.	43,516	24–480	5–2–1–0	2,200–2,200	0 E	52,451	None	73,232	.53†	.85†	....	0	4–1794 756 36
Phoenix, Ariz.	48,118	85–0	8–0–1–0	1,695–2,160	3,600 A	188,116	None	207,008	.83	2.07	175	1	4–1948 486 38
Pittsfield, Mass.	49,677	59–0	5–1–1–0	1,825–2,007	2,883 M	123,279	None	132,810	2.23	2.43	396	5	5–.... ... ..
Plainfield, N. J.	34,422	56–0	5–1–1–0	2,000–2,500	4,500 M	146,189	61,382	220,440	2.32	1.39	631	2	3–1451 466 35
Pontiac, Mich.	64,928	67–0	6–2–0–0	1,800–1,908	3,258 A	136,000	None	145,465	.83	1.07	183	0	4–1583 659 34
Port Arthur, Tex.	50,902	31–0	8–1–1–0	1,200–1,620	3,480 A	50,474	None	60,787	.67	.52	678	0	5–2169 786 30
Port Huron, Mich.	31,361	46–0	6–1–1–0	1,200–1,800	2,460 C	85,507	....	96,174	3.91	1.59	532	0	4–1899 638 31
Portland, Me.	70,810	121–13	16–2–3–0	1,551–1,825	3,500 A	220,832	7,846	281,300	2.15	2.38	518	5	not available
Portsmouth, Ohio	42,560	43–0	5–0–1–1	1,620–1,800	3,000 A	75,713	None	86,907	1.93	1.22	427	0	4–1660 642 30
Portsmouth, Va.	45,704	38–0	7–1–1–0	1,095–1,708	2,205 A	63,928	None	80,749	.88	2.23	160	0	5–2453 1108 35
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40,288	45–75	7–0–2–0	1,740–2,190	3,000 M	89,253	None	121,564	3.13	1.16	119	4	4–1541 590 30
Pueblo, Colo.	50,096	62–0	4–1–1–1	1,680–1,800	2,580 C	95,200	23,381	130,870	.34	.53	55	0	6–2523 1059 33
Quincy, Ill.	39,241	63–0	8–0–1–0	1,380–1,380	2,000 M	86,991	None	112,115	3.12	1.40	442	0	5–2074 628 36
Quincy, Mass.	71,983	111–0	8–4–1–0	1,760–2,100	3,600 M	243,394	None	285,344	1.35	1.58	346	1	3–.... ... ..
Racine, Wis.	67,542	63–0	6–0–3–0	1,680–1,920	3,600 B	125,990	99,316	239,129	1.21	.61	332	3	4–1857 782 33
Raleigh, N. C.	37,379	56–0	6–0–1–0	1,380–1,620	2,700 S	81,572	None	90,217	.79†	1.17†	....	0	4–1665 526 31
Revere, Mass.	35,680	67–1	5–0–2–0	1,620–1,890	2,520 M	129,654	None	138,962	3.11	2.29	860	0	4–.... ... ..
Richmond, Ind.	32,493	44–0	6–0–1–0	1,620–1,680	2,400 M	76,910	28,942	116,057	.84	.81	99	0	4–1895 678 39
Roanoke, Va.	69,206	119–0	10–0–2–0	1,380–1,620	3,392 A	199,491	9,000	435,188	.61	1.29	145	5	3–1483 327 36
Rockford, Ill.	85,864	96–0	7–2–1–0	1,980–1,980	3,500 B	198,875	None	224,489	.51	.52	101	2	4–1771 491 36
Rock Island, Ill.	37,953	33–0	6–0–1–0	1,440–1,560	2,400 M	55,670	None	57,985	1.27	1.00	115	5	5–2385 951 32
Rome, N. Y.	32,338	34–100	6–1–1–0	1,560–1,780	2,800 S	62,840	None	74,617	1.76	1.92	384	0	4–1903 711 28
Sacramento, Calif.	93,750	189–0	17–2–1–0	2,040–2,400	4,500 A	461,000	....	534,765	1.04	2.35	233	2	3–1274 340 38
Saginaw, Mich.	80,715	98–0	8–2–1–0	1,320–1,740	3,600 A	168,712	None	214,370	1.47	1.54	344	5	3–1497 378 34
St. Joseph, Mo.	80,935	125–0	13–1–1–0	1,200–1,590	2,940 M	205,250	67,000	282,906	1.08	1.18	234	5	4–1883 500 33
St. Petersburg, Fla.	40,425	53–0	11–0–1–0	1,350–1,644	2,850 A	79,306	60,000	173,484	.88	1.21	266	0	4–1997 726 39
Salem, Mass.	43,353	59–30	7–2–1–1	1,820–2,002	2,700 M	132,253	None	146,559	2.86	1.97	1,020	0	2–.... ... ..
San Bernardino, Calif.	37,481	40–0	7–0–1–0	1,620–1,740	2,700 M	55,293	None	59,887	2.84†	1.72†	....	0	5–2419 779 36
San Jose, Calif.	57,651	81–0	13–0–1–0	1,920–2,280	4,200 A	189,710	22,409	227,464	.65†	1.03†	....	1	5–2200 588 37
Santa Ana, Calif.	30,322	38–8	5–1–0–0	1,560–1,680	2,970 C	66,673	None	71,786	.27	.27	183	3	5–2312 851 37
Santa Barbara, Calif.	33,613	53–0	6–0–1–0	1,650–1,860	3,000 C	102,338	None	136,648	.78	.66	119	2	4–1786 565 37
Santa Monica, Calif.	37,146	36–0	4–0–0–0	1,800–1,980	3,000 M	74,603	1,200	92,874	.06†	.35†	136	0	5–2149 697 37
Savannah, Ga.	85,024	130–0	15–1–2–0	1,140–1,550	3,300 C	187,215	None	209,945	2.38	1.25	480	5	4–1890 622 33

Schenectady, N. Y.	95,692	133–350	11–1–2–0	1,500–2,150	4,300	A	323,200	None	369,784	1.06	1.72	376	5	3–1492	497	27
Sheboygan, Wis.	39,251	57–0	3–1–1–0	1,650–1,740	2,820	B	103,860	51,876	168,712	.55	.88	120	5	4–1842	541	32
Shreveport, La.	76,655	131–0	11–1–2–0	1,320–1,654	3,936	C	229,211	None	298,155	1.77	1.65	477	0	3–1462	531	35
Sioux City, Iowa	79,183	94–0	11–2–1–0	1,560–1,800	3,000	C	174,867	None	208,867	1.31	1.11	311	0	4–1548	486	33
Sioux Falls, S. D.	33,362	49–0	4–2–1–0	1,440–1,800	2,700	C	83,520	None	93,100	.57	.87	142	3	6–2614	945	31
Springfield, Ill.	71,864	90–0	7–0–2–1	2,100–2,100	3,300	S	188,400	None	235,100	2.14	2.23	396	2	4–1823	475	28
Springfield, Mo.	57,527	72–0	7–1–1–0	1,290–1,680	2,700	M	117,634	43,468	164,787	.88	1.14	169	4	5–2256	896	34
Springfield, Ohio	68,743	68–0	8–2–1–0	1,440–1,800	3,300	A	130,128	None	162,198	4.68	1.79	708	2	5–2014	732	29
Stamford, Conn.	46,346	68–0	4–1–1–0	1,800–2,200	4,500	B	148,067	12,390	215,566	1.11	1.40	271	4	4–....	...	..
Steubenville, Ohio	35,422	35–0	3–0–1–1	1,637–1,848	2,280	M	66,379	None	160,866	.62	2.13	166	0	5–2413	913	33
Stockton, Calif.	47,963	109–0	10–1–1–1	1,650–2,100	3,600	A	224,000	10,512	270,227	1.30†	3.08†	1,370	5	4–1705	535	35
Superior, Wis.	36,113	78–15	5–0–1–1	1,566–1,728	2,862	B	153,920	42,800	230,842	5.94	2.88	845	0	3–1478	300	29
Taunton, Mass.	37,355	56–22	6–1–3–0	1,643–2,008	2,693	C	126,000	None	132,790	2.78	1.98	387	2	4–....	...	..
Terre Haute, Ind.	62,810	116–0	9–3–1–1	1,620–1,800	3,000	M	215,099	....	251,878	2.57	1.34	271	3	3–1426	578	35
Topeka, Kan.	64,120	85–0	9–1–1–1	1,500–1,764	2,880	M	148,456	None	174,987	.89	1.29	168	3	4–1526	599	37
Troy, N. Y.	72,763	155–0	12–0–3–0	1,500–1,700	3,050	S	281,869	None	324,183	1.04	.99	123	0	3–1132	417	30
Tucson, Ariz.	32,506	35–0	11–0–1–1	1,620–2,160	2,880	A	72,787	14,700	95,561	.53	1.63	149	3	4–1988	700	39
Union City, N. J.	58,659	114–0	14–0–3–0	2,100–2,500	4,200	S	293,600	43,552	382,391	1.05	1.04	308	2	3–1379	413	35
Waco, Tex.	52,848	88–0	8–2–1–0	1,380–1,500	3,120	C	145,877	3,558	172,987	3.28	2.32	825	0	5–2080	476	38
Waltham, Mass.	39,247	49–31	5–1–1–0	1,800–2,100	3,100	M	115,175	3,625	145,412	2.91	1.73	944	0	4–....	...	..
Warren, Ohio	41,062	40–0	4–3–1–0	1,518–2,100	3,000	M	70,000	None	113,000	1.11	1.00	241	4	4–1824	649	28
Waterbury, Conn.	99,902	199–0	12–1–2–0	1,916–2,099	6,000	M	320,782	117,583	513,647	1.50	1.92	432	0	4–....	...	..
Waterloo, Iowa	46,191	53–0	6–1–1–0	1,620–1,740	2,760	M	87,880	None	118,370	1.31	1.44	223	5	3–1416	465	29
Watertown, Mass.	34,913	57–0	3–2–0–0	2,000–2,200	3,200	C	107,853	....	116,400	1.18	1.16	1,379	0	3–....	...	..
Watertown, N. Y.	32,205	48–0	4–1–1–0	1,584–1,800	3,000	A	88,779	None	116,184	2.43	2.30	437	5	4–1714	622	38
Waukegan, Ill.	33,499	24–0	2–1–0–0	1,080–2,100	2,750	M	57,902	3,480	72,614	1.72	.84	296	0	6–2904	1454	32
West Allis, Wis.	34,671	35–0	3–1–0–0	1,860–2,040	3,000	B	73,905	44,100	120,451	.52	1.56	386	0	4–1976	748	32
West New York, N. J.	37,107	90–0	5–0–2–0	1,700–2,500	4,000	S	193,567	29,383	242,217	.96	1.16	225	2	3–1188	414	35
Wheeling, W. Va.	61,659	83–0	9–1–1–0	1,650–1,650	2,640	A	144,516	....	175,605	.68	1.01	195	0	4–1833	644	38
White Plains, N. Y.	35,830	80–200	6–1–2–0	2,000–2,750	5,000	S	224,670	15,000	268,418	.86	1.01	288	0	2– 942	309	33
Wichita Falls, Tex.	43,690	48–0	10–1–0–0	900–1,548	2,400	A	71,102	None	78,039	1.93	1.90	564	5	5–2328	850	38
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86,626	119–0	15–2–3–0	1,890–1,890	3,500	C	206,616	7,650	227,166	2.93	1.10	1,510	1	4–1959	554	28
Williamsport, Pa.	45,729	48–10	7–0–1–0	1,380–1,752	2,424	C	89,974	20,073	118,786	1.65	1.71	691	0	5–2119	625	30
Wilmington, N. C.	32,270	60–0	6–0–1–1	1,200–1,440	2,400	M	88,700	None	100,900	.80	2.19	94	0	6–2681	1083	35
Winston-Salem, N. C.	75,274	81–0	8–1–1–2	1,240–1,680	3,000	C	139,327	None	149,655	.34	.69	177	0	4–1910	657	34
Woonsocket, R. I.	49,376	112–0	6–0–3–0	1,565–1,825	4,000	C	209,565	35,000	271,865	2.04	2.52	445	0	not available		
York, Pa.	55,254	30–3,000	17–1–1–0	1,560–1,560	2,100	C	52,000	21,892	147,784	2.15	1.57	609	2	5–2269	851	35
Zanesville, Ohio	36,440	34–0	5–0–1–0	1,440–1,680	2,160	S	57,246	None	105,899	.46	.73	55	2	6–2607	901	33

Table XVIII-B

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR 590 CITIES OF 10,000 to 30,000: 1939

Rating organizations operating in Maine, Maryland, Pennsylvania (except for certain cities), Rhode Island, and Vermont failed to supply insurance classification data—"not available" in last column indicates such cities. In this table the number of pieces of equipment shown is the total number of hose wagons, combinations, pumpers, city service ladder trucks, aerial ladder trucks, and quadruple combinations. All other types of equipment are excluded. For explanation of other columns of this table see beginning of Table XVIII-A. Footnotes are at end of table.

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees—Full-Time Paid and Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1939			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	
Aberdeen, S. D.	16	22–15	5	$1,242–1,440	$1,566	C	$31,123	None	$ 35,356	6–2614 945 31
Aberdeen, Wash.	22	33–0	6	1,560–1,680	2,640	M	58,240	None	63,141	4–1905 624 33
Abilene, Tex.	23	28–0	7	1,020–1,200	2,100	M	33,300	None	48,500	21–note 1
Ada, Okla.	11	9–12	..	1,410–	1,800	M	.....	None	......	7–3467 1259 32
Adams, Mass.	13	0–405	3	....	400	E	400	None	1,983	5–note 3
Adrian, Mich.	13	17–0	5	1,320–1,440	1,800	C	27,642	$ 5,020	37,170	6–2751 1075 30
Albert Lea, Minn.	10	4–17	4	1,200–1,560	600	A	11,514	3,870	17,284	7–3053 1017 36
Albuquerque, N. M.	27	44–0	5	1,320–1,596	2,880	A	65,370	None	69,633	6–2596 838 30
Alexandria, Va.	24	21–400	8	1,200–1,800	2,880	A	37,063	None	59,586	5–2329 575 36
Alhambra, Calif.	29	37–0	5	1,800–2,100	3,300	A	66,387	None	75,962	4–1548 503 37
Aliquippa, Pa.	27	9–80	8	1,830–1,980	3,300	C	19,754	7,194	32,027	not available
Alliance, Ohio	23	8–0	2	1,400–1,518	2,178	M	11,688	None	14,945	7–3153 1490 39
Alpena, Mich.	12	17–0	4	1,500–1,620	1,860	A	23,924	8,890	37,054	6–2883 756 30
Ambridge, Pa.	20	3–25	3	1,680–1,680	2,100	C	6,200	None	10,748	not available
Ames, Iowa	10	8–4	3	1,200–1,800	2,170	A	15,032	None	20,180	6–2812 1025 38
Amesbury, Mass.	12	6–45	5	1,560–1,560	480	C	13,416	6,000	22,122	6–note 3
Anaconda, Mont.	12	11–0	4	1,920–2,040	2,316	M	20,800	5,222	29,261	5–2066 843 35
Anaheim, Calif.	11	6–18	4	1,440–1,800	1,500	C	13,377	None	14,394	6–2835 1070 30
Anderson, S. C.	14	15–0	7	1,058–1,058	1,800	C	17,074	15,426	37,239	5–2270 912 38
Annapolis, Md.	13	9–150	12	1,200–1,240	....	C	12,884	None	25,182	not available
Ann Arbor, Mich.	27	34–0	6	1,620–1,800	2,280	B	55,788	42,607	101,519	5–2348 838 26
Anniston, Ala.	22	21–0	5	960–1,320	1,920	C	26,390	8,740	37,446	6–2910 952 38
Ansonia, Conn.	20	0–300	5	....	....	M	.....	16,670	30,170	6–note 3
Appleton, Wis.	25	33–0	5	1,368–1,596	2,610	B	56,227	46,500	113,299	5–2049 726 36
Ardmore, Okla.	16	18–0	6	1,296–1,296	1,920	A	25,900	None	28,148	6–2893 917 34
Arkansas City, Kan.	14	12–2	4	1,620–1,620	2,340	A	21,000	None	24,100	5–2423 708 39
Arnold, Pa.	11	3–120	2	1,680–1,680	1,920	E	3,740	3,143	13,837	not available
Asbury Park, N. J.	15	35–0	7	1,800–2,300	3,500	C	82,000	5,000	124,000	CS–note 2
Ashland, Ky.	29	29–0	4	1,798–1,798	2,904	C	53,500	13,995	71,471	5–2116 936 33
Ashland, Wis.	11	16–0	5	1,260–1,440	1,824	B	26,958	30,260	66,745	6–2654 776 36
Ashtabula, Ohio	23	22–0	3	1,600–2,000	2,400	A	45,902	6,146	55,796	6–2566 1007 31
Astoria, Ore.	10	15–0	5	1,200–1,320	1,980	A	20,697	None	24,415	4–1920 842 34
Atchison, Kan.	13	17–0	4	1,080–1,320	1,800	A	24,215	17,860	69,448	4–1700 571 38
Athens, Ga.	18	30–0	5	1,200–1,500	2,200	..	48,340	None	59,145	3–1496 460 38
Athol, Mass.	11	7–36	8	1,664–1,820	2,190	C	19,769	2,500	31,841	6–note 3
Auburn, Me.	19	21–36	8	1,359–1,482	1,800	A	42,380	3,000	59,629	not available
Augusta, Me.	17	15–36	5	1,638–1,638	2,500	M	.....	....	31,979	not available
Austin, Minn.	12	14–0	4	1,200–1,590	600	C	21,470	1,400	29,870	6–2993 1163 39
Bakersfield, Calif.	26	60–0	9	1,800–2,040	3,000	A	124,960	7,310	160,561	5–2036 406 34
Bangor, Me.	29	59–0	11	1,460–1,551	3,000	A	92,258	12,677	118,142	not available
Barberton, Ohio	24	17–0	3	1,566–1,728	2,268	M	30,078	None	32,226	not available
Barre, Vt.	11	11–35	5	1,456–1,686	2,500	M	.....	....	29,095	not available
Bartlesville, Okla.	15	11–15	4	1,200–1,800	2,160	A	14,239	3,696	22,253	6–2571 1083 36
Batavia, N. Y.	17	20–0	3	1,480–1,530	1,900	C	33,161	3,000	40,983	5–2403 897 34
Beatrice, Neb.	10	6–0	2	1,200–1,380	1,800	M	9,096	4,501	21,591	7–3496 1243 38
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17	7–65	4	1,560–1,560	1,800	C	10,299	11,616	38,017	not available

Table XVIII-B.—Fire Data for Cities of 10,000 to 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees—Full-Time Paid and Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1939			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	
Bedford, Ind.	13	11–0	4	$1,512–1,680	$1,800	M	$ 17,232	$ 8,750	$ 27,908	7–3303 1061 39
Bellaire, Ohio	13	7–18	7	1,320–1,320	1,584	S	10,180	None	12,696	7–3481 1268 34
Belleville, Ill.	28	30–0	5	1,620–1,680	1,920	M	54,000	22,770	92,130	6–2926 1001 38
Belleville, N. J.	27	24–20	6	1,800–2,500	3,500	S	61,000	4,500	82,854	C–note 2
Bellevue, Pa.	10	2–24	3	1,800–1,800	....	E	.....	....	.....	4–1910 580 30
Belmont, Mass.	22	37–0	4	1,900–2,200	3,600	C	81,639	None	88,614	4–note 3
Beloit, Wis.	24	23–0	4	1,440–1,663	2,400	B	36,670	37,743	80,626	5–2250 938 37
Benton Harbor, Mich.	15	13–0	3	1,200–1,620	2,000	A	21,575	500	29,109	6–2881 1070 30
Berlin, N. H.	20	26–25	4	1,456–1,617	2,392	M	44,771	None	53,246	AI–note 4
Berwick, Pa.	13	0–..	3	....	120	E	361	1,800	13,286	not available
Bessemer, Ala.	21	16–0	6	1,440–1,740	2,160	C	23,764	5,051	30,497	6–2960 1191 39
Beverly, Mass.	25	55–52	13	2,000–2,000	2,300	M	118,721	None	131,651	4–note 3
Beverly Hills, Calif.	17	44–1	6	1,500–2,220	4,620	C	98,243	None	162,089	3–1374 305 39
Biddeford, Me.	18	14–37	4	1,170–1,170	1,508	M	23,157	23,041	50,871	not available
Big Spring, Tex.	14	9–20	3	1,200–1,500	1,860	A	13,270	None	18,600	29–note 1
Billings, Mont.	16	23–0	4	1,920–2,040	2,520	C	46,778	5,374	56,202	6–2740 1089 39
Bismarck, N. D.	11	6–9	2	1,080–1,440	1,680	C	8,330	3,000	20,439	7–3380 1353 31
Bloomington, Ind.	18	19–0	7	1,456–1,456	2,100	M	27,950	None	29,466	7–3072 1179 39
Bluefield, W. Va.	19	21–0	5	1,200–1,500	2,100	A	36,402	12,550	49,999	6–2838 902 20
Blue Island, Ill.	17	6–23	3	1,800–1,800	1,920	M	11,686	None	13,799	5–2109 657 39
Bogalusa, La.	14	14–0	4	720–1,320	2,400	C	17,040	None	20,850	5–2157 742 32
Boise, Idaho	22	37–0	6	1,440–1,500	2,400	M	58,465	9,600	84,919	5–2309 727 37
Boone, Iowa	12	7–0	2	1,200–1,500	1,560	M	10,674	None	12,786	6–2980 1203 38
Boulder, Colo.	11	13–0	2	1,440–1,620	2,100	A	21,651	None	23,520	5–2316 881 38
Bowling Green, Ky.	12	14–0	4	1,200–1,200	1,980	C	20,340	None	22,520	5–2481 773 36
Braddock, Pa.	19	16–0	2	1,174–1,174	1,560	C	18,503	None	19,213	5–2415 1171 30
Bradford, Pa.	19	22–0	5	1,620–1,740	2,400	S	39,290	None	46,760	not available
Brainerd, Minn.	10	4–50	4	1,500–1,500	1,680	C	7,512	7,137	16,654	7–3158 1091 34
Braintree, Mass.	16	18–30	5	1,700–2,000	3,000	C	39,286	1	43,950	5–note 3
Brawley, Calif.	10	9–5	3	1,590–1,800	3,000	C	18,230	None	23,948	6–2914 569 37
Bremerton, Wash.	10	10–0	4	1,800–1,800	2,400	M	17,680	None	29,899	5–2294 866 30
Bridgeton, N. J.	16	6–0	6	1,560–1,680	360	S	13,883	None	17,871	D–note 2
Bristol, Conn.	28	35–0	6	1,560–1,924	3,000	C	70,025	4,410	81,241	5–note 3
Bristol, Pa.	12	4–1,000	5	1,500–1,500	500	E	6,500	None	9,000	not available
Bristol, R. I.	12	0–180	4	....	200	C	1,254	None	6,454	not available
Bristol, Tenn.	12	2–14	6	....	....	C	6,561	3,500	11,416	5–2467 950 37
Brookfield, Ill.	10	2–13	2	1,800–	900	C	5,365	500	8,992	6–2961 992 34
Brownsville, Tex.	22	28–0	4	1,026–1,026	1,800	A	32,302	3,000	39,294	16–note 1
Brownwood, Tex.	13	11–24	4	930–1,020	1,320	A	11,220	None	13,318	31–note 1
Brunswick, Ga.	14	12–0	3	1,104–1,320	1,800	A	14,305	5,400	25,540	7–3905 1182 33
Bucyrus, Ohio	10	6–15	4	1,380–1,620	1,200	S	11,310	14,000	26,568	....
Burbank, Calif.	17	27–0	4	1,680–2,040	3,000	A	53,220	None	59,180	5–2490 733 32
Burlingame, Calif.	13	8–15	3	1,980–2,100	3,300	C	22,013	None	24,474	4–1795 674 34
Burlington, Iowa	27	28–27	7	1,392–1,500	1,800	M	41,080	20,000	77,984	4–1890 760 29
Burlington, N. J.	11	..–900	13	....	200	..	1,100	None	8,100	E–note 2
Burlington, Vt.	25	43–0	6	1,435–1,573	2,500	C	67,480	None	76,542	not available
Butler, Pa.	24	24–0	5	1,500–1,500	2,040	C	37,000	13,000	51,500	not available
Cairo, Ill.	14	14–0	2	900– 900	1,200	S	11,274	10,223	24,111	....
Calumet City, Ill.	12	6–0	1	1,584–1,632	1,680	B	9,696	None	10,196	6–2973 1181 37
Cambridge, Ohio	16	2–28	4	....	....	..	6,800	500	7,800	7–3491 1329 30
Campbell, Ohio	15	5–12	3	1,860–1,860	2,280	S	8,940	None	9,440	7–3220 1268 26
Canonsburg, Pa.	13	3–30	3	....	....	C	.....	5,000	6,800	not available
Canton, Ill.	12	8–2	2	1,440–1,440	1,560	M	12,000	3,120	17,087	7–3218 981 36
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	16	9–0	3	1,140–1,140	1,440	S	10,740	8,233	21,662	7–note 3
Carbondale, Pa.	20	4–200	2	....	600	C	8,415	2,600	12,804	not available
Carlisle, Pa.	13	5–1,000	5	....	60	C	.....	....	13,900	not available
Carnegie, Pa.	13	8–0	2	1,700–1,700	2,112	C	13,916	4,735	19,128	6–2895 1167 24
Carteret, N. J.	13	6–49	3	2,200–2,500	....	E	15,000	18,000	37,600	E–note 2
Casper, Wyo.	17	20–0	4	1,680–1,800	2,400	M	39,868	None	43,941	5–2309 922 27

TABLE XVIII-B.—FIRE DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees—Full-Time Paid and Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1939			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	
Central Falls, R. I.	26	18–16	5	$1,460–1,679	$2,100	C	$33,000	$ 3,140	$39,140	not available
Centralia, Ill.	13	9–0	4	1,386–1,386	1,680	M	12,950	None	15,492	7–3340 1224 33
Chambersburg, Pa.	14	7–700	8	1,300–1,300	....	C	9,100	None	34,631	not available
Champaign, Ill.	20	14–0	5	1,680–1,800	2,200	B	26,100	9,270	40,170	....
Chanute, Kan.	10	10–0	4	1,080–1,200	1,500	M	11,290	None	12,590	6–2751 996 39
Charlottesville, Va.	15	6–0	11	1,200–1,608	420	..	8,600	None	.....	6–2648 907 38
Cheyenne, Wyo.	17	19–0	4	1,290–1,620	2,160	C	31,157	None	34,318	6–2569 994 27
Chicago Heights, Ill.	22	21–0	4	1,575–1,575	2,500	C	35,000	None	39,000	5–2271 1001 36
Chickasha, Okla.	14	15–0	4	1,200–1,200	1,680	M	19,920	None	21,120	6–2771 792 32
Chillicothe, Ohio	18	17–0	4	1,500–1,500	1,980	M	26,606	17,627	55,552	6–2591 970 30
Clairton, Pa.	15	18–0	3	1,920–1,920	2,700	S	35,924	6,247	53,164	6–2649 938 28
Claremont, N. H.	12	7–41	5	1,560–1,612	1,838	E	15,651	4,400	30,602	AI–note 4
Clarksburg, W. Va.	29	24–0	7	1,500–1,500	2,000	A	37,664	None	49,381	6–2987 1191 35
Clarksdale, Miss.	10	16–0	3	1,200–1,800	2,400	C	27,292	None	30,836	5–2205 719 37
Clinton, Iowa	26	25–0	7	1,680–1,800	2,160	M	43,045	28,450	84,489	5–2418 803 30
Clinton, Mass.	13	9–31	4	1,459–1,459	2,080	C	17,960	None	27,460	6–note 3
Coatesville, Pa.	15	.....	8	....	....	C	.....	None	12,411	not available
Coffeyville, Kan.	16	17–1	6	900–1,560	2,040	M	28,346	None	30,846	5–2275 585 38
Collingswood, N. J.	13	6–38	7	1,650–1,800	1,800	C	10,135	None	14,739	E–note 2
Columbia, Mo.	15	12–9	5	1,200–1,500	2,100	M	18,416	None	20,416	7–note 3
Columbus, Miss.	11	11–0	4	1,200–1,320	1,740	M	.....	....	.....	6–2968 912 31
Compton, Calif.	13	11–0	3	1,500–2,000	2,700	A	17,292	None	21,007	7–3288 1042 31
Concord, N. H.	25	23–175	13	1,700–1,900	2,600	B	53,821	None	84,451	AI–note 4
Concord, N. C.	12	4–24	3	1,080–1,380	3,600	C	4,790	None	7,500	6–2968 1068 34
Connellsville, Pa.	13	7–50	3	1,500–1,680	1,920	B	11,565	4,145	17,546	not available
Connersville, Ind.	13	15–0	3	1,560–1,560	2,080	M	23,411	8,790	35,744	5–2157 614 39
Conshohocken, Pa.	11	0–100	6	....	25	B	.....	2,660	10,168	not available
Coraopolis, Pa.	11	0–18	3	....	....	E	900	None	.....	5–2361 799 37
Corning, N. Y.	16	15–35	5	1,620–1,740	3,000	B	29,455	None	34,812	4–1507 509 37
Corpus Christi, Tex.	28	35–0	8	1,200–1,400	2,220	C	49,955	None	60,079	22–note 1
Corsicana, Tex.	15	14–0	8	900–1,140	1,800	M	14,220	None	.....	23–note 1
Cortland, N. Y.	15	8–155	5	1,352–1,858	200	B	14,507	3,400	18,707	5–2238 975 38
Coshocton, Ohio	11	10–0	3	1,500–1,500	1,600	M	14,927	None	33,974	....
Crawfordsville, Ind.	10	19–0	5	1,500–1,680	1,980	M	29,310	14,167	45,836	6–2625 798 38
Cudahy, Wis.	11	2–23	2	1,620–1,920	720	C	7,840	None	9,000	7–3200 988 37
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	20	13–0	3	1,380–1,740	2,100	S	20,440	None	31,061	....
Danbury, Conn.	22	28–210	11	2,000–2,200	3,000	M	59,250	None	77,330	6–note 3
Danvers, Mass.	13	13–45	5	1,825–1,825	2,710	C	.....	....	11,500	5–note 3
Danville, Va.	22	32–13	5	1,000–1,740	2,400	C	54,098	21,039	81,427	5–2284 810 36
Daytona Beach, Fla.	17	26–0	13	1,140–1,380	2,400	C	42,463	2,375	50,920	5–2227 599 39
Decatur, Ala.	16	7–2	3	1,170–1,170	1,380	C	8,550	10,320	20,687	7–3349 1248 27
Decatur, Ga.	13	9–6	2	1,020–1,380	1,800	A	13,295	None	18,155	6–2836 1205 38
Dedham, Mass.	15	15–24	5	1,800–2,100	3,000	C	32,400	6,800	.....	5–note 3
Del Rio, Tex.	12	5–30	5	1,200–1,260	1,620	C	6,727	None	14,124	32–note 1
Denison, Tex.	14	16–0	5	920–1,440	1,800	C	.....	3,000	61,000	17–note 1
Dickson City, Pa.	12	0–60	2	....	....	E	400	3,000	3,400	not available
Dodge City, Kan.	10	9–8	3	960–1,200	1,800	M	12,064	None	12,633	6–2877 1252 38
Dormont, Pa.	13	4–20	2	1,500–2,160	300	C	9,500	4,500	14,000	4–1801 582 24
Dothan, Ala.	16	11–0	3	1,140–1,350	1,920	C	13,478	None	17,827	6–2853 970 35
Dover, N. H.	14	9–45	5	1,825–1,825	2,200	C	22,000	None	25,500	AI–note 4
Dover, N. J.	10	3–120	3	1,500–2,000	75	C	4,804	None	12,889	E–note 2
Dunkirk, N. Y.	18	15–0	5	1,560–1,740	2,110	B	26,180	None	31,299	4–1998 788 33
Dunmore, Pa.	23	15–50	4	1,620–1,620	1,782	C	24,462	2,330	32,992	not available
Duquesne, Pa.	21	17–0	3	1,980–1,980	2,400	M	35,772	None	46,164	5–2348 1002 28
East Hartford, Conn.	17	12–125	5	1,700–2,000	2,900	B	27,737	1,393	35,131	6–note 3
East Liverpool, Ohio	23	10–0	5	1,680–1,680	2,280	S	17,719	None	18,824	6–2735 1091 31
East Moline, Ill.	10	9–0	2	1,470–1,620	2,160	C	11,616	None	13,973	7–3245 897 36
E. Providence, R. I.	30	31–135	10	1,642–1,825	3,000	C	61,054	15,924	91,789	not available
Eau Claire, Wis.	26	42–0	9	1,440–1,620	2,700	C	56,000	8,000	71,289	5–2167 878 35

TABLE XVIII-B.—FIRE DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees—Full-Time Paid and Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1939			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	
Ecorse, Mich.	13	22–2	3	$1,980–2,210	$3,120	B	$49,920	None	$ 62,420	6–2917 799 30
El Dorado, Ark.	16	13–0	6	1,500–1,500	1,980	M	20,000	None	22,000	6–2736 1033 33
El Dorado, Kan.	10	8–0	3	960–1,320	1,800	A	11,527	None	12,559	6–2649 818 38
Elizabeth City, N. C.	10	10–23	5	1,050–1,500	....	B	14,655	$ 5,000	23,272	5–2204 812 35
Ellwood City, Pa.	12	4–45	4	1,584–1,740	2,064	A	8,188	12,674	24,226	not available
Elmhurst, Ill.	14	2–22	3	....	360	E	6,269	None	11,462	6–2671 1023 34
Elwood, Ind.	11	15–0	3	1,380–1,380	1,476	M	20,892	10,584	33,035	6–2919 984 38
Elyria, Ohio	26	33–0	6	1,680–1,920	2,510	S	65,859	477	72,560	5–2335 864 38
Endicott, N. Y.	16	20–0	6	1,320–1,734	2,500	B	36,078	5,650	46,971	4–1955 820 38
Englewood, N. J.	18	26–0	9	2,000–2,500	4,000	C	66,780	32,000	120,044	B–note 2
Enid, Okla.	26	21–0	5	1,440–1,440	1,860	..	29,880	None	31,109	6–2793 1001 36
Escanaba, Mich.	15	16–0	4	1,140–1,260	1,980	A	25,717	12,000	46,327	6–2716 885 27
Euclid, Ohio	13	15–0	2	1,800–2,300	2,760	M	34,917	128	39,680	....
Eugene, Ore.	19	16–0	4	1,200–1,680	2,240	M	26,653	7,305	36,495	6–2744 1118 38
Eureka, Calif.	16	12–200	4	1,680–1,680	470	E	20,240	None	27,808	7–3266 919 35
Fairfield, Ala.	11	6–0	1	486– 486	....	M	2,992	3,300	7,389	6–2897 1231 34
Fairhaven, Mass.	11	6–53	7	1,293–1,293	1,722	B	10,903	8,685	24,275	5–note 3
Fairmont, W. Va.	23	20–0	4	1,350–1,350	2,100	C	27,059	None	33,062	6–2688 1127 29
Fargo, N. D.	29	30–0	7	1,380–1,572	2,400	C	49,115	4,800	61,640	5–2350 921 28
Faribault, Minn.	13	12–0	3	1,080–1,200	1,500	S	14,445	None	16,614	6–2684 1080 26
Farrell, Pa.	14	7–50	3	1,680–1,680	1,980	C	12,300	6,683	20,380	not available
Fayetteville, N. C.	13	4–28	4	1,200–1,500	1,560	C	10,318	None	18,980	6–2744 790 33
Ferndale, Mich.	20	19–0	4	1,650–1,950	2,875	C	38,315	None	45,313	6–2704 865 30
Findlay, Ohio	19	21–0	6	1,410–1,680	2,160	M	35,785	None	46,116	6–2825 1102 37
Floral Park, N. Y.	10	0–175	4	....	....	E	None	10,550	19,050	5–2366 909 34
Florence, Ala.	12	9–0	3	1,000–1,320	1,800	C	12,360	None	14,542	5–2394 910 37
Florence, S. C.	15	6–18	3	456– 456	873	C	12,702	None	15,454	6–2944 1256 39
Fond du Lac, Wis.	26	40–0	4	1,394–1,684	2,640	B	73,150	34,100	115,231	4–1993 660 32
Forest Park, Ill.	15	7–0	1	1,800–1,920	2,400	B	14,445	None	14,985	6–2827 1056 35
Fort Collins, Colo.	11	13–0	3	1,110–1,320	1,800	A	17,505	None	20,192	4–1656 595 30
Fort Dodge, Iowa	22	22–0	6	1,200–1,620	2,160	C	37,293	None	45,089	4–1860 832 29
Fort Madison, Iowa	14	12–0	2	1,320–1,320	1,620	M	16,000	10,000	26,900	6–2834 1038 37
Fort Scott, Kan.	11	13–0	3	1,320–1,380	1,980	M	18,506	None	22,340	6–2947 1095 38
Fort Thomas, Ky.	10	4–0	2	1,500–1,800	2,000	C	7,894	700	10,672	6–2929 996 31
Fostoria, Ohio	13	9–0	2	1,560–1,680	1,920	S	15,600	None	20,580	7–3234 1012 29
Framingham, Mass.	22	44–0	8	1,365–1,600	2,300	C	84,475	11,862	103,002	5–note 3
Frankfort, Ind.	12	20–6	3	1,440–1,620	1,860	M	31,868	18,214	55,605	6–2750 873 38
Frankfort, Ky.	12	7–0	1	1,320–1,320	1,500	..	10,049	7,050	17,099	7–3361 1389 35
Franklin, Pa.	10	5–0	2	1,680–1,680	1,680	C	9,720	None	12,420	not available
Frederick, Md.	14	12–..	7	1,200–1,200	....	M	.....	....	41,353	not available
Freeport, Ill.	22	22–0	5	1,512–1,680	2,400	B	38,310	457	44,574	5–2420 979 39
Freeport, N. Y.	15	3–400	7	....	....	C	6,300	None	32,038	6–2615 842 34
Fremont, Neb.	11	6–75	4	1,320–1,500	1,800	M	9,418	None	14,011	6–2995 1126 37
Fremont, Ohio	13	15–0	4	1,500–1,620	1,740	M	22,750	None	37,750	6–2963 1010 39
Fullerton, Calif.	11	5–24	3	1,500–1,980	2,340	C	11,140	5,500	18,976	6–2613 917 39
Fulton, N. Y.	12	13–12	4	1,500–1,800	2,400	B	24,059	None	27,135	4–1919 700 38
Gadsden, Ala.	24	30–0	5	900–1,200	1,980	C	35,683	None	40,685	6–2723 991 37
Gainesville, Fla.	10	13–0	3	1,200–1,620	2,700	A	21,574	None	24,886	5–2145 943 39
Galesburg, Ill.	29	31–0	5	1,452–1,584	2,000	M	48,665	None	69,357	6–2702 880 38
Gardner, Mass.	19	14–48	6	1,820–1,820	3,000	M	37,214	None	50,214	5–note 3
Garfield, N. J.	30	0–125	5	....	2,500	M	33,453	1,200	40,874	D–note 2
Garfield Heights, Ohio	16	13–0	2	1,600–1,600	2,000	S	21,933	None	23,400	....
Gastonia, N. C.	17	20–2	4	1,080–1,440	2,400	C	29,539	....	36,402	5–2427 1174 37
Geneva, N. Y.	16	9–380	5	1,500–1,800	3,000	B	19,300	None	29,399	4–1989 598 36
Glens Falls, N. Y.	19	28–0	5	1,512–1,701	2,500	B	49,185	None	60,258	5–2112 768 25
Gloucester, Mass.	24	43–52	14	1,640–1,825	2,500	C	90,000	None	104,253	4–note 3
Gloucester City, N. J.	14	5–60	4	1,580–1,580	....	C	14,000	11,000	25,350	F–note 2
Gloversville, N. Y.	23	20–13	4	1,650–1,950	3,000	C	48,056	None	52,797	4–1981 739 26
Goldsboro, N. C.	15	16–0	5	1,144–1,430	2,000	A	22,150	6,500	31,806	4–1945 635 33

Table XVIII-B.—Fire Data for Cities of 10,000 to 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees—Full-Time Paid and Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1939			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department			
Goshen, Ind.	10	11–0	4	$1,200–1,500	$1,680	M	$ 15,555	None	$ 30,305	6–2565	941	40
Grand Forks, N. D.	17	16–0	4	1,200–1,560	2,100	C	25,889	None	30,527	5–2284	763	27
Grand Island, Neb.	18	21–0	4	1,380–1,500	2,100	M	32,400	$ 6,000	38,400	6–2719	1078	39
Grand Junction, Colo.	10	9–5	2	1,410–1,680	2,100	A	16,257	None	17,610	6–3019	1203	28
Granite City, Ill.	25	15–0	3	1,200–1,800	1,980	B	27,180	8,023	40,142	6–2867	1123	38
Great Falls, Mont.	29	38–0	7	1,920–2,040	2,700	M	88,906	156	95,298	6–2579	840	37
Greeley, Colo.	12	13–0	3	1,140–1,440	1,920	C	18,650	5,250	31,500	6–2824	1170	35
Greenfield, Mass.	15	12–35	4	1,300–1,925	3,000	C	29,004	None	34,733	4–note 3		
Greensburg, Pa.	16	0–. .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	E	0	None	9,846	not available		
Greenville, Miss.	15	18–0	4	1,690–1,690	3,420	C	34,729	None	42,229	5–2124	775	38
Greenville, S. C.	29	41–0	5	1,320–1,560	2,640	C	65,310	None	70,310	5–2214	748	30
Greenville, Tex.	12	14–0	5	1,350–1,350	1,824	S	20,669	None	25,666	26–note 1		
Greenwood, Miss.	11	14–0	2	1,200–1,524	2,220	M	22,354	None	24,625	6–2627	923	34
Greenwood, S. C.	11	4–21	4	1,140–1,140	600	A	8,151	8,500	20,960	6–2553	1120	39
Griffin, Ga.	10	16–0	3	960–1,260	1,950	A	20,149	None	22,215	5–2409	876	38
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.	11	26–0	3	2,280–2,280	3,600	M	61,950	None	64,075	4–1899	656	32
Gulfport, Miss.	13	14–0	. .	990–1,200	1,440	M	15,111	None	19,889	6–2959	1179	3
Hackensack, N. J.	24	38–0	6	2,000–2,500	3,500	C	99,503	34,251	156,027	C–note 2		
Hannibal, Mo.	23	21–3	4	. . . . .–1,320	1,800	C	30,257	None	34,282	6–note 3		
Hanover, Pa.	12	0–900	4	. . . .	100	E	21,334	1,935	11,785	not available		
Harlingen, Tex.	12	4–33	5	1,200–1,200	1,500	M	5,100	3,815	10,298	28–note 1		
Harrisburg, Ill.	12	3–4	2	1,500–1,500	. . . .	S	4,000	5,500	14,500	8–3847	1468	39
Harrison, N. J.	16	34–25	4	2,000–3,000	4,100	C	. . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	D–note 2		
Harvey, Ill.	16	11–20	3	1,500–1,620	2,220	B	19,553	None	26,321	5–2122	888	38
Hastings, Neb.	15	11–14	3	1,200–1,200	1,860	M	15,473	None	18,089	6–2980	1101	34
Hattiesburg, Miss.	19	25–0	5	1,320–1,320	2,040	M	33,930	None	56,099	6–2687	726	39
Hawthorne, N. J.	12	0–155	4	. . . .	300	S	1,370	7,000	23,198	D–note 2		
Helena, Mont.	12	18–0	4	1,500–1,920	2,280	C	47,414	None	53,058	6–2775	998	39
Hempstead, N. Y.	13	0–478	10	. . . .	. . . .	E	8,000	None	53,520	5–2420	937	34
Henderson, Ky.	12	20–0	6	1,200–1,200	1,320	C	24,120	None	25,720	6–2655	941	39
Herkimer, N. Y.	10	7–87	3	1,300–1,500	2,140	B	11,034	None	15,207	4–1755	773	3
Hibbing, Minn.	16	53–0	8	1,680–1,920	3,000	C	102,769	13,260	129,346	. . . .		
Highland Park, Ill.	12	14–0	3	1,680–2,150	3,000	C	29,425	None	40,113	. . . .		
Holland, Mich.	14	6–25	5	1,625–1,625	1,000	B	17,762	18,000	54,167	6–2600	910	3
Homestead, Pa.	20	19–0	4	1,700–1,800	2,400	C	33,976	None	42,092	5–2313	956	2
Hopewell, Va.	11	15–25	5	1,080–1,320	2,100	A	20,800	15,180	36,480	6–2699	1118	3
Hopkinsville, Ky.	11	11–25	4	890–1,200	1,560	C	13,180	5,949	21,172	6–2787	827	3
Hoquiam, Wash.	13	17–0	4	1,518–1,670	2,614	M	30,499	None	34,189	5–2385	723	3
Hornell, N. Y.	16	12–0	4	1,620–1,740	2,500	B	23,160	None	24,828	5–2142	835	3
Hot Springs, Ark.	20	33–0	8	360–1,500	2,400	M	. . . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	5–2323	740	3
Hudson, N. Y.	12	0–360	6	. . . .	200	E	200	None	10,000	5–2257	925	3
Huntington, Ind.	13	23–0	6	1,380–1,380	1,800	M	32,400	None	38,009	6–2857	997	3
Huntington Pk., Calif.	25	26–0	3	1,536–1,728	2,400	C	47,694	None	51,320	5–2398	793	3
Huntsville, Ala.	12	11–0	3	900–1,200	1,920	C	14,124	None	17,255	7–3143	1198	3
Huron, S. D.	11	1–45	6	1,464–1,464	. . . .	E	5,000	None	7,265	7–3023	1053	2
Hutchinson, Kan.	27	37–0	7	1,260–1,380	2,160	M	63,924	None	72,575	4–1848	568	3
Independence, Kan.	13	13–0	4	1,200–1,380	1,800	C	18,495	None	19,721	6–2797	998	3
Independence, Mo.	15	13–0	2	1,200–1,500	. . . .	M	. . . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	7–note 3		
Inglewood, Calif.	19	22–0	4	1,500–1,740	2,400	C	31,387	None	43,263	5–2477	701	3
Iowa City, Iowa	15	11–0	5	1,260–1,620	1,930	M	18,329	16,300	37,344	6–2990	1126	3
Iron Mountain, Mich.	12	11–0	4	960–960	1,440	B	10,274	None	11,571	6–2843	1072	2
Ironton, Ohio	17	15–0	3	1,500–1,500	1,800	A	20,204	None	25,081	7–3428	1199	3
Ironwood, Mich.	14	16–31	5	1,200–1,200	1,620	A	22,387	5,460	34,660	6–2841	1036	2
Ithaca, N. Y.	21	25–550	9	1,300–2,000	3,300	B	48,543	None	62,348	4–1597	567	3
Jackson, Tenn.	22	29–0	4	1,200–1,650	2,100	M	40,720	1,015	45,282	5–2466	973	3
Jacksonville, Ill.	28	11–0	5	1,200–1,200	1,560	M	13,740	None	16,168	7–3164	980	3
Janesville, Wis.	22	27–0	5	1,380–1,800	2,700	B	48,268	26,875	80,560	5–2319	895	3
Jeannette, Pa.	15	5–25	4	1,500–1,740	1,920	C	11,152	11,006	25,476	not available		
Jefferson City, Mo.	22	19–0	5	1,500–1,500	2,000	M	20,995	None	25,364	6–note 3		

TABLE XVIII-B.—FIRE DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees—Full-Time Paid and Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1939			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department			
Jeffersonville, Ind.	12	13–0	3	$1,380–1,380	$1,500	M	$ 16,800	None	$ 19,191	5–2359	762	37
Johnson City, N. Y.	14	15–0	3	1,300–1,768	720	B	26,587	$ 2,000	33,987	4–1965	799	38
Johnson City, Tenn.	25	19–0	5	1,000–1,200	1,620	A	25,771	None	32,067	6–2628	892	37
Johnstown, N. Y.	11	14–8	3	1,450–1,550	1,750	M	23,331	None	29,408	5–2104	793	38
Jonesboro, Ark.	10	6–8	3	1,080–1,200	1,680	M	8,200	None	9,098	6–2723	1148	39
Kankakee, Ill.	27	17–0	8	1,440–1,440	1,800	M	25,500	None	46,140	6–2684	1080	37
Keene, N. H.	14	7–45	4	1,560–1,664	2,400	C	18,116	None	24,682	A1–note 4		
Kenmore, N. Y.	16	7–110	5	1,764–2,028	1,496	C	13,832	None	17,034	4–1903	761	31
Keokuk, Iowa	15	17–0	3	1,200–1,380	1,710	S	21,725	10,000	41,443	6–2676	1056	39
Kewanee, Ill.	17	14–0	2	1,260–1,260	1,500	C	19,007	23,226	44,123	7–3496	1171	36
Key West, Fla.	13	..–142	2	1,080–1,080	1,950	E	11,700	None	.....	7–3479	884	32
Kingsport, Tenn.	12	8–25	3	1,080–1,440	1,920	A	8,766	770	11,544	6–2760	1089	39
Kingston, N. Y.	28	30–500	10	1,800–2,040	3,250	B	63,166	None	71,394	4–1674	687	31
Kingston, Pa.	22	12–60	3	1,680–1,680	600	C	17,009	3,733	20,742	not available		
Kinston, N. C.	11	11–15	4	1,200–1,620	1,980	C	13,000	5,500	21,270	6–2657	783	38
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16	17–7	4	1,440–1,920	2,400	M	28,920	None	31,920	5–2367	778	36
Lackawanna, N. Y.	24	57–0	6	2,040–2,040	2,580	M	108,201	10,937	126,531	4–1998	683	32
Laconia, N. H.	12	7–48	8	....	2,250	C	.....	....	22,000	A1–note 4		
Lafayette, Ind.	26	47–0	6	1,620–1,620	2,160	M	76,620	None	82,620	5–2374	844	34
Lafayette, La.	15	15–0	4	1,080–1,200	1,500	M	.....	....	.....	5–2452	788	38
Lagrange, Ga.	20	13–0	3	840–1,140	1,800	C	15,002	8,700	28,276	6–2915	1134	37
La Grange, Ill.	10	0–20	2	....	300	M	4,092	6,514	12,037	5–2431	956	39
Lake Charles, La.	16	14–5	4	960–1,080	1,800	C	16,817	None	20,747	5–2450	920	39
Lakeland, Fla.	19	22–0	5	960–1,560	2,400	A	29,010	None	39,220	5–2461	1087	34
Lancaster, Ohio	19	14–0	5	1,260–1,620	1,780	M	19,060	None	.....	7–3080	1292	38
La Porte, Ind.	16	23–0	8	1,680–1,680	2,280	M	40,020	None	48,648	5–2030	714	39
Latrobe, Pa.	11	0–125	6	....	240	C	1,785	4,158	10,227	not available		
Laurel, Miss.	18	21–0	6	1,124–1,254	1,440	M	24,466	None	28,673	7–3240	964	38
Lawrence, Kan.	14	19–0	4	1,140–1,320	1,800	M	25,860	None	29,027	5–2276	743	38
Lawton, Okla.	12	10–18	4	1,188–1,188	1,550	M	11,800	None	14,100	6–2951	840	34
Leavenworth, Kan.	17	18–0	5	1,320–1,320	1,800	M	24,840	None	28,583	5–2246	667	39
Lebanon, Pa.	26	0–..	8	....	200	C	1,975	None	20,575	not available		
Leominster, Mass.	22	23–41	7	1,825–1,825	3,000	M	55,353	17,064	77,913	4–note 3		
Lewistown, Pa.	13	0–200	7	....	50	B	50	3,872	11,922	not available		
Lincoln, Ill.	13	6–0	3	1,320–1,320	1,650	M	8,263	9,446	18,467	6–2951	1059	32
Lincoln Park, Mich.	12	7–0	1	1,632–1,972	2,340	S	13,736	None	15,451	6–2646	971	28
Linden, N. J.	21	44–0	6	1,900–2,400	3,400	C	107,650	43,000	168,959	C–note 2		
Little Falls, N. Y.	11	6–30	3	1,584–1,584	2,100	B	12,728	None	14,378	5–2339	930	25
Lockport, N. Y.	23	37–0	6	1,500–1,800	2,500	B	67,928	None	78,566	4–1874	681	32
Lodi, N. J.	12	0–60	3	....	20	E	1,500	5,000	11,000	E–note 2		
Logansport, Ind.	19	39–0	8	1,620–1,620	2,100	B	64,763	None	73,267	5–2083	798	35
Long Branch, N. J.	18	0–8	11	....	....	E	2,000	25	2,025	FS–note 2		
Longview, Wash.	11	6–4	1	1,620–1,620	2,820	M	11,842	14,499	29,965	6–2853	1078	35
Lubbock, Tex.	21	18–0	6	1,200–1,500	2,400	A	27,240	9,600	42,970	23–note 1		
Lynbrook, N. Y.	12	0–200	5	....	....	B	None	9,369	23,859	5–2181	874	33
McAlester, Okla.	12	..–0	4	1,360–1,360	1,980	A	14,751	None	16,553	6–2910	864	33
McKees Rocks, Pa.	18	10–0	2	1,584–1,584	2,160	C	16,977	4,745	24,022	6–2667	956	31
Mahanoy City, Pa.	15	0–500	7	....	150	E	1,489	4,140	27,013	not available		
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	12	180–0	17	1,940–3,000	6,500	A	540,051	None	660,712	4–1979	747	37
Manhattan, Kan.	10	3–15	6	960–1,200	1,800	C	8,432	None	10,495	6–2813	986	38
Manitowoc, Wis.	23	31–0	4	1,680–1,800	2,600	B	58,180	17,000	77,980	5–2359	704	37
Mankato, Minn.	14	22–0	8	1,380–1,740	2,400	C	35,424	4,525	45,949	5–3424	835	37
Maplewood, Mo.	13	9–0	2	1,560–1,560	2,400	M	13,954	3,346	21,016	6–note 3		
Marietta, Ohio	14	12–0	3	1,500–1,500	1,800	S	19,075	None	21,002	6–2882	937	28
Marinette, Wis.	14	17–0	3	1,200–1,440	1,920	B	25,560	26,000	54,862	6–2747	828	38
Marion, Ind.	24	50–6	7	1,440–1,620	2,400	M	84,098	None	97,466	5–2105	535	32
Marlborough, Mass.	16	12–52	5	2,008–2,008	800	M	31,243	None	37,778	4–note 3		
Marquette, Mich.	15	16–7	3	1,500–1,500	1,980	C	26,439	6,700	37,467	6–2855	954	38
Marshall, Tex.	16	11–75	5	960–1,260	1,980	A	14,384	7,500	28,006	28–note 1		

TABLE XVIII-B.—FIRE DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees—Full-Time Paid and Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1939			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	
Marshalltown, Iowa	17	13–0	4	$1,440–1,620	$2,040	M	$20,029	None	$ 23,764	5–2466 902 38
Martinsburg, W. Va.	15	11–100	5	1,320–1,320	1,800	C	16,000	None	24,300	6–2525 792 27
Martins Ferry, Ohio	15	0–100	4	....	....	E	.....	None	5,200	6–2907 1117 38
Mason City, Iowa	23	33–0	6	1,200–1,620	3,000	A	45,753	None	50,108	4–1984 736 36
Massena, N. Y.	11	3–150	2	1,400–1,560	....	E	3,850	$ 3,470	8,820	6–2645 993 26
Massillon, Ohio	26	21–0	4	1,800–1,800	2,100	S	36,841	None	39,350	6–2624 1012 36
Mattoon, Ill.	15	9–0	4	1,440–1,440	1,800	C	14,760	None	17,351	7–3451 1212 38
Maywood, Ill.	26	15–0	3	1,950–2,100	2,700	C	27,270	None	33,420	6–2517 1057 35
Meadville, Pa.	17	10–400	6	1,620–1,825	2,205	C	20,995	None	31,371	not available
Medford, Ore.	11	8–24	4	1,440–1,440	2,400	..	13,704	None	16,623	5–2133 816 33
Melrose, Mass.	23	35–9	6	1,700–2,200	3,000	M	78,582	9,480	97,332	4–note 3
Melrose Park, Ill.	11	3–22	2	....	1,020	C	.....	....	.....	6–2707 857 39
Menominee, Mich.	10	17–0	6	1,080–1,320	1,500	C	22,000	12,000	37,719	6–2768 699 28
Methuen, Mass.	21	25–8	5	2,007–2,007	1,200	C	55,913	None	60,548	4–note 3
Michigan City, Ind.	27	29–150	6	1,680–1,800	2,340	M	52,723	27,910	87,830	5–2120 859 36
Middlesborough, Ky.	10	6–..	2	900–1,200	1,620	C	4,020	2,960	7,580	7–3459 1429 36
Middletown, Conn.	25	17–145	5	1,460–1,850	2,600	M	31,688	None	37,421	5–note 3
Middletown, N. Y.	21	17–1300	7	1,600–1,910	1,000	E	35,019	None	61,926	4–1829 703 36
Middletown, Ohio	30	34–0	4	1,500–1,800	2,600	C	61,908	None	75,288	5–2310 887 39
Millville, N. J.	15	3–40	5	....	160	C	6,700	2,850	13,950	E–note 2
Milton, Mass.	16	25–13	5	1,825–2,200	3,000	C	57,263	24,850	88,029	4–note 3
Minot, N. D.	16	12–0	4	1,200–1,585	2,184	A	17,900	None	19,104	6–2892 1049 39
Mishawaka, Ind.	29	44–0	6	1,750–1,850	2,160	M	79,047	None	85,747	4–1641 612 35
Missoula, Mont.	15	20–3	4	1,920–2,040	2,196	C	39,645	10,557	52,863	6–2777 1158 37
Mitchell, S. D.	11	6–30	4	1,500–1,500	1,800	M	7,878	None	10,964	7–3143 954 26
Moberly, Mo.	14	10–0	3	1,026–1,080	1,350	M	12,818	None	13,787	8–note 3
Modesto, Calif.	14	16–30	6	1,410–1,800	2,880	C	29,143	None	37,504	4–1623 542 38
Monessen, Pa.	20	2–85	2	....	2,040	E	5,240	6,206	13,446	not available
Monroe, Mich.	18	32–0	4	1,500–1,740	2,100	M	55,833	20,000	78,775	5–2414 624 30
Monrovia, Calif.	11	8–9	2	1,500–1,800	2,100	C	13,511	None	19,046	5–2458 811 37
Morgantown, W. Va.	16	12–8	4	900–1,464	1,845	A	16,895	2,158	23,947	6–2688 1096 35
Morristown, N. J.	15	12–220	6	1,500–2,500	3,440	M	32,244	15,900	57,499	not available
Mount Clemens, Mich.	13	12–20	4	1,680–1,680	1,920	C	.....	....	20,496	6–2882 920 29
Mount Vernon, Ill.	12	6–4	3	1,200–1,200	1,500	..	6,750	4,855	13,858	8–3810 1499 39
Muscatine, Iowa	17	18–0	4	1,200–1,320	1,800	M	26,351	None	29,847	5–2481 874 37
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	16	11–3	4	1,440–1,656	2,225	M	18,800	None	20,702	6–2658 866 30
Natchez, Miss.	13	6–150	4	....	....	..	10,800	None	23,119	7–3409 1020 37
Natick, Mass.	14	17–15	6	1,700–1,900	2,300	M	35,096	None	39,321	4–note 3
Needham, Mass.	11	16–18	5	1,800–2,100	2,700	C	36,477	None	41,473	5–note 3
New Albany, Ind.	26	39–0	6	1,620–1,620	1,680	M	63,000	14,000	148,200	6–2646 819 35
Newburyport, Mass.	15	14–35	6	1,560–1,560	500	M	.....	....	.....	6–note 3
New Castle, Ind.	14	13–0	2	1,485–1,560	1,800	M	20,640	8,000	31,900	6–2753 973 38
New Kensington, Pa.	17	5–125	7	1,500–1,800	2,400	C	9,728	8,850	25,578	not available
New London, Conn.	30	28–1500	8	1,500–1,850	2,700	A	48,778	None	68,699	5–note 3
New Philadelphia, Ohio	13	4–20	3	1,680–1,680	300	S	6,690	2,500	14,750	7–3515 1427 38
Newport, Ky.	30	38–0	5	1,606–1,606	1,980	A	64,539	None	68,702	5–2067 792 36
Newport, R. I.	28	45–39	8	1,599–1,828	2,741	C	93,831	21,585	129,241	not available
Newton, Iowa	12	7–10	3	1,500–1,500	1,620	M	11,620	None	12,836	6–2964 1108 35
Newton, Kan.	11	10–0	3	720–1,320	1,800	A	15,236	None	17,140	6–2967 836 31
Niles, Mich.	11	10–0	3	1,650–1,980	2,200	B	20,479	None	21,489	7–3055 1084 39
Niles, Ohio	16	11–0	3	1,920–2,040	2,580	S	23,141	None	32,506	7–3406 1393 35
Norfolk, Neb.	11	6–90	4	1,500–1,500	250	M	10,421	None	13,021	6–3000 853 37
North Adams, Mass.	22	26–0	5	1,825–1,916	2,600	M	51,103	None	58,190	4–note 3
Northampton, Mass.	24	37–0	7	1,642–1,916	2,600	M	75,590	None	80,734	5–note 3
N. Attleborough, Mass.	10	9–35	6	1,825–1,825	2,500	C	24,090	8,825	36,686	5–note 3
North Braddock, Pa.	17	11–180	2	....	....	E	11,857	6,739	23,341	4–2000 772 25
North Platte, Neb.	12	8–21	4	1,200–1,200	1,770	..	6,963	None	10,796	6–2994 1149 38
North Tonawanda, N.Y.	19	21–600	8	1,700–1,800	2,600	M	39,320	27,000	81,420	4–1776 393 24
Norwich, Conn.	23	53–0	8	1,396–1,782	2,625	C	76,697	16,103	104,667	4–note 3

Table XVIII-B.—Fire Data for Cities of 10,000 to 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees—Full-Time Paid and Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1939			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	
Norwood, Mass.	15	17–14	..	$1,600–2,100	$2,800	C	$ 41,864	$ 6,426	$ 55,257	4–note 3
Nutley, N. J.	21	8–65	5	1,800–2,500	300	S	21,175	None	25,104	C–note 2
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	17	22–0	5	1,200–1,320	1,800	M	29,000	None	33,500	6–2523 810 26
Oil City, Pa.	22	23–0	6	1,500–1,740	2,280	C	38,940	None	44,620	not available
Okmulgee, Okla.	17	15–0	6	1,200–1,500	1,800	M	21,325	None	23,220	6–2683 1092 36
Olean, N. Y.	22	22–0	5	1,500–1,740	2,000	M	37,384	None	43,757	4–1713 634 38
Olympia, Wash.	12	14–0	3	1,380–1,680	2,400	C	21,480	500	26,488	5–2385 1007 38
Olyphant, Pa.	11	1–160	4	....	100	B	1,350	None	3,750	not available
Oneida, N. Y.	11	10–40	3	1,500–1,800	2,520	S	17,216	None	26,417	4–1859 619 38
Oneonta, N. Y.	13	8–25	5	1,620–1,740	2,040	B	16,660	None	18,470	4–1863 724 34
Ontario, Calif.	14	7–15	4	1,560–1,800	2,220	..	13,393	None	15,897	7–3059 1059 30
Orlando, Fla.	27	39–0	9	1,260–1,500	2,400	M	59,160	13,582	77,613	5–2423 1067 35
Oskaloosa, Iowa	10	9–5	3	1,350–1,500	1,740	M	15,048	440	19,013	6–2996 1038 35
Ossining, N. Y.	15	0–370	8	....	500	E	500	None	12,922	5–2307 879 37
Oswego, N. Y.	23	30–0	5	1,620–1,800	2,800	S	55,668	None	78,817	5–2087 834 38
Ottawa, Ill.	15	8–8	6	1,800–1,800	2,040	C	11,160	None	14,560	6–2841 1155 39
Ottumwa, Iowa	28	19–0	5	1,440–1,680	2,400	S	32,503	None	51,037	6–2648 1117 39
Owosso, Mich.	14	18–0	3	1,392–1,488	1,800	C	27,702	None	29,011	5–2418 784 28
Painesville, Ohio	11	7–8	3	1,740–1,920	2,400	A	15,715	None	17,449	7–3028 1168 33
Palo Alto, Calif.	14	16–20	4	1,800–2,400	3,120	B	33,082	8,784	48,993	4–1907 501 34
Pampa, Tex.	10	4–16	3	1,080–1,380	1,680	M	6,610	None	7,282	25–note 1
Paris, Tex.	16	13–8	5	1,200–1,200	1,680	M	16,854	None	22,000	21–note 1
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30	24–0	6	1,620–1,620	2,100	C	40,795	....	51,221	....
Park Ridge, Ill.	10	2–15	2	1,800–1,920	....	C	7,049	None	10,397	5–2224 879 39
Parma, Ohio	14	8–0	2	1,600–1,950	....	..	13,120	180	14,453	....
Parsons, Kan.	15	17–0	5	1,380–1,380	1,800	C	24,634	15,450	43,392	5–2427 893 39
Peabody, Mass.	21	43–27	6	1,825–1,825	2,500	M	85,016	None	94,736	5–note 3
Pekin, Ill.	16	8–3	2	1,440–1,440	1,500	C	10,900	15,413	29,004	6–2889 1244 38
Peru, Ind.	13	22–0	7	1,680–1,680	2,040	M	37,530	None	41,155	5–2174 770 32
Petersburg, Va.	29	39–0	7	1,236–1,380	2,500	A	59,006	None	63,628	4–1704 683 33
Phillipsburg, N. J.	19	0–98	8	....	450	S	0	5,000	15,000	E–note 2
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21	26–0	7	1,078–1,260	1,812	..	31,034	None	65,274	6–2493 823 39
Piqua, Ohio	16	16–0	5	1,500–1,680	2,400	A	28,056	20,450	54,837	5–2187 883 26
Pittsburg, Kan.	18	16–0	7	1,380–1,380	1,920	C	22,988	None	29,700	6–2612 940 38
Pittston, Pa.	18	10–220	5	1,800–1,800	500	C	17,600	1,620	23,220	not available
Plattsburg, N. Y.	13	8–6	3	1,200–1,600	1,900	M	13,490	None	17,377	6–2520 934 24
Plymouth, Pa.	17	3–60	4	1,680–1,680	75	C	5,190	1,620	7,962	not available
Pocatello, Idaho	16	15–0	3	1,560–1,740	2,400	M	26,336	5,070	42,090	5–2211 833 35
Pomona, Calif.	21	16–11	6	1,620–1,740	2,400	C	32,956	3,000	44,356	5–2301 715 36
Ponca City, Okla.	16	18–0	4	480–1,920	2,400	..	24,880	None	32,052	6–2745 876 37
Port Angeles, Wash.	10	7–14	3	1,500–1,800	2,220	M	13,717	4,320	28,525	6–2996 1125 31
Port Chester, N. Y.	23	3–350	10	1,800–2,250	....	E	12,250	14,440	38,898	5–2147 872 37
Port Jervis, N. Y.	10	0–350	7	....	500	E	.....	....	8,000	5–2117 877 31
Pottstown, Pa.	19	4–1500	5	....–1,320	135	B	3,980	1,560	17,540	not available
Pottsville, Pa.	24	0–1500	13	....	2,000	E	3,000	8,600	13,600	not available
Provo, Utah	15	9–0	4	1,200–1,620	1,800	C	13,680	None	16,500	6–2590 1058 33
Rahway, N. J.	16	22–15	8	2,000–2,300	3,600	C	50,300	None	55,788	D–note 2
Rapid City, S. D.	10	7–27	4	1,380–1,500	2,100	A	11,323	None	14,654	5–2374 697 34
Red Bank, N. J.	12	0–250	6	....	....	E	.....	....	12,500	E–note 2
Redlands, Calif.	14	12–8	5	1,440–1,710	2,220	C	21,373	870	24,537	5–2142 637 37
Reno, Nev.	19	......	7	1,920–1,920	3,000	M	.....	13,200	.....	4–1934 518 37
Rensselaer, N. Y.	11	10–..	7	1,800–1,800	300	B	19,937	10,401	35,231	4–1927 796 30
Richmond, Calif.	20	53–0	8	1,920–2,040	3,900	C	101,281	24,446	140,364	4–1874 507 32
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	11	0–120	6	....	....	E	2,900	12,418	23,663	C–note 2
Ridgewood, N. J.	12	9–33	5	1,800–2,200	3,000	C	23,100	15,084	39,903	C–note 2
River Rouge, Mich.	17	19–0	2	1,680–1,800	2,520	..	36,115	None	40,019	6–2959 1192 30
Riverside, Calif.	30	35–0	5	1,500–1,920	2,700	B	62,127	5,000	72,625	5–2330 764 37
Rochester, Minn.	21	27–0	8	1,500–1,740	3,000	C	47,726	9,440	68,980	6–2735 1200 31
Rochester, N. H.	10	6–50	3	1,560–1,560	1,700	C	15,339	None	18,106	AI–note 4

Table XVIII-B.—Fire Data for Cities of 10,000 to 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees—Full-Time Paid and Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1939			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	
Rock Hill, S. C.	11	6–10	4	$1,080–1,320	$1,500	C	$11,131	None	$13,635	6–2642 1094 38
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	14	0–300	6	....	....	C	.....	....	18,389	5–2076 804 33
Rocky Mount, N. C.	21	11–60	5	1,500–1,680	2,100	A	18,500	$12,000	39,439	6–2607 830 39
Roselle, N. J.	13	5–20	4	1,800–2,500	2,900	M	13,870	23,500	40,785	D–note 2
Roswell, N. M.	11	6–2	2	1,080–1,260	2,100	M	8,245	None	9,737	7–3592 1340 32
Royal Oak, Mich.	23	22–25	5	1,600–1,900	2,340	A	43,050	7,500	57,990	5–2131 858 31
Rutherford, N. J.	15	0–58	5	....	....	M	5,215	19,918	29,041	D–note 2
Rutland, Vt.	17	20–12	4	1,533–1,835	2,883	M	40,703	1,221	49,083	not available
St. Augustine, Fla.	12	11–0	8	1,200–1,380	2,000	A	18,204	None	20,204	6–2577 829 28
St. Charles, Mo.	10	5–12	3	1,290–1,290	1,620	C	7,368	None	9,201	7–note 3
St. Cloud, Minn.	21	25–0	3	1,320–1,560	2,220	M	40,058	6,180	50,109	5–2188 838 36
Salem, Ohio	11	11–0	3	1,617–1,782	2,178	M	17,527	None	21,419	7–3128 1042 31
Salem, Ore.	26	45–0	8	1,500–1,620	2,400	C	67,259	None	90,846	5–2256 752 38
Salina, Kan.	20	20–20	7	1,080–1,440	2,400	A	30,150	14,096	58,388	5–2228 851 36
Salinas, Calif.	10	7–16	5	1,980–2,220	3,000	C	15,905	1,200	21,275	5–2406 747 33
Salisbury, Md.	11	0–75	8	....	200	..	200	None	13,800	not available
San Angelo, Tex.	25	32–0	7	1,308–1,458	2,178	A	42,930	None	46,923	20–note 1
San Benito, Tex.	11	2–18	2	1,080–1,080	1,380	C	3,798	2,385	8,343	35–note 1
Sandusky, Ohio	25	27–0	7	1,680–1,788	2,220	A	46,983	None	76,211	5–2074 771 36
Sanford, Fla.	10	6–4	3	960–1,320	1,800	C	7,148	None	8,799	6–2888 1108 34
San Leandro, Calif.	11	7–7	3	1,740–1,980	2,400	A	14,280	600	19,880	6–2528 925 32
San Mateo, Calif.	13	16–12	5	1,800–2,100	3,000	A	32,331	6,969	43,989	5–2388 726 36
Santa Cruz, Calif.	14	22–8	3	1,200–1,740	600	C	25,348	500	25,848	6–2680 1044 35
Santa Fe, N. M.	11	2–20	3	1,080–1,800	....	E	2,880	2,500	5,880	8–3741 1459 27
Santa Rosa, Calif.	11	15–0	4	1,680–1,800	2,700	C	26,826	None	39,935	6–2768 674 30
Sapulpa, Okla.	11	13–0	3	1,200–1,320	1,800	A	18,060	None	23,085	6–2659 760 30
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	13	27–0	5	1,500–1,680	2,400	S	45,540	28,800	80,239	5–2001 830 36
Saugus, Mass.	15	16–10	4	1,460–2,080	2,700	C	35,870	None	42,659	5–note 3
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	14	7–25	6	1,620–1,620	2,400	A	14,747	10,000	28,798	7–3204 1188 29
Sedalia, Mo.	21	15–0	6	960–1,200	1,620	M	.....	....	19,550	7–note 3
Selma, Ala.	18	18–0	4	900–1,800	2,640	C	24,602	None	35,870	5–2479 682 37
Seminole, Okla.	11	8–6	3	960–1,200	1,620	C	7,164	None	.....	8–3923 1179 35
Shaker Heights, Ohio	18	26–0	2	1,800–2,400	3,474	M	64,949	144	73,748	not available
Sharon, Pa.	26	15–20	4	1,740–1,800	2,400	M	28,320	14,641	44,890	not available
Shawnee, Okla.	23	26–0	11	1,200–1,440	1,800	A	32,585	None	54,020	6–2542 968 36
Shelby, N. C.	11	3–30	3	1,200–1,200	....	E	5,198	None	6,486	6–2821 1029 39
Shelbyville, Ind.	11	9–6	3	1,380–1,500	1,750	M	17,413	None	17,851	5–2328 758 38
Shelton, Conn.	10	0–70	6	....	....	S	0	None	13,000	6–note 3
Shenandoah, Pa.	22	0–400	8	....	....	..	500	None	15,000	not available
Sherman, Tex.	16	21–0	4	900–1,440	1,560	A	30,008	None	34,831	17–note 1
Shorewood, Wis.	13	9–8	2	1,800–2,160	3,000	B	17,010	12,600	.....	5–2299 1001 38
Southbridge, Mass.	14	10–33	5	1,872–1,872	2,400	C	23,499	14,750	42,537	6–note 3
South Gate, Calif.	20	15–0	3	1,620–1,680	2,580	C	28,715	1,038	35,108	6–2565 834 35
South Milwaukee, Wis.	11	4–25	3	1,800–2,040	600	B	11,865	15,000	32,365	6–2992 964 35
South Orange, N. J.	14	15–0	4	2,000–2,500	4,500	C	38,893	15,000	60,091	D–note 2
South Pasadena, Calif.	14	9–0	3	1,440–1,680	2,400	C	16,331	1,726	18,510	6–2679 946 39
South Portland, Me.	14	9–103	9	1,482–1,729	2,425	A	18,292	3,733	28,382	not available
South St. Paul, Minn.	10	6–8	5	1,500–1,800	2,400	B	12,993	2,844	18,414	7–3370 854 36
Spartanburg, S. C.	29	41–0	7	1,410–1,560	2,280	C	58,061	None	71,612	5–2320 1030 36
Staunton, Va.	12	4–25	4	1,200–1,380	2,400	A	5,520	None	8,511	6–2908 1069 38
Steelton, Pa.	13	......	6	1,380–1,380	....	C	5,520	None	9,503	not available
Sterling, Ill.	10	6–6	5	1,560–1,560	2,240	C	10,629	8,570	21,192	5–2347 802 36
Stevens Point, Wis.	14	14–0	4	1,200–1,560	1,920	C	22,596	23,027	52,891	5–2417 887 34
Stratford, Conn.	19	14–48	4	1,500–2,000	2,646	A	26,460	45,000	76,610	6–note 3
Streator, Ill.	15	8–12	2	1,800–1,800	2,219	M	13,779	16,340	32,119	7–3121 1370 37
Struthers, Ohio	11	3–17	1	1,500–1,500	577	M	5,632	5,155	12,520	....
Suffolk, Va.	10	16–21	6	1,200–1,560	2,160	A	24,920	5,088	33,966	5–2116 779 35
Summit, N. J.	15	8–52	4	1,800–2,400	2,500	C	20,870	18,579	49,676	D–note 2
Sumter, S. C.	12	4–16	5	1,344–1,344	600	A	10,468	None	12,553	6–2911 1006 37

TABLE XVIII-B.—FIRE DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees—Full-Time Paid and Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1939			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	
Sunbury, Pa.	16	0–1650	8	....	$ 600	E	.....	$12,099	$ 26,898	not available
Swampscott, Mass.	10	16–16	4	$1,800–2,190	3,000	C	$ 39,740	1,000	46,277	4–note 3
Sweetwater, Tex.	11	10–8	5	1,080–1,625	2,160	A	15,450	None	18,489	19–note 1
Swissvale, Pa.	16	5–100	2	1,740–1,740	1,860	C	8,471	7,999	31,219	4–1950 649 24
Tallahassee, Fla.	11	10–0	4	1,080–1,740	2,280	A	17,340	6,000	43,840	7–3131 1194 37
Tamaqua, Pa.	13	0–800	7	....	300	C	.....	....	8,000	not available
Taylor, Pa.	10	0–100	3	....	100	E	108	1,249	1,870	not available
Temple, Tex.	15	14–0	7	900– 900	1,500	A	13,440	None	24,490	21–note 1
Texarkana, Tex.	17	25–0	5	1,090–1,380	1,920	C	29,357	1,211	41,868	14–note 1
Thomasville, N. C.	10	3–15	2	1,200–1,500	....	E	4,755	1,400	8,885	6–2660 1082 35
Tiffin, Ohio	16	17–0	3	1,500–1,620	1,980	S	28,233	14,880	47,321	5–2199 803 36
Torrington, Conn.	26	20–31	4	1,638–1,924	3,100	M	37,108	10,000	56,632	5–note 3
Traverse City, Mich.	13	11–15	4	1,200–1,350	1,800	M	11,950	4,000	19,420	6–2756 740 28
Trinidad, Colo.	12	13–..	5	1,500–1,500	2,100	C	21,566	None	24,981	6–2794 1103 31
Turtle Creek, Pa.	11	3–96	2	....	....	E	7,440	6,425	30,079	5–2245 929 29
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	21	15–0	4	360–1,440	2,100	C	16,300	None	20,300	5–2480 927 37
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	11–0	2	1,200–1,650	2,260	B	19,259	14,900	36,842	6–2531 890 34
Tyler, Tex.	17	24–0	7	940–1,500	2,340	A	28,115	None	33,550	20–note 1
Uniontown, Pa.	20	12–150	5	1,680–1,680	2,160	C	22,668	6,247	33,617	not available
University City, Mo.	26	23–0	4	1,660–1,880	2,700	M	37,320	11,805	52,328	6–note 3
Urbana, Ill.	13	10–0	4	1,800–1,800	2,100	M	18,420	5,875	26,801	....
Valdosta, Ga.	13	13–8	3	840–1,320	2,280	C	16,187	None	.....	5–2498 1054 38
Vallejo, Calif.	14	28–1	5	1,800–1,980	3,000	S	43,280	None	49,674	5–2234 730 32
Valley Stream, N. Y.	12	0–200	4	....	....	E	.....	12,650	39,227	5–2388 807 25
Vancouver, Wash.	16	16–0	4	1,440–1,560	2,100	M	25,711	6,463	36,328	5–2305 821 39
Ventura, Calif.	12	9–12	4	1,560–1,740	2,580	A	15,614	None	21,457	6–2685 817 36
Vicksburg, Miss.	23	27–0	4	1,260–1,524	1,800	C	41,844	None	60,027	....
Vincennes, Ind.	18	23–0	4	1,380–1,500	2,100	M	32,840	None	35,555	5–2194 791 38
Virginia, Minn.	12	......	6	1,680–1,680	3,120	B	.....	....	.....	5–2245 780 37
Walla Walla, Wash.	16	27–0	4	1,440–1,560	2,160	M	41,070	1,000	48,722	3–1483 488 32
Wallingford, Conn.	11	10–65	3	1,500–2,080	2,380	E	18,000	None	19,000	6–note 3
Warren, Pa.	15	17–0	5	1,260–1,500	2,280	C	26,280	8,650	37,885	not available
Washington, Pa.	25	14–0	3	1,800–1,800	2,340	C	26,460	8,500	40,600	not available
Watertown, S. D.	10	9–0	4	1,200–1,380	1,740	M	12,820	None	13,942	7–3138 977 34
Watertown, Wis.	11	4–21	3	1,500–1,500	1,800	B	8,466	15,809	27,933	6–2713 912 34
Watervliet, N. Y.	16	22–300	5	1,400–1,650	1,950	A	36,150	1,000	43,825	5–2049 770 30
Waukesha, Wis.	17	24–0	5	1,500–1,800	2,400	B	44,330	30,251	77,798	5–2400 734 34
Wausau, Wis.	24	39–0	9	1,232–1,500	2,220	C	59,255	32,750	99,787	5–2293 775 34
Wauwatosa, Wis.	21	9–20	3	1,800–2,160	3,120	B	32,180	18,000	55,000	4–1545 594 33
Waycross, Ga.	16	13–0	3	1,260–1,500	2,100	A	19,680	....	23,600	6–2990 1125 33
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	3–200	3	1,222–1,222	120	C	3,630	None	6,376	not available
Webster, Mass.	13	0–58	5	....	1,000	C	12,647	None	14,922	6–note 3
Webster Groves, Mo.	16	12–4	3	1,500–1,830	3,600	C	23,723	None	27,423	6–note 3
Wellesley, Mass.	11	24–14	6	1,900–2,100	3,000	C	54,951	6,860	68,560	4–note 3
Wenatchee, Wash.	12	15–0	4	1,350–1,590	2,220	M	23,730	None	29,616	4–1807 724 31
Westbrook, Me.	11	4–48	4	....	....	M	12,585	1,646	18,183	not available
West Chester, Pa.	12	0–1000	6	....	100	C	100	None	16,876	not available
Westerly, R. I.	11	0–140	4	....	700	E	3,745	3,620	53,727	not available
Westfield, Mass.	20	24–32	6	1,821–2,008	2,500	B	54,006	None	60,656	5–note 3
Westfield, N. J.	16	13–59	5	2,300–2,500	3,800	M	34,600	41,750	100,039	C–note 2
West Frankfort, Ill.	15	3–4	2	1,800–1,800	1,800	M	5,904	168	6,232	8–3873 1484 39
West Hartford, Conn.	25	48–25	9	1,825–2,138	3,200	A	103,061	5,790	129,207	5–note 3
West Orange, N. J.	24	40–0	6	2,000–2,500	4,200	S	105,493	28,000	148,372	D–note 2
West Palm Beach, Fla.	27	35–0	9	1,320–1,620	2,700	A	53,275	20,000	79,903	5–2093 806 35
W. Springfield, Mass.	17	23–0	5	1,877–2,093	3,200	C	51,312	None	57,347	5–note 3
Wewoka, Okla.	10	4–8	3	920–2,220	1,620	M	6,120	None	7,691	7–3458 899 38
Weymouth, Mass.	21	37–33	8	1,628–1,825	2,500	C	66,008	None	85,361	4–note 3
Whiting, Ind.	11	15–0	2	1,656–2,040	2,580	M	33,456	3,000	37,784	4–1919 819 38
Whittier, Calif.	15	14–0	3	1,500–1,740	2,700	C	24,305	None	25,655	6–2608 758 30

TABLE XVIII-B.—FIRE DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees—Full-Time Paid and Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Fire Department Expenditures, 1939			Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
						Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	30	30–0	6	$1,680–1,800	$2,520 C	$56,224	$ 2,680	$ 60,175	4–1565 501 23
Willimantic, Conn.	12	11–30	5	1,560–1,690	2,600 M	22,000	None	29,700	6–note 3
Wilmette, Ill.	15	9–10	2	1,830–2,070	3,600 B	19,680	None	27,195	5–2019 847 34
Wilson, N. C.	13	9–16	7	1,560–1,800	2,280 A	19,831	8,160	33,391	5–2496 873 38
Winchester, Va.	11	4–..	5	....	 C	.....	....	10,600	7–3020 683 33
Winnetka, Ill.	12	11–9	2	1,800–2,280	4,200 A	28,271	1,600	34,167	5–2302 877 32
Winona, Minn.	21	35–0	10	1,560–1,560	2,640 B	53,100	None	54,100	5–2148 646 28
Winthrop, Mass.	17	12–35	5	2,002–2,002	650 B	26,123	5,544	35,950	4–note 3
Wooster, Ohio	11	6–21	4	1,470–1,680	1,920 M	11,361	None	15,076	6–2934 1051 34
Wyandotte, Mich.	28	37–0	4	1,680–2,160	2,750 B	70,117	46,956	124,802	5–2167 871 35
Xenia, Ohio	11	7–8	3	1,500–1,500	1,800 A	11,385	None	12,018	6–2999 1107 30
Yakima, Wash.	22	41–0	9	1,440–1,860	2,750 M	73,557	None	94,811	4–1902 550 32
Ypsilanti, Mich.	10	14–0	3	1,680–1,680	2,160 B	24,121	10,000	25,259	7–3150 1130 32

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[1] The fire defenses of Texas cities are graded by the engineers of the Board of Insurance Commissioners of the state of Texas. The figure given is the key rate which, in addition to being a city's basis rate, represents the city's classification. National Board data are available for the Texas cities over 30,000 (Table XVIII-A) because these figures are compiled by the Board for the use of company members doing business in Texas. See the article preceding Table XVIII-A for further explanation.

[2] Insurance classification data for New Jersey cities over 30,000 in Table XVIII-A are as of December, 1938, supplied by the Schedule Rating Office of New Jersey. When requested early in 1940 to bring this information up to date, the Schedule Rating Office advised that "we have been obliged to change our policy of giving out summary gradings of the various cities and towns" because "many of the municipal officials dislike to have these figures published as it stirs up controversies relative to the comparative gradings of municipalities." However, the New Jersey State League of Municipalities through the courtesy of the department of banking and insurance of the state of New Jersey made available the total classification of each city. The Schedule Rating Office of New Jersey uses letters instead of figures in classifying cities but provides for only nine classes. The letter "A" indicates that the city has less than 1,000 points of deficiency under the National Board Grading Schedule, a Class "B" town 1,001 to 1,500 points of deficiency, and 500 additional points (up to a total of 5,000) for each class. A Class B city in New Jersey would therefore be the same as a Class 3 city elsewhere. The letter "S" after the class indicates that the municipality or a part thereof has a seasonal population and/or serious frame structural conditions.

[3] The rating organization operating in Massachusetts and Connecticut supplied only the total or final classification figure for each city in those states; the summary of the gradings was not made available because such data are not even furnished to insurance companies that contribute to the support of the agency. The rating bureau in Missouri likewise supplied only the total or final class because the smaller cities are not graded under the point system.

[4] The rating organization in New Hampshire uses letters in designating the classification; all cities in this table are in Class AI. Standards for the AI class require an adequate water supply, a standard fire and police department, an approved fire alarm system, and building codes and other regulatory ordinances.

Professional Organization: Fire

International Association of Fire Chiefs

Membership in the International Association of Fire Chiefs, through any one of the several divisional associations, is open to any person, firm, or organization, either directly involved in, or with an expressed interest in the advancement of the fire protection and fire prevention profession. Active membership is limited to the chief executives of municipal and private fire departments and salvage patrols. Other classes of membership, open to anyone interested, carry with them all privileges other than that of vote. Eight regional associations of fire chiefs, covering the entire United States and Canada, are affiliated with the International Association. Total membership now approximates 4,000, about one-half of which is composed of active members. This represents a substantial increase of approximately 1,000 members over 1938.

While the Association still continues to promote legislation and good practices tending to safeguard against the possibilities of damage by fire, its main activity in recent years has been the promotion and development of firemen training methods throughout the country. This work is being carried on in co-operation with the various state vocational training departments and the Vocational Division of the United States Office of Education, through the several state and regional firemen training courses which are in operation in 42 of the 48 states.

The headquarters office promotes interest among fire departments, municipal governing bodies and vocational educational departments in the establishment of firemen training courses; prepares and distributes instructional and reference text material for use in carrying out such training activities; encourages and co-operates in the establishment of local fire department training programs; assists in the preparation of examination forms for entry and promotional advancement in the fire service; and maintains a general clearinghouse for information relative to the service.

Regular publications include the proceedings of the annual conference and a monthly *News Letter*. Special reports issued in 1939 were a reference manual, *Fire Department Pumps, Pumping Equipment and Pumping,* and *Fire Department Equipment—Section 1—Hose Line Equipment.* Bulletins of special interest to fire department officials also were issued.—Fred Shepperd, headquarters manager, 24 West 40 Street, New York.

(Note: The National Fire Protection Association, although not primarily an organization of appointed chief municipal officials, has a fire department members' section and a fire marshal's section and renders many valuable services to fire departments.—Editor.)

Sources of Information: Fire

Services of National and Federal Agencies

National Fire Protection Association—*60 Batterymarch Street, Boston*

Acts as a clearinghouse for all that is authoritative on the subject of fire waste, fire protection, and fire prevention.

Makes available engineering standards and regulations for fire protection and safeguarding hazards which are useful as a basis for municipal legislation.

Publishes and promotes model ordinances for the control of fire hazards.

Maintains a staff of field engineers to assist municipalities throughout the United States and Canada in the organization and administration of their fire prevention activities.

Makes surveys of municipal facilities for fire protection and recommends methods for reducing municipal fire losses.

Provides useful information and assistance to over 12,000 volunteer fire departments through its Volunteer Firemen's Section.

Promotes general recognition of the National Electrical Code governing the safe installation of electric wiring and equipment.

Supplies educational material for fire prevention campaigns.

Publishes reports on all important fires and fire records of various occupancies.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS—*24 West 40 Street, New York*

Maintains an information service to advise in all matters pertaining to the organization and maintenance of public and private fire protection and fire prevention.

Co-operates with the vocational division of the United States Office of Education and with state and local groups in the organization and operation of training courses for firemen.

Assists in the arrangement and promotion of examinations to qualify candidates for entry or advancement in the fire service.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE FIGHTERS—*A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.*

Makes available statistics regarding salaries, pensions, and working conditions of fire department employees.

Makes available statistics showing fire losses, number of pieces of apparatus, fire department appropriations, number of firemen, etc.

NATIONAL FIRE WASTE COUNCIL (affiliated with the Insurance Department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States)—*1615 H Street, NW, Washington*

Distributes bulletins in the general field of fire prevention.

Sponsors Inter-Chamber Fire Waste Contest, promotes the fire college movement and rural fire prevention, tabulates fire casualty statistics, and co-operates in the National Fire Prevention Week campaign.

NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS—*85 John Street, New York*

Makes extensive surveys of the larger cities, without cost, of all fire protection facilities and of physical conditions in mercantile and manufacturing districts, followed by a report with suggestions for correcting defects.

Offers advice on proper types of construction, protection of hazards, and installation of private fire protection equipment.

Reviews and criticizes proposed municipal building codes.

Co-operates with municipalities in the investigation and prosecution of arsonists.

Furnishes advisory service on the adequacy and effectiveness of water supply systems, fire departments, and fire alarm systems.

Supplies educational material for fire prevention campaigns, model ordinance and codes, recommended standards, etc.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Makes administrative surveys of equipment, records, personnel programs, and fire prevention methods.

Prepares recruitment, promotion, and other personnel management procedures.

UNDERWRITERS' LABORATORIES, INC.—*207 East Ohio Street, Chicago*

To reduce loss of life and property by fire, accident, and crime, conducts practical and independent investigations on devices, systems, and materials to determine and minimize the hazards.

Furnishes on request lists of inspected electrical equipment; fire protection equipment and materials; gas, oil, and miscellaneous appliances; appliances relating to accident hazard, automotive equipment, and burglary protection.

Inspects approved products at factories to determine that current production is in compliance with safety standards.

WESTERN ACTUARIAL BUREAU—*222 West Adams Street, Chicago*

Maintains a fire prevention department which takes active interest in firemen's training program and which provides literature and occasionally speakers for fire prevention campaigns in Middlewestern states.

Sponsors jointly with the Memphis Fire Department the annual Fire Department Instructors' Conference in January of each year.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND ENGINEERING—*Department of Agriculture*

Furnishes advice on methods of preventing and controlling dust explosions and fires and on spontaneous heating and ignition.

BUREAU OF MINES—*Department of Interior*

Advises regarding the selection and use of gas masks and oxygen breathing apparatus for city fire departments. Also in some instances assists in training firemen in correct and efficient methods of resuscitation of persons overcome by defective air conditions.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION—*Federal Security Agency*

Co-operates with states in developing training programs for firemen and publishes a textbook for teaching fire fighting.

Maintains a staff of instructors who aid, through state vocational boards, in conducting local training schools for firemen.

Sources of Statistics: Fire

Fire Engineering. What Fire Departments are Doing in Fire Prevention. September, 1938. 24 West 40 Street, New York. Type and frequency of inspections in 127 cities over 4,000.

International Association of Fire Fighters. International Fire Fighter. Washington, D. C. April. Gives number of men and salaries being paid in fire departments in the United States and Canada as of January 1. Covers about 600 cities, mostly over 10,000 population.

International City Managers' Association. How Municipal Fire Defenses Affect Insurance Rates. 1939. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Gives number of points of deficiency charged against each of the 9 factors considered by National Board of Fire Underwriters in grading a city—for cities over 30,000.

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Police Administration

Developments in 1939

By O. W. Wilson

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The European war which began in 1939 added to the duties of the American police. The President placed an obligation on local officers by the following statement: "The Attorney General has been requested by me to instruct the Federal Bureau of Investigation . . . to take charge of investigative work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage, and violations of the neutrality regulations. . . . I request all police officers, sheriffs, and all other law enforcement officers in the United States promptly to turn over to the nearest representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation any information obtained by them relating to espionage, counterespionage, sabotage, subversive activities, and violations of the neutrality laws."

The Attorney General was empowered to increase the personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation "in such number, not exceeding 150, as he shall find necessary for the proper performance of the additional duties . . . in connection with a national emergency." [1] In the meantime, local police guarded steamship piers, bridges and tunnels, water supply systems and utility plants, foreign consulates, factories producing war materials, and other points of possible trouble.

Pennsylvania enacted an alien registration law which, had it not been held unconstitutional by a federal district court, would have required aliens to register annually and exhibit identification cards on demand. The court declared that individual states have no authority to exercise any special control over aliens and that a law placing them under constant police surveillance merely because they were aliens is in violation of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. A Michigan alien registration law also was declared unconstitutional. There are still, however, at least three states with alien registration laws—North Carolina, Massachusetts, and New York. The New York law, enacted in 1917, was intended to give the governor added powers during war times. It provides that the governor may require the registration of aliens whenever "a state of war exists or whenever, in the judgment of the governor, public safety requires such action." In addition to providing a fine and imprisonment for aliens failing to register, it requires hotels, boarding houses, and private residences to notify authorities of the presence of aliens.

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[1] Executive Order No. 419 issued by President Roosevelt, September 8, 1939.

State Police. State police development was marked by expansion and consolidation, Wisconsin now being the only state which has neither a state police nor a highway patrol. Evidences of the trend toward consolidation were apparent. A regional conference of state police executives agreed that all state law enforcement should be carried on by one body, and stated, "From the standpoint of sound police organization a separate unit for the enforcement of traffic laws appears unnecessary." Minnesota combined its Highway Patrol and Bureau of Criminal Investigation under one head. The Tennessee Highway Patrol was authorized to engage in general police activities in order to proceed against gamblers and dealers in illicit whiskey. A state safety department was created in Iowa placing in one unit the various state police activities including traffic. Alabama in doing likewise became the ninth state to create a department of public safety. The Alabama Highway Patrol was granted the powers of a state police force, and a drivers' license division was created.

In Kansas a Bureau of Investigation limited to a personnel of 10 was created under the Attorney General and separated from the highway patrol, which was placed under the supervision of the Highway Commission. Virginia created a statewide police communications system (radio and teletype), and the state undertakes the expense of the telephone lines. Municipalities need only pay machine rental and installation charge in order to obtain the service. Twenty-eight states now have over 200 radio stations, most of them operated by the state police or highway patrol.

The number of cities whose police departments are under state control was increased to six. Boston, Baltimore, St. Louis, and St. Joseph (Missouri), had been the only survivors of the Metropolitan Police System before the control of the Kansas City, Missouri, department reverted to the state following the conviction of local political leaders on income tax evasion. The department is administered by a board of five commissioners consisting of the mayor and four appointees of the governor, with four-year staggered terms. The law creating this board also provides that the police budget shall not be more than one-sixth of the general city revenues, that policemen may not be solicited for political contributions, and that the police are officers of the state.

Merit and Retirement. A regional meeting of state police heads discussed the problem that every state police agency will have to face—whether it will operate its own personnel system or whether it will have its policies regulated by the general state personnel agencies. Sentiment against placing city police under the general civil service authority was evidenced in Detroit by the adoption of a charter amendment establishing a police merit board composed of the superintendent of police as chairman, a staff member of the civil service commission familiar with methods of testing, and the head of the municipal university. One of the objects of this charter amendment is to protect the police service against the influence of politics in appointments, promotions, and retirements, but it did not place the police under the general civil service authority of the city as has been done in 23 of the 27 largest cities in the United States. The duties of the new Detroit Merit Board are to promulgate rules as to eligibility for examination, to conduct tests and examinations both oral and written, to prepare eligible lists for appointment or promotion, and to determine eligibility for retirement. It does not reduce the authority of the commissioner of police to assign officers to duty, nor does it interfere with the disciplinary machinery of the department. It is intended to provide a merit system without destroying the centralization of authority necessary for efficient police work.

The trend toward lower minimum and maximum age limits in police appointments was indicated by the introduction in the New Jersey General Assembly of a measure fixing the minimum age at 21 years and the maximum at 30 for appointment to municipal police or fire departments. In authorizing cities and towns over 4,000 population to establish police pension funds, Wyoming made retirement at the age of 60 mandatory and retirement after 25 years of service optional. The bill provides that any old age pension of which the individual may become the beneficiary hereafter shall be a deduction against his retirement pension. The San Diego police, with other city departments, operated on a five-day week for a three-month trial period. The experiment was abandoned by all departments when the present personnel was found to be inadequate to carry the added load.

Fingerprinting. The International Association of Chiefs of Police declared by resolution that the fingerprinting of every recruit to law enforcement work was an indispensable safeguard to the continued maintenance of the high standards of the law-enforcement profession. New York City fingerprinted all male WPA workers whose duties brought them in contact with children. The WPA may not refuse employment to an ex-convict, but the fingerprint will determine such conviction and thus permit employment on a job which offers a minimum of criminal opportunity.

Training. Police training activities continued to expand during the past year. The Federal Bureau of Investigation increased its police training activities in the field. In addition to the National Police Academy the Bureau has provided training in many parts of the country through the operation of schools of one or two weeks' duration. In some instances the Bureau has co-operated with state boards for vocational education in state police training programs.

Legislation. Legislation in some states has made labor disputes less serious from a police viewpoint. Michigan created a labor relations board provided with powers of mediation including those involving the state and municipalities as employers. Minnesota outlawed sit-down strikes and created a state division of conciliation with certain powers in labor disputes and in the regulation of certain practices. The Minnesota law prohibits the obstruction of highways and streets and interference with vehicles. It permits only one picket at the entrance of premises where no strike is in progress. A 30-day notice to the governor is required before a strike is called in a business especially affecting public interest. Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin adopted legislation restricting picketing, outlawing sit-down strikes, and providing for a delay of strikes after the breaking off of negotiations for labor agreements.

In prohibiting the picketing of private homes in a Cleveland strike, the safety director stated "the right of peaceful picketing has become an accepted part of American law . . . however, the right to picket does not extend to the private home of an employer or nonstriker."

Pennsylvania had its first full year of operation under the law forbidding the distribution of any form of gambling information by private wire. The law prohibits any public utility from furnishing a private wire until an application has been approved by the public utility commission. The commission after investigation may reject the application. The reasons for the enactment of this law, as contained in the preamble, are: "(1) It has been shown that the leasing of telephone and telegraph wires from public utilities for the purpose of disseminating information pertaining to horse-racing has been used generally throughout this commonwealth in the furtherance of gambling. (2) Wire-distributed gambling information plays an essential part in the operation of illegal bookmaking establishments and pool rooms and has resulted directly and indirectly in the commission of other serious crimes. (3) The elimination of the dissemination of such information will be of material assistance to law-enforcement authorities enforcing existing laws against gambling and the maintenance of gambling establishments."

Court Decisions. A United States Circuit Court of Appeals held that evidence obtained by wire tapping is not admissible in federal court in a criminal case because of the Federal Communications Act of 1934 which provides "No persons . . . shall intercept any communication or divulge or publish the . . . content, . . . of such intercepted communication to any person." A federal district court held that a phonographic recording of a telephone conversation obtained by a participant in the conversation was not intercepted within the meaning of this act, and consequently was admissible as evidence.

The United States Supreme Court in November, 1939, held invalid the handbill ordinances of Los Angeles, Milwaukee, and Worcester, and the canvassing ordinance of Irvington, New Jersey; but the Court at the same time recognized the validity of reasonable police regulations to protect the city from public nuisances resulting from certain methods of handbill regulation (see the article by John A. McIntire elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK).

The New York Supreme Court ruled that a law creating a presumption that persons in an automobile in which a pistol was found have illegal possession of the weapon was invalid because in effect it dispenses with the proof of *corpus delicti*.

The Illinois Appellate Court upheld the validity of two sections of the Illinois law which reads: "The territory which is embraced within the limits of adjoining cities, villages, and incorporated towns . . . shall be a police district," and "It shall be lawful for the police of any city, village, or incorporated town in such a police district to go into any part of that district to suppress riot, preserve the peace, and protect the lives, property, and rights of citizens; and for such purposes it shall be the duty of the mayor . . . the president and board of trustees . . . and the chiefs of police . . . to use the police forces under their control anywhere in said district." The court ruled that since these sections are constitutional, Illinois municipalities are not liable for damage claims arising from accidents or other negligence of the police when operating under these sections of the law.

Police Department Statistics

THE uniformed services of the typical city—its police and fire departments—account for about one-fourth of the general fund expenditures and an even larger proportion of the payroll. Because of their prominence among city departments, a special analysis has been made of statistics of police and fire departments in cities over 10,000 population. Data have been gathered from both original and secondary sources[1] on the number of motor vehicles, police radio equipment, salaries of policemen, method of appointment of police chief, police department expenditures, and crime rates. These data provide a broad picture of police activities. The crime rates give a rough indication of the adequacy of police service. Number of men, number of automobiles, and type of radio facilities give an indication of the amount of effort being expended in police work.

Number of Police Employees. Tables XIX-A and XIX-B show for cities over 10,000 the average number of police department employees during 1938.[2] This item was made the subject of a detailed inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in order to reach the highest possible degree of accuracy and comparability. The data include both uniformed and civilian employees. Table 1 shows that the average number of employees per thousand population in all cities over 10,000 is 1.76. Since the population figures used are those of the 1930 Census, the true figure is undoubtedly somewhat smaller. The arithmetic average, however, gives undue weight to the large cities. An examination of the figures for the cities classified by population groups (Table 4) shows that the median number of employees per 1,000 population varies from a high of 2.25 among cities over 500,000 to 1.26 among cities from 30,000 to 100,000 population. Within each population group, also, wide variation is displayed. Comparisons between the personnel figures of individual cities must be made with caution because, as pointed out by the FBI in its Second Quarterly Bulletin, July, 1939, there are several factors to be considered which are not shown in Table XIX. For example, reserve officers may or may not be used for replacements because of absences due to vacations, days off, and sickness; some departments operate on two shifts, others on three shifts; some cities use special school-crossing guards while others detail regular police officers to such work; a heavy volume of traffic may require a larger than average proportion of the force on traffic duty; and cities vary as to the number of private police employed by individuals and organizations.

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[1] In compiling police data the YEAR BOOK has drawn upon *Uniform Crime Reports,* prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and a list of police radio stations as of November 1, 1939, published by the Federal Communications Commission. The editors, however, accept full responsibility for the method of presentation of the data and for their interpretation.

[2] Figures on number of employees were obtained from *Uniform Crime Reports,* X, Second Quarterly Bulletin, 1939, pp. 81-105, when reported therein. For the few cities in which the number was not reported, this information was obtained directly from cities by the YEAR BOOK.

Number of Motor Vehicles. In the gathering of figures for the previous edition of the Year Book, city officials were asked to report the number of patrol cars (squad cars and prowl cars) operated by the police department. This year, however, the data requested were changed to agree with the data collected by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. City officials were asked to report the number of motor vehicles of all types, except motorcycles, operated by their police departments. This change makes comparisons between the two years impossible because the classification used this year includes many more motor vehicles than did the limited classification of "patrol cars" of last year. Officials were also asked to report how many of the vehicles were equipped with one-way radio and how many with two-way radio. Table 1 shows that 9,119 of these cars were used in 875 cities, or an average of 16.5 cars per 100,000 population. It may be estimated that there is an average of one automobile in operation for each 11 policemen, but again cities display wide variability in this respect, some being highly motorized while others depend principally upon foot patrol. Relative to the number of police employees, smaller cities are somewhat more highly motorized than the larger ones.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF POLICE EMPLOYEES AND NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES IN CITIES OVER 10,000

	Number of Police Employees: 1938				Police Automobiles in 1938					
Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	1930 Population of Cities Reporting	Number Employees 1938	Empl. Per 1,000 Pop.	No. Cities Reporting	1930 Population of Cities Reporting	Total Number of Cars	No. One-Way Radio Cars	No. Two-Way Radio Cars	Cars per 100,000 Pop.
Cities Over 500,000	13	20,828,542	50,421	2.42	13	20,828,542	3,048	2,037	301	14.63
200,000 to 500,000	28	8,812,084	14,298	1.62	26	8,036,607	1,615	1,146	353	20.09
100,000 to 200,000	52	6,685,110	10,170	1.52	50	6,396,408	1,085	404	487	16.96
30,000 to 100,000	216	10,980,294	14,792	1.35	206	10,463,678	1,770	552	781	16.92
10,000 to 30,000	578	9,477,066	10,538	1.11	580	9,488,133	1,601	558	478	16.82
All Cities Over 10,000	887	56,783,096	100,219	1.76	875	55,213,368	9,119	4,697	2,400	16.52

Police Radio Facilities. A rapid growth in police radio facilities continued during 1939, and a high percentage of cities now have radio facilities. Table 1 shows that in all but the smallest population group at least 75 per cent of police automobiles have one- or two-way radios. The same table shows that two-way radio is much more common in smaller cities; as a matter of fact, in both of the groups between 30,000 and 200,000 there are more two-way than one-way cars. Total figures indicate that 52 per cent of all police automobiles are equipped with one-way radio and 26 per cent with two-way radio. Table 2 shows that all cities over 100,000, almost 90 per cent of those between 30,000 and 100,000, and 65 per cent of those between 10,000 and 30,000 have one- or two-way police radio. The widespread use of two-way radio in cities between 30,000 and 200,000 is apparent in Table 2. In the two groups within this population range, three times as many cities have two-way cars or both one- and two-way cars as have only one-way cars. In these groups there are actually more cities having only two-way cars than there are cities having only one-way cars. Virtually every city over 30,000 which has radio facilities owns and operates its own fixed transmitter, but only 86 per cent of those between 30,000 and 100,000, and 61 per cent of those between 10,000 and 30,000 own transmitters. The remainder make use of fixed transmitting facilities of other police agencies.

TABLE 2

TYPE OF POLICE RADIO FACILITIES FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	Cities Having One-Way Radio Cars Only		Cities Having Two-Way Radio Cars Only		Cities Having Both 1- and 2-Way Radio Cars		Total No. Cities Having Radio Cars		No. Cities Owning Fixed Transmitters*
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	
Over 500,000	13	2	15.4	1	7.7	10	76.9	13	100.0	12
200,000 to 500,000	26	11	42.3	2	7.7	13	50.0	26	100.0	26
100,000 to 200,000	50	10	20.0	12	24.0	28	56.0	50	100.0	46
30,000 to 100,000	206	50	24.3	79	38.3	52	25.2	181	87.8	154
10,000 to 30,000	580	202	34.8	148	25.5	31	5.3	381	65.6	228
All Cities Over 10,000	875	275	31.4	242	27.7	134	15.3	651	74.4	466

* The number of cities having radio cars for which data on ownership of fixed transmitters were available from the Federal Communications Commission was 12 in the first population group, 26 in the second, 47 in the third, 180 in the fourth, and 374 in the fifth group.

Police Salaries. Tables XIX-A and XIX-B show data on entrance and maximum salaries of patrolmen and salaries of police chiefs as of January 1, 1940, all obtained from city officials by questionnaire. Table 4, which summarizes these data, indicates that median entrance salaries increase with the size of the city from $1,500 among the smallest cities to $1,860 among the largest. Similarly, the median of maximum salaries varies from $1,680 to $2,310. The typical spread between the entrance and maximum salaries is about $200 in cities under 500,000 and $400 in cities over 500,000. Median salaries of police chiefs vary from $2,240 to $7,000. Salaries of chiefs show much greater variability within each population group than do salaries of patrolmen.

Method of Appointment of Police Chief. Tables XIX-A and XIX-B show for each city the authority making the original appointment of the police chief, regardless of confirmations which may be required by other authorities. The police chief is appointed by the mayor in about 32 per cent of the cities over 10,000, by the city council or commission in about 30 per cent, by the city manager in 18 per cent, by a police and fire or police board in 12 per cent, by a director or commissioner of safety in 8 per cent, and in a few cities the chief is elected by the people.

Police Department Expenditures. City officials were asked to report police department expenditures in the year 1939 or the last fiscal year as follows: (1) salaries and wages, (2) the amount paid by the city into the pension fund, and (3) all other police expenditures, including new equipment. In the tabulation of these figures in Tables XIX-A and XIX-B, the total expenditure figure (but not the figure for salaries and wages) includes payments into pension funds from whatever source derived but excludes benefits paid from the fund. In cities having combined police and fire pension funds, payments were allocated to the fire and police departments in the ratio of total wage expenditures. Certain cities have city or state general pension funds for which it is impossible to allocate the payments to the departments; in such cities pension payments are therefore not included in the expenditure figures. As analyzed in Table 3, salary and wage expenditures average $3.99 per capita (1930 population) for 858 cities over 10,000; while total expenditures averaged $4.71 per capita. Salaries therefore represented 84.8 per cent, or almost seven-eighths, of the total expenditures. Per capita expenditures in the very largest cities (over 500,000 population) were, on the average, more than twice as great as in the cities from 30,000 to 100,000 population and almost three times as great as in the cities from 10,000 to 30,000 population. It should be realized

TABLE 3

POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1939 FOR 858 CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	1930 Population of Cities Reporting	Police Department Expenditures 1939				
			Salaries and Wages		Total		% Salaries and Wages of Total
			Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	
Over 500,000	13	20,828,542	$127,998,422	$6.15	$148,738,479	$7.14	86.1
200,000 to 500,000	27	8,495,369	26,763,406	3.15	32,247,459	3.80	83.0
100,000 to 200,000	51	6,544,843	20,386,682	3.11	24,356,925	3.72	83.7
30,000 to 100,000	214	10,900,685	28,634,345	2.63	34,625,358	3.18	82.7
10,000 to 30,000	553	9,075,925	18,993,805	2.09	22,839,982	2.51	83.2
All Cities Over 10,000	858	55,845,364	222,776,660	3.99	262,808,203	4.71	84.8

TABLE 4

CRIME RATES, POLICE EMPLOYEES, AND POLICE SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000 *

	Cities Over 500,000	200,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 200,000	30,000 to 100,000	10,000 to 30,000
MURDERS PER 100,000 POP. (5-yr. Average, 1934-39)					
No. of Cities Reporting	13	26	52	198	...
Lowest	1.3	1.2	.4	0.0	...
Lower Quartile	3.0	3.3	1.4	1.0	...
Median	5.2	6.4	2.9	2.4	...
Upper Quartile	7.6	12.6	8.3	6.5	...
Highest	8.8	30.6	36.7	45.7	...
ROBBERIES PER 100,000 POP. (1939)					
No. of Cities Reporting	13	27	52	199	...
Lowest	12.1	5.1	3.9	1.3	...
Lower Quartile	43.6	42.7	21.5	13.5	...
Median	80.2	73.6	45.9	31.0	...
Upper Quartile	130.6	122.1	81.8	51.6	...
Highest	205.9	210.9	179.1	188.4	...
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY PER 100,000 POP. (1939)					
No. of Cities Reporting	11	27	50	199	...
Lowest	219	324	253	176	...
Lower Quartile	376	533	542	400	...
Median	594	768	730	544	...
Upper Quartile	673	1,087	912	766	...
Highest	1,759	1,488	1,599	1,718	...
NUMBER OF POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1938)					
No. of Cities Reporting	13	28	52	216	...
Lowest	1.43	.84	.76	.49	...
Lower Quartile	1.91	1.25	1.11	1.04	...
Median	2.25	1.42	1.44	1.26	...
Highest Quartile	2.70	1.60	1.84	1.53	...
Highest	3.08	3.08	2.93	3.04	...
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN (January, 1940)					
No. of Cities Reporting	13	25	50	203	579
Lowest	$ 1,600	$1,417	$1,190	$1,020	$ 720
Lower Quartile	1,800	1,506	1,551	1,410	1,320
Median	1,860	1,740	1,786	1,604	1,500
Upper Quartile	2,020	1,800	1,885	1,820	1,700
Highest	2,400	2,160	2,155	2,300	2,300
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN (January, 1940)					
No. of Cities Reporting	13	25	50	203	588
Lowest	$ 2,080	$1,617	$1,675	$1,020	$ 960
Lower Quartile	2,130	1,800	1,878	1,680	1,500
Median	2,310	1,920	1,980	1,800	1,680
Highest Quartile	2,460	2,100	2,186	2,105	1,882
Highest	3,000	2,400	3,000	3,000	3,000
SALARY OF POLICE CHIEF (January, 1940)					
No. of Cities Reporting	13	25	50	202	543
Lowest	5,000	3,720	2,400	1,980	210
Lower Quartile	6,350	4,125	3,600	2,630	1,920
Median	7,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	2,240
Upper Quartile	7,710	5,000	4,425	3,600	2,600
Highest	10,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	7,000

* The 1930 census population figures were used in reducing these data to a per capita basis. The lower quartile, the median, and the upper quartile are found by arranging all items in order of increasing size and counting from the lowest case one-quarter, one half, and three-fourths of the total number of cases. An example will indicate the meaning of these values: in cities over 500,000, the upper quartile for murders per 100,000 population is 7.6. This means that the murder rate in three-fourths of these cities was less than or equal to 7.6 and in one-fourth of the cities the murder rate was more than or equal to 7.6.

that total expenditures, in which personal services bulk large, are a reflection of the number of police employees and salary levels. It is to be expected, therefore, that the larger cities which have many more employees per capita as well as higher average salaries, will consequently pay a larger per capita bill for police protection.

Crime Rates. Data were obtained from *Uniform Crime Reports*[3] on the so-called "Class 1"—major offenses. Table XIX-A shows (1) the average yearly number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters per 100,000 population in 1935 to 1939 inclusive; (2) the number of robberies per 100,000 population in 1939; and (3) the number of burglaries, larcenies over $50, and auto thefts per 100,000 population in 1939. A primary reason for using these particular indices is that the crimes included are among those most commonly and consistently reported to the police. Murder rates are perhaps the most reliable measure of crimes against the person. However, the number of murders during the five years is so small in all but the very largest cities that the data show some fluctuation due to chance.

Robbery rates are quite reliable and are probably more sensitive to the quality of police work than any other crime indices. The index of crimes against property is somewhat less reliable than the robbery rate and perhaps less subject to police control. It embraces all the major crimes against property except fraud, embezzlement, and similar crimes which are often concealed.

Because of the wide variety of factors affecting crime rates, the Federal Bureau of Investigation urges caution in the comparison of crime rates between communities. The amount of crime committed in a community is not chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which the FBI states might affect the amount of crime in a community: the composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race; the economic status and activities of the population; climate; educational, recreational, and religious facilities; the number of police employees per unit of population; the standards governing appointments to the police force; the policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts; the attitude of the public toward law enforcement problems; and the degree of efficiency of the law enforcement agency. Comparisons between the crime rates of individual cities should not be made without giving consideration to these factors. It should be noted that it is more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community. The figures reported to the FBI are published only if they apparently have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the crime reporting manual, and the individual department has so indicated.

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[3] Volume X, Fourth Quarterly Bulletin, 1939, pp. 184-89.

The range of variability among the crime rates of different communities as revealed by Table 4 is remarkable. Among the cities from 30,000 to 100,000 population the five-year average of murder rates per 100,000 population ranges from zero to 45.7. Robbery rates among the same cities range from 1.3 to 188.4; and crimes against property from 176 to 1,718. Similar wide ranges are found in other population groups.

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, INCLUSIVE, 1939, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS [1]

Division	No. Cities Reporting	Murder, Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary—Breaking or Entering	Larceny [2] —Theft	Auto Theft
New England	179	0.9	18.5	10.8	263.9	551.1	164.9
Middle Atlantic	526 [3]	3.3	24.2	32.8	221.8	435.0	131.4
East North Central	525	4.2	85.7	31.2	316.9	830.5	136.0
West North Central	252	3.9	49.4	15.0	295.0	937.2	160.8
South Atlantic	168	15.9	73.2	166.3	465.1	1,200.2	244.2
East South Central	75	20.3	82.4	160.2	524.8	952.8	173.0
West South Central	118	12.2	59.8	92.1	452.0	1,432.2	172.8
Mountain	86	3.7	50.3	20.0	403.8	1,458.9	240.9
Pacific	176	3.6	85.5	32.2	567.4	1,506.4	368.9

[1] Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports,* Vol. X, No. 4, Fourth Quarterly Bulletin, 1939, United States Government Printing Office (1940), pp. 176-77.

[2] Includes larcenies both over and under $50 whereas crimes against property in Table XIX-A include burglaries, auto thefts, and only larcenies over $50.

[3] For some offenses reports were not received from all of the cities in the Middle Atlantic States.

Median crime rates show a moderate tendency to increase with the size of the city, but rates for murder and crimes against property are relatively low in cities over 500,000 population. The regional variations in crime rates, as shown in Table 5, are even more striking than those associated with the size of the city. The irregular distribution of crime in the United States is not surprising in view of the fact that such common occurrences as births, deaths, automobile accidents, marriages, divorces, and similar matters per unit of population vary throughout the United States. In other words, differences in crime rates for cities, states, and regional subdivisions are to be expected.

In Table XIX-A the figure for "crimes against property" includes burglaries, larcenies over $50, and auto thefts.

TABLE XIX-A

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 310 CITIES OVER 30,000: 1939

The number of employees in 1938, and number of crimes in 1939 (reduced to per capita basis with 1930 census) were obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation; data on ownership of fixed radio transmitters from the Federal Communications Commission; and the remaining data were reported to the YEAR BOOK by municipal officials early in 1940. Under "Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed," "A" indicates appointment by city manager, "B" by police board or police and fire board, "C" by city council or commission, "M" by mayor, "S" by director or commissioner of public safety, and "E" elected by the people. In cities having the commission form of government, the commissioner of public safety is ordinarily a member of the city commission, while in other cities he is an appointive officer. Expenditures are for the calendar year 1939, or the last fiscal year, whichever was reported. The total expenditure figure (but not the figure for salaries and wages) includes payment into pension funds, from whatever sources derived, but excludes benefits paid from the fund (see summary article on preceding pages for further explanation). Under "Fixed Radio Transmitter," "Y" indicates that the city owns and operates a transmitter, "N" indicates that it does not. A dagger (†) indicates a 1938 figure. See preceding article for detailed explanation.

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Number of Police Employees 1938	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1939		Automobiles			Fixed Radio Transmitter	Crime Rate in 1939 Per 100,000 Population		
						Salaries and Wages	Total	Total No.	Number Radio Equipped			Murder (5-year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property
									1-way Radio	2-way Radio				
Over 500,000														
Baltimore, Md........	805	1,198	$1,820–2,080	$ 5,000	S	$ 4,332,345	$ 4,807,056	186	46	58	Y	7.6	61.1	651.6
Boston, Mass.........	781	2,412	1,600–2,100	7,000	S	5,031,383	5,881,909	103	0	80	Y	1.4	46.3	631.8
Buffalo, N. Y.........	573	1,295	1,900–2,100	6,300	M	2,811,421	3,197,806	119	52	36	Y	2.7	12.7	314.6
Chicago, Ill...........	3,376	6,763	2,140–2,500	10,000	M	13,348,577	17,266,691	269	187	18	Y	7.5	202.9	555.7
Cleveland, Ohio.......	900	1,647	1,800–2,420	6,440	S	4,000,000	4,730,000	170	70	60	Y	8.8	89.8	413.5
Detroit, Mich.........	1,569	4,053	2,000–2,640	7,920	S	10,652,381	11,423,117	424	171	15	Y	4.3	90.6	550.1
Los Angeles, Calif.....	1,238	2,773	2,040–2,400	7,200	B	6,490,356	7,668,078	277	267	10	Y	6.5	150.2	1,759.3
Milwaukee, Wis.......	578	1,226	1,800–2,160	6,500	M	2,665,639	2,805,331	71	70	0	Y	1.3	12.1	219.4
New York, N. Y......	6,930	19,523	2,000–3,000	8,650	M	57,635,938	67,154,421	831	672	2	Y	4.7	205.9	....
Philadelphia, Pa.......	1,951	4,914	1,820–2,184	7,500	S	10,568,834	11,443,554	206	144	6	Y	5.9	41.9	376.0
Pittsburgh, Pa........	670	959	1,650–2,310	5,470	M	2,351,180	2,763,692	52	43	0	Y	5.2	80.2	672.7
St. Louis, Mo.........	822	2,314	1,860–2,160	6,500	B	4,805,470	5,618,679	222	202	15	Y	8.2	65.7	....
San Francisco, Calif....	634	1,344	2,400–2,400	7,200	B	3,304,898	3,978,145	118	113	1	..	3.3	111.0	971.6
200,000 to 500,000														
Akron, Ohio..........	255	213	1,665–1,923	3,978	M	407,988	524,457	36	20	14	Y	4.2	66.3	691.3
Atlanta, Ga...........	270	436	1,944–2,100	5,000	B	887,042	1,115,389	66	45	21	Y	..	150.2	1,488.1
Birmingham, Ala......	260	248	1,740–1,920	5,000	C	485,566	583,607	48	30	16	Y	30.6	42.7	856.1
Cincinnati, Ohio......	451	710	1,500–1,860	6,000	A	1,350,940	1,896,313	133	131	0	Y	12.5	117.7	764.9
Columbus, Ohio.......	291	321	1,800–1,920	3,720	S	588,670	724,434	50	42	7	Y	6.1	128.7	1,135.2

Dallas, Tex.	260	326	1,425–1,800	5,000	A	577,928	784,031	66	66	0	Y	26.9	54.5	958.2
Dayton, Ohio	201	203	1,800–1,920	4,000	A	395,473	493,350	36	32	0	Y	10.0	56.2	671.8
Denver, Colo.	288	421	1,740–1,920	4,200	S	817,243	834,551	66	45	13	Y	5.9	39.6	518.3
Houston, Tex.	292	365	1,620–1,800	4,800	M	709,711	837,012	49	39	10	Y	23.2	106.4	1,086.9
Indianapolis, Ind.	364	567	1,700–2,047	4,800	M	1,162,011	1,369,526	64	18	36	Y	7.2	140.3	1,335.1
Jersey City, N. J.	317	964	2,600–3,000†	....	..	......	......	...	...	..	Y	..	....	....
Kansas City, Mo.	400	649	1,500–1,800	5,000	B	959,619	1,150,657	101	49	52	Y	10.0	122.1	557.4
Louisville, Ky.	308	432	1,417–1,617	4,050	S	696,922	893,926	47	47	0	Y	12.4	150.8	1,403.2
Memphis, Tenn.	253	324	1,512–1,728	4,500	C	537,609	638,926	60	35	25	Y	22.2	210.9	1,080.3
Minneapolis, Minn.	464	504	1,680–2,160	5,000	M	1,098,000	1,370,000	61	25	36	Y	2.2	57.7	768.1
Newark, N. J.	442	1,237	2,100–2,500	6,000	S	3,147,231	3,420,819	79	72	0	Y	6.7	62.2	691.0
New Orleans, La.	459	838	1,372–1,642†	6,000†	M	1,406,046†	1,548,600†	...	...	..	Y	16.8	28.6	361.0
Oakland, Calif.	284	397	2,160–2,400	5,400	A	961,830	1,170,387	72	69	0	Y	4.4	77.4	851.1
Omaha, Neb.	214	272	1,440–1,680	4,020	C	479,000	584,000	43	43	0	Y	5.9	42.1	413.1
Portland, Ore.	302	438	1,950–2,232	4,800	S	964,064	1,119,380	71	41	30	Y	2.7	101.4	1,454.4
Providence, R. I.	253	574	1,800–2,077	5,200	B	1,055,165	1,338,204	84	84	0	Y	1.3	5.1	323.8
Rochester, N. Y.	328	477	1,785–2,100	4,900	S	1,000,308	1,224,063	39	0	26	Y	1.6	10.7	343.2
St. Paul, Minn.	272	370	1,516–1,816	5,000	B	720,247	973,818	29	0	29	Y	1.2	59.6	532.8
San Antonio, Tex.	232	229	1,800–1,800	5,000	C	387,766	469,964	50	20	30	Y	13.7	110.6	981.7
Seattle, Wash.	366	574	1,920–2,160	5,000	M	1,196,508	1,439,836	57	39	8	Y	4.3	73.6	1,247.4
Syracuse, N. Y.	209	328	1,800–2,040	6,000	M	671,586	791,239	24	24	0	Y	1.3	11.0	417.5
Toledo, Ohio	291	383	1,500–1,920	3,900	A	734,562	928,563	70	70	0	Y	3.6	92.5	650.2
Washington, D. C.	487	1,498	1,900–2,400	8,000	C	3,364,371	4,022,407	114	60	0	Y	12.1	129.0	1,064.4
100,000 to 200,000														
Albany, N. Y.	127	373	1,800–2,000	4,500	S	747,019	878,991	35	32	0	Y	1.3	18.8	405.0
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	270	1,560–2,300	5,500	B	633,000	733,291	19	15	0	Y	1.2	26.6	710.2
Cambridge, Mass.	114	242	1,783–2,190	4,500	M	480,000†	564,590†	12	2	5	Y	0.5	20.2	804.2
Camden, N. J.	119	209	1,500–2,040	4,000	S	406,657†	536,621†	...	...	..	Y	2.8	53.1	503.8
Canton, Ohio	105	116	1,884–1,884	2,955	M	195,550	246,342	20	0	15	Y	4.4	90.6	....
Chattanooga, Tenn.	120	118	1,440–1,920	3,480	C	229,700	282,000	17	10	0	Y	35.3	84.3	823.0
Des Moines, Iowa	143	155	1,830–1,920	4,000	S	317,500	391,807	22	14	8	Y	2.7	55.4	969.5
Duluth, Minn.	101	135	1,680–1,920	3,900	S	261,745	342,956	22	15	5	Y	1.0	16.8	546.0
Elizabeth, N. J.	115	211	2,155–2,375	4,500	B	503,194	578,640	10	0	7	Y	0.7	14.0	495.7
El Paso, Tex.	102	95	1,800–1,980	3,600	C	169,141	215,451	15	7	3	Y	5.7	83.0	788.9
Erie, Pa.	116	128	1,620–1,920	3,360	C	252,688	286,788	13	0	13	Y	1.4	24.1	609.6
Evansville, Ind.	102	138	1,734–1,916	3,650	M	274,874	329,684	21	4	17	Y	7.6	52.8	937.9
Fall River, Mass.	115	197	2,008–2,008	4,000	B	352,991	414,115	11	1	6	Y	0.7	18.2	423.3
Flint, Mich.	156	176	1,560–1,860	3,800	A	296,196	381,168	28	7	12	Y	3.1	50.5	796.8
Fort Wayne, Ind.	115	124	1,800–1,920	3,012	M	250,814	293,857	18	0	7	Y	2.6	38.3	887.4
Fort Worth, Tex.	163	226	1,800–1,800	3,840	A	395,034	450,973	33	16	16	Y	15.9	57.5	909.1
Gary, Ind.	100	133	1,890–2,160	3,600	M	335,562	390,857	20	14	8	Y	12.3	116.5	519.8
Grand Rapids, Mich.	169	196	1,625–1,900	3,600	A	353,142	409,358	35	0	26	Y	1.2	14.8	552.2
Hartford, Conn.	164	353	2,099–2,219	5,500	B	833,148	902,294	21	19	6	Y	2.1	26.2	978.2
Jacksonville, Fla.	130	206	1,551–2,300	5,040	C	451,096	561,280	39	22	12	Y	27.5	116.6	1,598.6
Kansas City, Kan.	122	93	1,800–1,980	3,600	C	199,980	301,534	22	2	20	Y	9.4	134.6	757.4
Knoxville, Tenn.	106	149	1,440–1,800	3,600	S	283,912	352,493	24	24	0	..	28.4	28.4	686.2
Long Beach, Calif.	142	236	2,040–2,400	4,500	A	535,371	645,865	27	4	13	Y	2.0	77.5	1,447.6

TABLE XIX-A.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 310 CITIES OVER 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930 (000 omitted)	Number of Police Employees 1938	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1939		Automobiles			Fixed Radio Transmitter	Crime Rate in 1939 Per 100,000 Population		
					Salaries and Wages	Total	Total No.	Number Radio Equipped			Murder (5-year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property
								1-way Radio	2-way Radio				
100,000 to 200,000—continued													
Lowell, Mass.	100	176	$1,927–1,927	$3,080 C	$315,598	$ 357,425	9	0	5	Y	2.8	6.0	414.0
Lynn, Mass.	102	159	1,900–2,100	3,500 M	319,843	366,814	13	0	0	..	1.4	38.1	791.6
Miami, Fla.	111	258	1,320–1,920	4,000 A	456,930	526,920	31	9	22	Y	30.6	150.0	1,585.4
Nashville, Tenn.	154	207	1,920–2,160	4,200 C	418,241	483,601	37	12	11	Y	36.7	132.6	....
New Bedford, Mass.	113	216	1,544–1,675	3,150 M	415,105	434,962	14	11	1	Y	1.1	16.0	798.4
New Haven, Conn.	163	380	1,825–2,108	6,000 M	811,543	901,303	17	14	0	Y	1.5	28.9	1,020.6
Norfolk, Va.	130	237	1,554–1,763	3,600 A	427,982	875,735	22	13	0	Y	19.0	100.2	1,401.7
Oklahoma City, Okla.	185	254	1,722–1,860	4,000 A	464,479	544,160	46	38	8	N	8.5	78.8	877.1
Paterson, N. J.	139	257	1,900–2,300	4,200 B	608,174	648,211	19	0	12	Y	4.2	25.3	568.9
Peoria, Ill.	105	144	1,800–1,860	3,600 B	255,112	334,795	17	0	12	Y	3.6	55.3	775.5
Reading, Pa.	111	163	1,440–1,680	2,400 M	275,625	295,325	13	1	10	Y	1.8	16.2	691.7
Richmond, Va.	183	287	1,560–1,800	4,000 S	516,039	584,491	28	0	27	..	18.5	114.8	1,149.2
Salt Lake City, Utah	140	159	1,824–2,220	4,500 M	312,032	......	26	13	10	Y	3.4	66.3	918.9
San Diego, Calif.	148	242	1,200–1,980	3,600 A	345,561	453,750	53	6	46	Y	5.8	54.7	750.0
Scranton, Pa.	143	182	1,800–2,160	2,800 M	375,000	410,500	9	0	4	Y	1.5	31.4	527.5
Somerville, Mass.	104	153	1,770–2,190	4,000 M	336,460	374,552	8	6	0	Y	0.4	21.2	290.6
South Bend, Ind.	104	106	1,860–2,040	3,500 M	218,030	261,040	17	2	15	Y	2.3	49.9	676.7
Spokane, Wash.	116	140	1,512–1,800	3,180 C	253,984	320,548	12	0	10	Y	1.7	106.5	1,094.2
Springfield, Mass.	150	304	1,953–2,190	5,000 B	659,283	745,593	16	1	8	Y	0.4	12.7	518.3
Tacoma, Wash.	107	111	1,800–2,040	3,600 S	232,137	281,959	19	6	10	Y	3.4	45.9	875.3
Tampa, Fla.	101	104	1,200–1,740	4,200 M	178,875	251,881	25	7	14	Y	13.4	50.4	660.3
Trenton, N. J.	123	232	1,950–2,400	4,400 S	554,905	639,482	25	3	10	Y	1.5	28.4	706.1
Tulsa, Okla.	141	124	1,800–1,800	3,600 M	254,111	310,692	20	8	10	Y	10.8	179.1	1,357.0
Utica, N. Y.	102	168	1,550–2,000	3,600 S	327,943	432,093	11	5	6	Y	4.3	3.9	297.8
Wichita, Kan.	111	116	1,500–1,800	4,200 A	195,152	262,353	24	2	21	Y	3.2	23.4	461.7
Wilmington, Del.	107	168	1,750–1,920	4,000 S	329,698	379,092	20	0	16	Y	6.9	22.5	668.9
Worcester, Mass.	195	388	1,190–2,184	5,000 C	864,436	940,274	22	14	0	Y	1.2	32.3	649.2
Yonkers, N. Y.	135	295	1,940–3,000	7,000 S	884,539	1,006,386	28	25	0	Y	1.5	5.9	252.5
Youngstown, Ohio	170	161	1,596–1,980†	3,770 M	323,745	422,579	27	0	27	Y	5.6	90.0	618.2
30,000 to 100,000													
Alameda, Calif.	35,033	39	1,820–2,220	3,600 A	88,595	113,586	7	0	7	Y	2.3	5.7	322.6
Allentown, Pa.	92,563	100	1,600–1,800	2,800 M	186,120	222,921	9	0	8	Y	1.7	13.0	409.4
Alton, Ill.	30,151	32	1,320–1,560	2,400 M	48,447	55,258	4	2	1	Y	7.6	29.8	427.8
Altoona, Pa.	82,054	64	1,500–1,800	2,400 C	112,230†	140,230†	3	0	0	N	2.7	21.9	419.3
Amarillo, Tex.	43,132	40	1,200–1,560	3,000 A	63,895	77,423	5	1	4	Y	10.0	7.0	679.3
Amsterdam, N. Y.	34,817	37	1,500–1,740	2,400 S	61,015	72,456	2	0	0	N	1.1	25.8	344.7
Anderson, Ind.	39,804	53	1,800–1,800	2,960 M	92,885	109,725	7	0	5	Y	6.5	7.5	648.2

Arlington, Mass.	36,094	55	1,825–2,190	3,400	C	122,223	134,143	6	2	4	Y	0.0	16.6	207.8
Asheville, N. C.	50,193	64	1,512–1,680	3,000	A	112,577	132,741	7	0	7	Y	12.8	83.7	1,000.1
Atlantic City, N. J.	66,198	201	1,896–2,359	4,625	C	511,224	566,880	...	...	..	Y	7.3	43.8	1,536.3
Auburn, N. Y.	36,652	48	1,690–1,800	2,880	A	85,010	92,216	3	0	3	Y	0.0	....	218.3
Augusta, Ga.	60,342	104	1,200–1,500	3,000	C	152,670	202,102	19	19	0	Y	21.2	56.3	709.3
Aurora, Ill.	46,589	42	2,100–2,100	3,300	M	95,859	117,190	4	0	4	Y	0.9	34.3	358.4
Austin, Tex.	53,120	77	1,380–1,620	3,600	A	153,164	185,248	19	0	15	Y	21.5	82.8	1,268.8
Baton Rouge, La.	30,729	48	1,080–1,620	3,000	C	60,099	82,086	6	6	0	Y	9.8	29.3	719.2
Battle Creek, Mich.	43,573	52	1,594–1,716	2,400	C	90,326	100,603	8	0	5	Y	5.0	39.0	619.7
Bay City, Mich.	47,355	68	1,200–1,620	2,700	C	117,381	141,589	9	1	7	Y	0.8	27.5	601.8
Bayonne, N. J.	88,979	....	2,100–2,500†	5,500†	S	499,333†	616,300†	...	...	..	Y	..	....	....
Beaumont, Tex.	57,732	58	1,416–1,596	3,840	A	95,018	122,376	10	4	6	Y	15.2	43.3	436.5
Bellingham, Wash.	30,823	30	1,440–1,740	2,400	M	53,340	66,750	5	4	0	Y	0.6	3.2	408.8
Berkeley, Calif.	82,109	76	1,920–2,220	4,500	A	173,426	271,287	67	7	5	Y	0.2	20.7	415.3
Berwyn, Ill.	47,027	39	1,800–2,200†	3,200†	M	90,000†	171,000†	...	...	..	N	1.3	25.5	261.5
Bethlehem, Pa.	57,892	60	1,800–1,800	3,000	C	110,946	123,663	6	0	4	Y	...	...	....
Binghamton, N. Y.	76,662	121	1,700–2,060	3,500	M	252,956	289,291	11	11	0	Y	1.3	1.3	279.1
Bloomfield, N. J.	38,077	62	2,300–2,500	4,000	M	174,625	200,700	7	0	6	Y	0.5	13.1	485.9
Bloomington, Ill.	30,930	35	1,620–1,620†	....	..	......	......	...	...	..	Y	1.3	100.2	688.7
Brockton, Mass.	63,797	110	1,480–1,850	2,544	M	198,200	233,252	8	2	6	Y	0.3	14.1	413.8
Brookline, Mass.	47,490	131	1,991–2,190	4,250	C	298,396	310,479	8	0	8	Y	0.0	8.4	1,029.7
Butte, Mont.	39,532	28	1,920–1,968	3,600	M	49,374	75,851	4	1	3	Y	4.6	78.4	898.0
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	56,097	57	1,620–1,800	2,520	S	103,979	138,132	5	3	2	Y	2.1	25.0	363.7
Charleston, S. C.	62,265	140	1,224–1,500	3,336	B	206,706	229,620	19	15	0	Y	13.2	157.4	786.9
Charleston, W. Va.	60,408	80	1,200–1,662	3,300	M	130,854	156,857	11	11	0	Y	18.9	120.8	584.4
Charlotte, N. C.	82,675	103	1,560–1,740	3,300	C	186,939	219,694	13	3	9	Y	45.7	96.8	1,260.4
Chelsea, Mass.	45,816	74	2,190–2,190	3,600	M	161,600	184,835	5	0	0	N	0.4	37.1	798.8
Chester, Pa.	59,164	53	1,760–1,760	2,640	C	118,874	166,715	13	0	0	N	23.7	60.8	515.5
Chicopee, Mass.	43,930	57	1,900–2,100	3,000	M	121,360	129,772	6	2	0	N	1.8	4.6	202.6
Cicero, Ill.	66,602	78	1,800–2,100	3,600	C	175,000	220,400	11	0	6	Y	0.6	75.1	349.8
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	50,945	58	1,800–2,436	3,800	A	143,246	167,235	9	9	0	N	0.8	58.9	535.9
Clifton, N. J.	46,875	63	2,000–2,500	3,600	A	138,250	154,374	7	6	0	N	0.4	12.8	396.8
Colorado Springs, Colo.	33,237	36	1,560–1,680	3,600	A	66,890	75,772	6	0	0	N	1.2	15.0	734.1
Columbia, S. C.	51,581	81	1,260–1,560	3,060	C	134,927	162,334	12	7	0	Y	14.3	...	....
Columbus, Ga.	43,131	69	1,380–1,548	3,300	C	112,189	140,916	9	8	1	Y	20.4	34.8	593.5
Council Bluffs, Iowa	42,048	29	1,500–1,740	2,160	M	51,072	75,259	6	4	0	N	1.4	88.0	791.9
Covington, Ky.	65,252	72	1,500–1,800	3,000	A	122,029	135,758	7	7	0	N	8.0	41.4	686.6
Cranston, R. I.	42,911	46	1,825–1,825	4,016	C	87,761	105,187	10	7	0	Y	0.5	2.3	270.3
Cumberland, Md.	37,747	54	1,200–1,620†	2,400†	C	80,000	395,927	4	3	0	N	0.5	13.2	333.8
Danville, Ill.	36,765	31	1,705–1,705	2,229	B	50,960	62,142	5	0	4	Y	3.3	62.6	476.0
Davenport, Iowa	60,751	68	1,500–1,800	3,000†	M	125,467	148,939	9	0	7	Y	2.6	34.6	683.1
Dearborn, Mich.	50,358	126	2,000–2,500	5,000	M	333,535	354,437	24	2	19	Y	6.0	51.6	685.1
Decatur, Ill.	57,510	50	1,320–1,740	2,400	B	84,001	109,528	7	1	5	Y	4.5	67.8	523.4
Dubuque, Iowa	41,679	38	1,500–1,680	2,700	A	69,609	89,695	4	0	4	Y	2.9	2.4	410.3
Durham, N. C.	52,037	74	1,200–1,680	2,000	A	116,129	149,567	11	0	11	Y	19.2	69.2	1,035.8
East Chicago, Ind.	54,784	69	2,160–2,160†	3,600†	M	152,250	192,820	9	0	6	N	13.5	47.5	478.3
East Cleveland, Ohio	39,667	50	1,800–2,400	3,800	A	103,272	120,362	8	0	8	N	0.5	20.2	446.2
Easton, Pa.	34,468	37	1,600–1,800	3,000	M	68,837	77,183	6	0	0	N	0.0	...	....

TABLE XIX-A.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 310 CITIES OVER 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Number of Police Employees 1938	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1939		Automobiles			Fixed Radio Transmitter	Crime Rate in 1939 Per 100,000 Population		
						Salaries and Wages	Total	Total No.	Number Radio Equipped			Murder (5-year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property
									1-way Radio	2-way Radio				
30,000 to 100,000—continued														
East Orange, N. J.	68,020	111	$1,950–2,500	$5,000	M	$289,274	$334,281	9	0	5	Y	1.5	11.8	514.6
East St. Louis, Ill.	74,347	76	1,620–1,860	2,940	B	128,000	150,000	9	9	0	N	16.8	177.5	556.8
Elgin, Ill.	35,929	44	1,320–1,800	2,400	B	62,079	99,317	5	0	3	Y	0.6	8.3	214.3
Elkhart, Ind.	32,949	38	1,440–1,740	2,280	M	67,680	75,976	4	2	0	N	1.5	42.5	525.1
Elmira, N. Y.	47,397	80	1,680–1,800	3,000	A	141,179	156,902	7	0	0	N	1.7	16.9	392.4
Evanston, Ill.	63,338	93	1,800–2,160	4,500	M	212,433	245,779	14	0	11	Y	2.8	36.3	503.6
Everett, Mass.	48,424	80	2,000–2,200	3,200	M	182,474	213,761	8	2	4	Y	0.4	24.8	400.6
Everett, Wash.	30,567	34	1,680–1,860	2,400	C	64,770	78,845	6	1	5	Y	1.3	26.2	654.3
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,692	53	1,820–1,961	3,000	M	93,870	116,154	7	1	5	Y	0.0	2.5	398.1
Fort Smith, Ark.	31,429	25	1,200–1,320	2,400	C	41,700	49,700	4	0	3	Y	11.5	76.4	598.2
Fresno, Calif.	52,513	86	1,800–2,100	4,200	..	97,670	120,079	25	1	24	Y	5.0	163.8	1,426.3
Galveston, Tex.	52,938	76	1,440–1,440	2,400	C	114,693	133,205	9	7	0	Y	...	149.2	946.4
Glendale, Calif.	62,736	91	1,920–2,160	4,200	A	180,826	225,875	15	0	12	Y	1.6	39.9	1,047.3
Green Bay, Wis.	37,415	54	1,500–1,800	3,600	C	97,283	112,814	5	1	4	Y	1.6	...	318.1
Greensboro, N. C.	53,569	76	1,200–1,680	3,300	A	38,061	154,884	13	0	10	Y	17.5	37.3	1,228.4
Hagerstown, Md.	30,861	36	1,260–1,500	2,400	B	56,154	73,740	4	0	0	N	7.8	45.4	674.0
Hamilton, Ohio	52,176	53	1,620–1,860	3,000	A	101,536	130,105	7	1	6	Y	8.8	28.7	218.5
Hammond, Ind.	64,560	94	1,860–2,100	3,600	M	188,951	223,519	16	0	12	Y	0.9	48.0	554.5
Hamtramck, Mich.	56,268	94	2,000–2,520	3,500	S	237,890	285,174	19	4	0	Y	3.2	115.5	780.2
Harrisburg, Pa.	80,339	134	1,620–1,740	3,300	M	237,234	264,553	6	0	6	Y	4.2	46.1	664.7
Haverhill, Mass.	48,710	63	1,369–2,008	2,600	C	130,774	152,463	5	0	3	N	0.8	34.9	398.3
Hazleton, Pa.	36,765	27	1,620–1,620	1,980	C	40,000	45,400	1	0	0	N	...	...	....
Highland Park, Mich.	52,959	105	2,000–2,500	4,000	B	236,257	265,232	15	6	7	Y	1.5	103.9	1,014.0
High Point, N. C.	36,745	43	1,220–1,620	2,820	A	68,815	84,389	5	4	0	Y	18.5	29.9	879.0
Hoboken, N. J.	59,261	164	1,875–2,250†	....	..	......	......	...	...	..	N	2.4	13.5	234.6
Holyoke, Mass.	56,537	97	1,976–2,190	3,500	M	219,577	245,713	5	0	3	Y	0.0	3.5	454.6
Huntington, W. Va.	75,572	75	1,560–1,680	2,400	M	128,340	157,135	9	5	0	Y	9.8	70.1	926.2
Irvington, N. J.	56,733	72	2,200–2,500	4,000	S	182,002	209,306	7	7	0	N	0.0	31.7	595.8
Jackson, Mich.	55,187	57	1,480–1,600	2,750	C	94,551	113,735	11	1	8	Y	2.2	12.7	655.9
Jackson, Miss.	48,282	58	1,230–1,560	2,400	C	94,799	122,735	11	0	11	Y	15.5	41.4	766.3
Jamestown, N. Y.	45,155	57	1,604–1,818	2,400	M	92,236	127,199	7	0	4	N	2.2	17.7	334.4
Johnstown, Pa.	66,993	66	1,584–1,848†	2,820†	C	141,036†	168,745†	...	...	..	N	1.2	4.5	285.1
Joliet, Ill.	42,993	52	1,800–1,800	3,150	S	98,235	115,741	5	0	3	Y	3.7	69.8	649.0
Joplin, Mo.	33,454	34	1,200–1,620	2,100	M	55,068	66,021	4	0	4	Y	3.0	137.5	1,177.7
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54,786	74	1,340–1,800	3,600	A	131,593	169,678	9	1	6	Y	2.9	16.4	688.1
Kearny, N. J.	40,716	79	2,300–2,500	4,300	C	203,297	230,302	12	0	10	Y	0.5	...	....
Kenosha, Wis.	50,262	69	1,953–2,079	4,000	B	153,800	167,463	10	10	6	N	1.6	8.0	236.8
Kokomo, Ind.	32,843	35	1,440–1,740	2,250	M	63,146	75,432	4	0	4	Y	2.4	27.4	840.4

LaCrosse, Wis.	39,614	48	1,680–1,780	2,700	C	84,999	96,390	10	1	5	N	2.5	10.1	348.4
Lakewood, Ohio	70,509	70	1,980–2,340	3,600	M	138,298	165,589	12	0	0	N	0.3	14.2	276.6
Lancaster, Pa.	59,949	63	1,425–1,800	3,500	M	115,002	131,847	7	0	2	Y	1.0	20.0	372.0
Lansing, Mich.	78,397	88	1,650–2,050	4,200	B	188,340	......	...	...	..	Y	0.8	25.5	433.7
Laredo, Tex.	32,618	38	1,020–1,020	2,400	E	37,600	44,100	2	0	0	N	...	...	....
Lawrence, Mass.	85,068	130	2,184–2,184	3,000	S	290,205	317,205	10	0	0	N	1.4	15.3	328.0
Lewiston, Me.	34,948	43	1,600–1,700†	2,100†	B	76,776†	85,906†	...	...	..	N	...	...	....
Lexington, Ky.	45,736	82	1,420–1,620	2,850	A	135,133	299,241	13	6	7	Y	28.9	100.6	1,344.7
Lima, Ohio	42,287	30	1,650–1,650	2,400	M	50,503	64,113	3	0	3	Y	3.8	61.5	870.2
Lincoln, Neb.	75,933	68	1,302–1,560	2,880	C	120,626	159,919	12	11	0	Y	0.8	6.6	516.3
Little Rock, Ark.	81,679	85	1,290–1,530	2,880	M	130,813	141,371	10	10	0	Y	14.9	55.1	....
Lorain, Ohio	44,512	36	1,620–2,160	3,000	M	76,200	88,800	5	0	5	Y	2.2	33.7	494.3
Lynchburg, Va.	40,661	53	1,170–1,770	2,700	A	93,107	105,817	7	7	0	Y	18.7	14.8	526.3
McKeesport, Pa.	54,632	63	1,679–1,971	2,500	M	139,025	151,888	6	1	4	Y	1.1	87.9	453.9
Macon, Ga.	53,829	75	1,260–1,620	4,000	C	122,390	141,715	8	7	0	Y	41.2	70.6	657.6
Madison, Wis.	57,899	74	1,620–1,920	3,400	B	114,262	174,448	12	5	6	Y	0.3	19.0	642.5
Malden, Mass.	58,036	94	1,879–2,226	3,200	S	216,549	230,997	8	0	0	N	...	31.0	547.9
Manchester, N. H.	76,834	109	1,916–2,008	4,800	B	222,638	252,624	12	0	9	Y	0.3	2.6	265.5
Mansfield, Ohio	33,525	28	1,320–1,800	2,400	M	54,060	60,220	4	0	4	Y	3.6	44.7	650.3
Marion, Ohio	31,084	17	1,650–1,830	2,700	S	25,578	37,535	2	2	0	Y	3.2	22.5	440.7
Medford, Mass.	59,714	88	1,952–2,252	3,600	M	204,197	215,944	7	0	5	Y	0.0	11.7	350.0
Meriden, Conn.	38,481	41	2,102–2,102	3,458	B	95,889	101,071	3	0	0	N	0.5	7.8	558.7
Meridian, Miss.	31,954	38	1,320–1,320	2,400	M	46,604	55,495	5	0	0	N	18.2	50.1	738.6
Mobile, Ala.	68,202	109	1,200–1,200	3,000	C	136,857	162,539	9	7	2	Y	27.3	66.0	633.4
Moline, Ill.	32,236	24	1,440–1,560	2,000	M	39,088	49,107	5	0	4	N	2.5	31.0	527.4
Montclair, N. J.	42,017	71	1,600–2,700	4,700	S	178,924	222,530	10	3	4	N	...	...	....
Montgomery, Ala.	66,079	119	1,188–1,188†	2,700†	M	150,616†	155,416†	...	..	..	Y	...	30.3	879.2
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	61,499	138	1,800–3,000	5,500	S	392,755	440,472	21	21	0	Y	1.6	13.0	227.6
Muncie, Ind.	46,548	51	1,800–1,800	2,760	M	92,491	109,572	10	0	7	Y	6.4	47.3	891.5
Muskegon, Mich.	41,390	50	1,500–1,704	3,120	A	86,918	96,409	7	0	7	Y	0.0	26.6	495.3
Muskogee, Okla.	32,026	30	1,200–1,320	2,400	A	43,395	60,555	4	1	3	Y	8.1	96.8	808.7
Nashua, N. H.	31,463	34	1,460–1,825	3,000	B	63,886	74,949	6	0	5	Y	0.6	6.4	343.3
Newark, Ohio	30,596	28	1,560–1,680	2,400	M	39,492	42,902	3	0	2	Y	2.0	29.4	656.9
New Britain, Conn.	68,128	99	1,922–2,196	3,700	B	210,428	239,856	8	5	0	Y	0.3	26.4	460.8
New Brunswick, N. J.	34,555	44	1,800–2,400	4,000	S	108,721	123,242	6	0	5	Y	2.9	43.4	685.9
Newburgh, N. Y.	31,275	52	1,600–2,100	3,300	A	106,830	119,556	3	0	0	N	1.3	3.2	399.7
New Castle, Pa.	48,674	42	1,579–1,704	2,016	C	78,591	171,267	4	3	0	Y	1.2	39.0	452.0
Newport News, Va.	34,417	48	1,500–1,740	3,000	A	86,073	100,628	5	0	4	Y	18.6	63.9	987.9
New Rochelle, N. Y.	54,000	142	2,218–2,900	6,000	S	419,605	504,654	21	18	0	Y	1.5	3.7	364.8
Newton, Mass.	65,276	146	1,790–2,190	4,000	M	306,830	395,371	15	0	14	Y	3.1	3.1	....
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	75,460	127	1,600–2,700	3,400	A	265,392	323,713	8	0	7	Y	1.9	14.6	812.3
Norristown, Pa.	35,853	32	1,620–1,680	3,000	C	61,109	68,848	3	0	3	Y	1.1	5.6	251.0
Norwalk, Conn.	36,019	50	1,460–2,190	3,285	B	104,663	118,513	7	0	0	N	...	...	....
Norwood, Ohio	33,411	33	1,800–1,800	2,500	S	55,000	64,000	5	5	0	N	1.2	44.9	508.8
Oak Park, Ill.	63,982	78	1,800–2,220	4,500	M	155,213	163,472	12	0	7	Y	0.9	101.6	573.6
Ogden, Utah	40,272	34	1,620–1,800	2,400	M	63,551	77,335	4	0	4	Y	6.0	49.7	1,035.5
Orange, N. J.	35,399	62	1,900–2,400	4,000	S	148,435	167,410	7	0	4	Y	5.6	31.1	415.3
Oshkosh, Wis.	40,108	50	1,320–1,620	2,500	B	79,622	92,150	5	4	0	N	0.0	12.5	349.1

TABLE XIX-A.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 310 CITIES OVER 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Number of Police Employees 1938	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1939		Automobiles			Fixed Radio Transmitter	Crime Rate in 1939 Per 100,000 Population		
					Salaries and Wages	Total	Total No.	Number Radio Equipped 1-way Radio	Number Radio Equipped 2-way Radio		Murder (5-year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property
30,000 to 100,000—continued													
Paducah, Ky.	33,541	32	$1,296–1,440	$2,400 A	$ 34,000	$ 68,000	7	6	0	Y	26.8	41.7	882.5
Pasadena, Calif.	76,086	103	2,160–2,400	4,800 A	252,249	397,914	15	0	14	Y	2.6	34.2	987.0
Passaic, N. J.	62,959	107	2,100–2,500	3,600 S	245,356	275,685	9	0	7	Y	2.9	39.7	737.0
Pawtucket, R. I.	77,149	136	1,400–1,643	2,600 C	200,000	225,000	7	1	6	Y	0.3	1.3	373.3
Pensacola, Fla.	31,579	47	1,443–1,443†	3,000† A	68,073	78,269	7	6	0	Y	..	133.0	1,152.7
Perth Amboy, N. J.	43,516	61	2,100–2,500	4,000 S	161,779	202,492	6	0	0	N	..	....	....
Phoenix, Ariz.	48,118	108	1,320–2,160	3,600 A	198,740	265,179	14	11	3	Y	25.8	143.4	1,461.0
Pittsfield, Mass.	49,677	58	1,825–2,007	3,183 M	118,805	132,942	7	0	0	N	0.8	10.1	400.6
Plainfield, N. J.	34,422	64	2,000–2,500	4,500 M	153,358	172,420	7	0	4	Y	4.1	20.3	415.4
Pontiac, Mich.	64,928	69	1,600–1,908	3,600 A	137,000	157,187	12	0	9	Y	3.7	26.2	691.5
Port Arthur, Tex.	50,902	25	1,500–1,764	3,840 A	48,664	68,312	5	3	1	Y	7.1	3.9	235.8
Port Huron, Mich.	31,361	40	1,200–1,896	2,760 C	78,054	98,092	...	...	..	Y	2.6	35.1	532.5
Portland, Me.	70,810	124	1,551–1,825	3,500 A	213,276	266,348	11	11	0	Y	1.7	18.4	923.6
Portsmouth, Ohio	42,560	36	1,620–1,800	3,000 A	70,609	87,409	7	3	4	Y	7.0	42.3	810.6
Portsmouth, Va.	45,704	41	1,095–1,708	2,205 A	70,001	74,841	4	0	2	N	23.2	94.1	903.6
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40,288	63	1,960–2,140	3,600 B	138,554	163,135	5	4	0	Y	2.0	7.4	357.4
Pueblo, Colo.	50,096	47	1,710–1,800	2,580 C	75,962	94,500	6	0	4	Y	7.6	35.9	674.7
Quincy, Ill.	39,241	46	1,380–1,380	2,000 M	65,084	78,180	7	0	0	N	..	86.6	389.9
Quincy, Mass.	71,983	141	1,760–2,100	3,600 M	275,373	304,979	11	0	11	Y	0.7	....	....
Racine, Wis.	67,542	68	1,680–1,920	3,600 B	134,158	156,518	10	0	7	Y	1.5	17.8	427.9
Raleigh, N. C.	37,379	56	1,440–1,680	2,700 S	87,957	106,500	6	6	0	Y	..	112.4	1,706.8
Revere, Mass.	35,680	47	1,890–1,890	2,520 M	92,150	111,161	4	0	4	Y	1.1	33.6	874.4
Richmond, Ind.	32,493	34	1,620–1,680	2,400 M	52,302	65,609	6	3	3	Y	3.1	33.9	369.3
Roanoke, Va.	69,206	91	1,500–1,740	3,505 A	160,433	179,466	11	9	0	Y	16.5	40.5	459.5
Rockford, Ill.	85,864	89	1,980–1,980	3,500 B	169,735	224,835	10	10	0	Y	1.7	25.6	366.8
Rock Island, Ill.	37,953	29	1,440–1,620	2,400 M	50,606	66,161	5	4	0	N	1.1	52.7	587.6
Rome, N. Y.	32,338	29	1,600–1,850	2,800 S	56,588	71,099	4	0	0	N	1.2	6.2	176.3
Sacramento, Calif.	93,750	146	2,040–2,400	4,500 A	340,000	400,572	21	13	8	Y	6.6	182.4	1,562.7
Saginaw, Mich.	80,715	87	1,320–1,800	3,600 A	151,083	196,089	19	0	16	Y	3.7	28.5	794.1
St. Joseph, Mo.	80,935	102	1,200–1,590	2,670 B	168,000	183,536	14	0	14	Y	4.0	53.1	853.8
St. Petersburg, Fla.	40,425	58	1,380–1,710	3,600 A	88,981	117,566	10	3	5	Y	10.4	49.5	1,340.7
Salem, Mass.	43,353	64	2,003–2,003	2,700 M	138,613	147,836	6	0	2	Y	0.5	36.9	385.2
San Bernardino, Calif.	37,481	39	1,650–1,740†	2,400† M	71,225	84,209	5	0	5	N	2.7	88.0	1,003.2
San Jose, Calif.	57,651	61	1,920–2,280	4,200 A	139,887	163,151	9	8	8	Y	1.7	57.2	900.3
Santa Ana, Calif.	30,322	45	1,590–1,782	3,000 E	73,186	86,104	6	0	6	N	1.3	16.5	712.3
Santa Barbara, Calif.	33,613	46	1,650–1,920	3,600 B	85,701	121,523	7	2	5	Y	2.4	38.7	794.3
Santa Monica, Calif.	37,146	68	1,800–2,100	3,000 M	136,193	184,575	8	0	5	Y	3.5	123.8	1,717.6
Savannah, Ga.	85,024	150	1,140–1,550	3,300 C	215,655	262,591	30	21	2	Y	15.1	36.5	865.6

Schenectady, N. Y.	95,692	157	1,850–2,150	4,300	A	347,817	389,284	8	0	7	Y	0.4	12.5	687.6
Sheboygan, Wis.	39,251	43	1,650–1,740	2,820	B	81,750	95,618	8	0	5	Y	1.0	5.1	361.8
Shreveport, La.	76,655	115	1,470–1,590	3,900	C	184,593	223,336	16	14	0	Y	14.6	47.0	547.9
Sioux City, Iowa	79,183	90	1,560–1,800	3,000	C	159,018	219,365	13	2	9	Y	2.5	48.0	591.0
Sioux Falls, S. D.	33,362	44	1,320–1,560	2,900	C	76,000	90,250	4	1	3	Y	2.4	12.0	527.5
Springfield, Ill.	71,864	99	2,100–2,100	3,300	M	182,500	229,776	12	1	5	Y	2.8	76.5	855.8
Springfield, Mo.	57,527	65	1,200–1,620	2,700	M	102,407	117,635	7	4	0	Y	4.2	43.5	879.6
Springfield, Ohio	68,743	56	1,440–1,800	3,300	A	107,562	134,091	12	0	12	Y	4.4	26.2	654.6
Stamford, Conn.	46,346	95	1,850–2,200	4,500	B	207,653	232,564	8	0	0	N	2.6	12.9	530.8
Steubenville, Ohio	35,422	37	1,640–1,848†	2,280†	M	69,968†	88,815†	...	...	..	Y	6.2	39.5	460.2
Stockton, Calif.	47,963	62	1,650–2,700	3,600	A	129,000	154,170	14	14	0	Y	..	....	....
Superior, Wis.	36,113	58	1,566–1,728	2,862	M	116,993	146,917	5	5	0	Y	0.8	22.2	598.1
Taunton, Mass.	37,355	52	1,643–2,008	2,394	M	108,000	114,205	4	2	0	N	..	....	....
Terre Haute, Ind.	62,810	78	1,620–1,800	3,000	M	148,860	168,263	10	7	2	Y	2.9	57.3	560.4
Topeka, Kan.	64,120	70	1,536–1,764	2,880	M	113,412	145,070	12	0	11	Y	6.2	62.4	....
Troy, N. Y.	72,763	172	1,500–1,800	3,050	S	311,784	355,915	10	0	6	Y	...	31.6	459.0
Tucson, Ariz.	32,506	41	1,800–2,100	3,300	A	85,840	109,121	8	8	0	Y	6.2	169.2	1,485.9
Union City, N. J.	58,659	118	2,100–2,500	4,200	S	296,359	349,899	9	0	7	..	1.4	8.5	329.0
Waco, Tex.	52,848	54	1,380–1,500	3,120	C	88,203	102,393	9	5	4	Y	10.2	11.4	465.5
Waltham, Mass.	39,247	63	1,800–2,100	3,600	M	110,534	119,114	6	1	5	Y	1.0	20.4	522.3
Warren, Ohio	41,062	32	1,518–2,100	3,000	M	66,000	81,500	4	0	0	N	1.9	51.1	681.9
Waterbury, Conn.	99,902	195	1,922–2,105	6,000	M	390,000	432,100	16	10	4	Y	0.3	11.0	543.5
Waterloo, Iowa	46,191	46	1,620–1,740	2,760	M	72,300	102,237	3	0	0	N	0.4	10.8	558.5
Watertown, Mass.	34,913	50	2,000–2,200	3,700	C	117,693	127,092	5	3	0	N	2.3	5.7	212.0
Watertown, N. Y.	32,205	37	1,584–1,800	3,000	A	70,276	84,946	4	0	0	N	0.0	....	406.8
Waukegan, Ill.	33,499	25	1,080–2,100	2,750	M	53,735	67,095	3	0	3	Y	1.8	50.7	623.9
West Allis, Wis.	34,671	43	1,860–2,040	3,000	B	94,064	102,475	8	5	0	N	3.5	8.7	216.3
West New York, N. J.	37,107	82	1,700–2,500	4,000	S	210,817	242,254	8	0	6	Y	..	....	....
Wheeling, W. Va.	61,659	75	1,380–1,650	2,640	A	121,057	146,127	8	2	4	Y	3.6	25.9	442.8
White Plains, N. Y.	35,830	105	2,000–2,750	5,000	S	300,282	328,554	11	0	9	Y	5.6	11.2	337.7
Wichita Falls, Tex.	43,690	48	1,080–1,596	2,400	A	72,542	88,581	7	0	6	Y	11.0	16.0	817.1
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86,626	105	1,890–1,890	3,500	M	205,193	213,673	8	6	0	Y	0.9	23.1	479.1
Williamsport, Pa.	45,729	33	1,260–1,680	2,420	C	57,312	66,506	3	1	2	Y	..	15.3	295.2
Wilmington, N. C.	32,270	46	1,410–1,500	2,400	M	70,750	93,450	5	1	3	Y	15.5	83.7	533.0
Winston-Salem, N. C.	75,274	106	1,320–1,800	3,600	C	182,836	214,238	11	4	6	Y	22.9	34.5	591.2
Woonsocket, R. I.	49,376	81	1,560–1,820	3,000	B	145,315	168,754	7	3	0	Y	0.8	2.0	409.1
York, Pa.	55,254	56	1,200–2,000	2,380	M	98,465	106,606	4	1	2	Y	0.5	29.0	318.5
Zanesville, Ohio	36,440	25	1,440–1,680	2,160	S	32,773	52,525	4	0	4	Y	1.6	30.2	422.6

Table XIX-B

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR 584 CITIES OF 10,000 TO 30,000: 1939

The notes at the beginning of Table XIX-A also apply to this table. Crime rates are not shown in this table because the FBI publishes data on number of crimes only for cities over 25,000.

City	Population 1930	Number of Police Employees 1938	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1939		Automobiles			
						Salaries and Wages	Total	Total No.	Number Radio Equipped		Fixed Radio Transmitter
									1-way Radio	2-way Radio	
Aberdeen, S. D.	16,465	19	$1,242–$1,350	$2,000	C	$ 25,908	$ 31,760	2	0	0	N
Aberdeen, Wash.	21,723	19	1,680– 1,800	2,640	M	39,180	48,446	3	0	3	Y
Abilene, Tex.	23,175	36	900– 1,200	2,400	E	35,160	42,160	4	4	0	Y
Ada, Okla.	11,261	11	1,410– 1,410	1,800	M	15,900	20,140	2	2	0	Y
Adams, Mass.	12,697	12	1,486– 1,486	2,000	C	18,350	21,150	2	0	0	N
Adrian, Mich.	13,064	11	1,500– 1,500	....	E	18,202	21,802	2	0	0	N
Albert Lea, Minn.	10,169	8	1,200– 1,560	1,800	A	13,573	16,799	1	0	0	N
Albuquerque, N. M.	26,570	37	1,440– 1,800	3,900	A	66,591	82,908	4	4	0	Y
Alexandria, Va.	24,149	39	1,200– 1,740	2,880	A	68,808	79,032	4	0	3	Y
Alhambra, Calif.	29,472	32	1,680– 2,100	3,300	A	67,080	80,548	7	0	7	Y
Aliquippa, Pa.	27,116	22	1,830– 1,950	3,300	C	45,681	54,422	2	0	2	Y
Alliance, Ohio	23,047	8	1,386– 1,518	2,178	M	13,139	14,565	2	0	0	N
Alpena, Mich.	12,166	9	1,500– 1,560	1,860	A	15,780	18,084	1	1	0	Y
Ambridge, Pa.	20,227	14	1,440– 1,860	2,400	C	26,340	30,625	2	0	2	Y
Ames, Iowa	10,261	10	1,200– 1,800	2,580	M	18,881	26,035	3	0	3	Y
Amesbury, Mass.	11,899	9	1,430– 1,430	1,790	C	13,494	15,944	1	0	0	N
Anaheim, Calif.	10,995	12	1,440– 1,800	2,880	C	25,861	31,198	2	0	2	N
Anderson, S. C.	14,383	24	1,080– 1,260	2,100	C	35,849	45,180	4	0	3	Y
Annapolis, Md.	12,531	15	1,200– 1,440	1,750	B	21,567	42,144	2	0	1	N
Ann Arbor, Mich.	26,944	33	1,500– 1,800	2,760	B	60,945	67,247	5	1	2	Y
Anniston, Ala.	22,345	19	1,200– 1,320	1,920	C	24,341	30,421	3	2	1	Y
Ansonia, Conn.	19,898	12	2,002– 2,080	2,490	M	31,711	37,411	2	0	0	N
Appleton, Wis.	25,267	28	1,368– 1,596	2,610	B	45,992	50,898	3	3	0	N
Ardmore, Okla.	15,741	17	1,350– 1,350	2,160	A	25,529	27,529	3	2	0	Y
Ashland, Ky.	29,074	28	1,200– 1,798	2,904	C	46,207	52,399	3	3	0	Y
Ashland, Wis.	10,622	10	1,260– 1,440	1,824	B	15,659	19,615	1	0	0	N
Ashtabula, Ohio	23,301	18	1,600– 2,000	2,600	A	37,775	44,222	4	0	0	N
Astoria, Ore.	10,349	10	1,380– 1,476	2,160	A	15,622	19,053	2	0	0	N
Atchison, Kan.	13,024	15	1,200– 1,320	1,800	A	19,423	24,585	3	3	0	Y
Athens, Ga.	18,192	21	1,200– 1,500	2,200	..	33,017	37,078	4	0	0	N
Athol, Mass.	10,677	8	1,820– 2,002	2,190	C	16,911	18,918	1	1	0	N
Attleboro, Mass.	21,769	28	1,638– 1,820	2,400	M	47,419	48,112	5	3	0	N
Auburn, Me.	18,571	18	1,404– 1,560	2,400	A	27,594	28,380	4	0	4	N
Augusta, Me.	17,198	20	1,248– 1,456	1,950	M	.....	29,908	1	0	0	N
Austin, Minn.	12,276	16	1,200– 1,580	1,890	M	24,761	27,761	1	0	1	Y
Bakersfield, Calif.	26,015	55	1,800– 2,040	3,000	A	102,822	122,985	10	3	7	N
Bangor, Me.	28,749	44	1,460– 1,825	3,000	A	85,018	89,190	3	0	0	N
Barberton, Ohio	23,934	17	1,566– 1,728	2,268	M	15,012	17,760	2	1	0	N
Barre, Vt.	11,307	..	1,664– 1,664	1,820	M	12,878	14,686	2	0	0	N
Batavia, N. Y.	17,375	20	1,480– 1,530	1,900	C	31,216	40,825	2	0	2	Y
Beacon, N. Y.	11,933	20	1,500– 1,850	2,400	M	36,391	40,720	2	0	0	N
Beatrice, Neb.	10,297	8	1,380– 1,380	1,800	M	13,936	18,791	2	0	0	N
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17,147	15	1,560– 1,560	2,100	M	11,364	17,359	4	0	2	Y
Bedford, Ind.	13,208	9	1,566– 1,566	1,800	M	14,208	15,842	2	2	0	Y
Bellaire, Ohio	13,327	9	1,320– 1,320	1,680	S	12,735	13,956	0	0	0	N
Belleville, Ill.	28,425	28	1,620– 1,620	1,920	M	36,120	46,481	4	0	3	Y
Belleville, N. J.	26,974	38	1,800– 2,500	3,500	S	89,483	98,488	4	0	0	N
Bellevue, Pa.	10,252	12	720– 1,800	2,100	C	.....	.....	1	1	0	N
Belmont, Mass.	21,748	43	1,900– 2,200	3,600	C	85,124	97,219	6	0	3	Y
Beloit, Wis.	23,611	27	1,441– 1,663	2,616	B	44,206	52,543	4	1	2	Y
Benton Harbor, Mich.	15,434	15	1,200– 1,620	2,000	A	25,529	31,166	2	0	0	N

TABLE XIX-B.—POLICE DATA FOR 584 CITIES OF 10,000 TO 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Number of Police Employees 1938	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1939		Automobiles			Fixed Radio Transmitter
						Salaries and Wages	Total	Total No.	Number Radio Equipped 1-way Radio	Number Radio Equipped 2-way Radio	
Berlin, N. H.	20,018	24	$1,300–$1,665	$2,517	B	$ 38,453	$ 44,689	3	0	0	N
Berwick, Pa.	12,660	3	1,380– 1,380	1,560	C	4,844	6,087	1	0	0	N
Bessemer, Ala.	20,721	16	1,440– 1,620	2,280	C	24,257	27,941	2	2	0	N
Beverly, Mass.	25,086	46	2,000– 2,000	2,500	M	94,236	100,660	5	0	3	Y
Beverly Hills, Calif.	17,429	58	1,500– 2,400	5,100	C	138,472	162,814	12	0	12	Y
Biddeford, Me.	17,633	14	....–	1,700	M	19,958	22,272	1	0	0	N
Big Spring, Tex.	13,735	10	1,200– 1,620	2,040	A	19,745	25,175	2	2	0	Y
Billings, Mont.	16,380	17	1,920– 2,520	2,760	M	36,974	43,445	1	0	1	N
Biloxi, Miss.	14,850	14	900– 1,140	1,800	C	.....	15,730	2	0	0	N
Bismarck, N. D.	11,090	10	1,080– 1,560	2,040	C	18,172	22,171	1	0	0	N
Bloomington, Ind.	18,227	18	1,456– 1,456	2,100	M	25,607	29,006	2	2	0	Y
Bluefield, W. Va.	19,339	18	1,200– 1,560	2,100	A	29,194	31,662	3	3	0	Y
Blue Island, Ill.	16,534	16	1,800– 1,800	2,040	M	26,321	33,001	5	2	0	N
Bogalusa, La.	14,029	10	1,200– 1,500	2,880	C	15,030	22,860	2	0	0	N
Boone, Iowa	11,886	12	1,200– 1,500	1,800	M	16,118	19,339	1	0	0	N
Boulder, Colo.	11,223	8	1,440– 1,620	2,100	A	13,399	16,615	3	3	0	Y
Braddock, Pa.	19,329	25	1,330– 1,330	1,800	C	33,447	35,489	1	1	0	N
Bradford, Pa.	19,306	22	1,500– 1,740	2,400	M	39,360	46,661	2	0	0	N
Brainerd, Minn.	10,221	7	1,500– 1,500	1,680	C	10,964	11,964	2	2	0	Y
Bremerton, Wash.	10,170	12	1,800– 1,800	2,400	M	22,566	28,760	2	0	2	Y
Bridgeton, N. J.	15,699	12	1,620– 1,740	....	..	22,215	25,129	1	0	1	N
Bristol, Conn.	28,451	27	1,881– 2,022	3,000	C	52,976	61,389	4	0	0	N
Bristol, R. I.	11,953	8	1,600– 1,800	2,100	C	13,000	16,000	2	2	0	Y
Bristol, Tenn.	12,005	11	900– 1,560	2,040	C	16,835	21,848	1	0	1	N
Brookfield, Ill.	10,035	8	1,830– 1,980	....	..	.....	.....	2	2	0	N
Brownsville, Tex.	22,021	19	1,080– 1,620	2,400	A	28,955	36,385	4	4	0	Y
Brownwood, Tex.	12,789	10	1,200– 1,200	2,128	E	13,754	18,467	2	2	0	Y
Brunswick, Ga.	14,022	17	1,260– 1,380	2,400	A	24,110	32,146	3	3	0	Y
Bucyrus, Ohio	10,027	7	1,380– 1,620	1,860	M	12,077	16,665	1	0	1	Y
Burbank, Calif.	16,662	28	1,800– 2,040	3,420	A	54,030	64,410	4	0	2	Y
Burlingame, Calif.	13,270	15	1,980– 2,100	3,960	C	36,403	45,170	3	0	3	Y
Burlington, Iowa	26,755	26	1,392– 1,500	1,800	M	36,785	52,105	4	1	2	Y
Burlington, N. J.	10,844	11	1,560– 1,560	800	..	16,380	20,830	2	0	0	N
Burlington, Vt.	24,789	31	1,573– 1,573	2,500	M	50,952	59,181	3	0	2	Y
Butler, Pa.	23,568	21	1,680– 1,800	2,040	C	37,090	39,960	1	1	0	N
Cairo, Ill.	13,532	8	960– 960	1,380	S	9,360	12,400	2	2	0	Y
Calumet City, Ill.	12,298	9	1,584– 1,632	1,872	B	14,736	15,736	3	2	0	N
Cambridge, Ohio	16,129	8	1,440– 1,680	....	M	16,500	17,500	3	3	0	N
Campbell, Ohio	14,673	12	1,500– 1,860	2,520	S	21,180	23,680	2	2	0	N
Canonsburg, Pa.	12,558	12	1,500– 1,740	1,920	C	14,460	17,585	1	0	0	N
Canton, Ill.	11,718	8	1,440– 1,440	1,560	M	12,216	29,547	1	0	0	N
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	16,227	12	960– 1,320	1,620	M	14,580	16,137	2	2	0	Y
Carbondale, Pa.	20,061	11	1,800– 1,800	2,100	M	17,283	18,398	1	0	0	N
Carlisle, Pa.	12,596	9	1,200– 1,200	1,620	C	10,880	13,487	1	0	0	N
Carnegie, Pa.	12,497	9	1,800– 1,800	2,508	C	17,574	19,653	1	1	0	N
Carteret, N. J.	13,339	23	2,200– 2,500	4,000	C	54,400	59,575	3	0	0	N
Casper, Wyo.	16,619	16	1,500– 1,800	2,700	M	33,769	38,760	2	0	0	N
Central Falls, R. I.	25,898	37	1,533– 1,648	2,363	C	60,000	75,500	4	3	0	N
Centralia, Ill.	12,583	12	1,575– 1,575	2,400	M	22,747	27,913	3	0	3	N
Chambersburg, Pa.	13,788	12	1,440– 1,440	2,400	M	17,500	19,000	1	0	0	N
Champaign, Ill.	20,348	19	1,680– 1,800	2,200	B	33,345	38,580	2	0	2	Y
Chanute, Kan.	10,277	9	1,200– 1,440	1,800	M	13,200	15,500	2	2	0	Y
Charlottesville, Va.	15,245	23	1,080– 1,500	2,400	A	37,290	42,340	3	2	0	Y
Cheyenne, Wyo.	17,361	14	1,570– 1,620	2,160	C	27,765	33,045	2	0	0	N
Chicago Heights, Ill.	22,321	23	1,676– 1,676	3,000	C	35,000	54,210	3	0	3	Y
Chickasha, Okla.	14,099	12	1,200– 1,200	1,680	E	15,250	16,850	1	1	0	Y
Chillicothe, Ohio	18,340	13	1,500– 1,500	1,680	M	16,728	24,837	3	0	3	Y
Clairton, Pa.	15,291	16	1,920– 1,920	3,000	C	38,233	45,525	2	0	2	Y

TABLE XIX-B.—POLICE DATA FOR 584 CITIES OF 10,000 TO 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Number of Police Employees 1938	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1939		Automobiles			Fixed Radio Transmitter
						Salaries and Wages	Total	Total No.	Number Radio Equipped 1-way Radio	2-way Radio	
Claremont, N. H.	12,377	6	$1,643–$1,643	$1,825	C	$ 12,008	$ 13,769	2	0	0	N
Clarksburg, W. Va.	28,866	23	1,500– 1,500	2,000	A	43,100	47,747	3	3	0	Y
Clarksdale, Miss.	10,043	14	1,500– 1,800	2,400	C	27,964	31,459	3	0	0	N
Clinton, Iowa	25,726	20	1,440– 1,680	1,920	M	33,144	45,797	2	0	0	N
Coatesville, Pa.	14,582	15	1,420– 1,420	1,800	M	23,995	26,480	1	0	0	N
Coffeyville, Kan.	16,198	22	1,260– 1,380	2,400	M	32,411	37,785	3	3	0	Y
Cohoes, N. Y.	23,226	29	1,520– 1,520	1,800	S	45,381	46,513	1	0	0	N
Collingswood, N. J.	12,723	17	1,400– 1,700	2,200	C	29,775	43,041	3	0	2	Y
Compton, Calif.	12,516	15	1,680– 2,160	2,700	A	32,619	40,989	2	0	2	Y
Concord, N. H.	25,228	25	1,700– 1,916	2,600	B	52,349	61,523	5	0	2	Y
Concord, N. C.	11,820	16	1,440– 1,440	2,100	C	23,380	30,380	2	0	2	Y
Connellsville, Pa.	13,290	11	1,560– 1,680	1,920	M	17,618	24,380	1	0	0	N
Connersville, Ind.	12,795	11	1,560– 1,560	2,080	M	18,281	21,319	1	1	0	Y
Conshohocken, Pa.	10,815	7	1,620– 1,620	1,920	C	10,020	13,060	1	1	0	N
Corning, N. Y.	15,777	16	1,320– 1,740	3,000	B	28,280	29,580	0	0	0	N
Corpus Christi, Tex.	27,741	44	1,200– 1,440	2,520	C	43,100	57,941	6	6	0	Y
Corsicana, Tex.	15,202	12	1,200– 1,290	2,400	M	18,305	20,220	2	0	0	N
Cortland, N. Y.	15,043	15	1,560– 1,800	2,400	B	27,884	.....	2	0	0	N
Coshocton, Ohio	10,908	8	1,500– 1,500	1,600	M	12,240	15,284	1	1	0	N
Crawfordsville, Ind.	10,355	14	1,620– 1,620	2,220	M	19,725	26,916	2	2	0	Y
Cudahy, Wis.	10,631	11	1,620– 1,920	2,520	C	23,280	27,780	2	2	0	N
Cumberland, R. I.	10,304	6	1,150– 1,500	1,500	C	.....	.....	1	1	0	N
Danbury, Conn.	22,261	21	2,000– 2,200	2,900	M	55,560	63,302	2	0	0	N
Danvers, Mass.	12,957	10	1,773– 1,773	2,216	C	20,533	23,030	2	0	1	Y
Danville, Va.	22,247	41	1,500– 1,740	3,000	B	74,014	84,577	5	5	0	Y
Daytona Beach, Fla.	16,598	27	1,200– 1,500	2,400	C	40,850	57,393	8	5	2	Y
Decatur, Ala.	15,593	11	1,440– 1,440	1,860	C	14,703	18,183	3	0	0	N
Decatur, Ga.	13,276	10	1,500– 1,800	2,520	A	20,857	25,772	3	3	0	N
Dedham, Mass.	15,136	18	1,800– 2,100	3,000	C	40,915	51,415	4	0	3	Y
Del Rio, Tex.	11,693	7	1,320– 1,320	2,100	C	8,938	19,729	5	0	0	N
Dodge City, Kan.	10,059	7	1,500– 1,500	2,010	M	13,340	16,186	2	2	0	Y
Donora, Pa.	13,905	10	1,620– 1,860	2,400	C	19,708	.....	0	0	0	N
Dormont, Pa.	13,190	10	1,680– 2,160	2,700	C	20,000	26,000	1	1	0	N
Dothan, Ala.	16,046	14	1,020– 1,560	1,740	C	20,147	25,788	2	1	0	N
Dover, N. H.	13,573	16	1,825– 1,825	2,373	B	.....	27,096	1	0	0	N
Dover, N. J.	10,031	9	1,900– 2,300	3,000	M	23,800	27,800	2	0	0	N
Dunkirk, N. Y.	17,802	18	1,560– 1,740	2,760	B	30,313	33,372	2	0	0	N
Duquesne, Pa.	21,396	23	1,980– 1,980	2,700	M	36,624	41,828	2	0	0	N
Easthampton, Mass.	11,323	17	1,922– 1,922	2,500	C	18,288	19,733	2	0	0	N
East Hartford, Conn.	17,125	22	1,700– 2,000	2,900	B	41,339	46,628	4	4	0	N
East Liverpool, Ohio	23,329	9	1,920– 1,920	2,280	S	19,229	20,103	2	0	0	N
East Moline, Ill.	10,107	9	1,470– 1,620	2,160	C	13,051	18,856	2	2	0	N
E. Providence, R. I.	29,995	34	1,642– 1,825	3,000	C	64,429	78,440	10	3	7	Y
Eau Claire, Wis.	26,287	26	1,440– 1,620	2,700	C	45,000	58,400	4	0	0	N
Ecorse, Mich.	12,716	22	2,080– 2,210	3,120	C	55,705	64,005	4	0	4	Y
El Dorado, Ark.	16,421	11	1,680– 1,680	2,280	M	20,000	31,500	2	0	0	N
El Dorado, Kan.	10,311	10	1,080– 1,560	1,800	A	13,217	16,465	2	1	1	Y
Elizabeth City, N. C.	10,037	12	1,050– 1,620	2,100	B	19,705	22,504	1	0	0	N
Ellwood City, Pa.	12,323	12	1,740– 1,740	2,064	M	21,092	24,254	1	0	0	N
Elmhurst, Ill.	14,055	11	1,530– 1,800	2,160	M	20,777	29,041	3	0	2	Y
Elmwood Park, Ill.	11,270	9	1,693– 1,693	2,160	C	17,275	39,099	2	0	0	N
Elwood, Ind.	10,685	10	....	....	M	15,000	15,500	2	0	2	Y
Elyria, Ohio	25,633	27	1,680– 1,920	2,520	S	52,551	59,158	4	0	4	Y
Emporia, Kan.	14,067	11	1,266– 1,452	1,980	M	18,606	.....	3	0	0	N
Endicott, N. Y.	16,231	23	1,600– 1,812	2,750	C	42,236	47,228	3	3	0	N
Englewood, N. J.	17,805	40	2,000– 2,500	4,000	M	102,460	124,857	7	0	5	Y
Enid, Okla.	26,399	20	1,440– 1,440	1,860	..	26,076	31,172	3	1	1	Y
Escanaba, Mich.	14,524	14	1,200– 1,512	2,220	A	22,533	26,302	1	0	0	N

Table XIX-B.—Police Data for 584 Cities of 10,000 to 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Number of Police Employees 1938	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1939		Automobiles			
						Salaries and Wages	Total	Total No.	Number Radio Equipped 1-way Radio	Number Radio Equipped 2-way Radio	Fixed Radio Transmitter
Euclid, Ohio	12,751	23	$1,800–$2,372	$2,760	M	$52,593	$ 60,424	5	4	0	N
Eugene, Ore.	18,901	14	1,200– 1,680	2,240	M	26,240	29,488	6	5	0	Y
Eureka, Calif.	15,752	16	1,800– 1,800	2,700	M	29,470	33,963	2	0	0	N
Fairfield, Ala.	11,059	..	1,368– 1,539	1,980	M	15,280	19,993	2	2	0	N
Fairhaven, Mass.	10,051	10	1,304– 1,307	2,352	C	13,544	16,091	2	2	0	N
Fairmont, W. Va.	23,159	17	1,350– 1,350	1,986	C	26,215	38,330	2	2	0	Y
Fargo, N. D.	28,619	41	1,452– 1,572	2,400	C	62,338	71,143	4	3	0	Y
Faribault, Minn.	12,767	9	1,200– 1,440	1,800	M	13,779	17,101	2	0	2	Y
Farrell, Pa.	14,359	13	1,680– 1,680	1,980	C	22,380	25,983	2	0	0	N
Fayetteville, N. C.	13,049	23	1,200– 1,500	2,280	C	38,670	43,992	4	0	2	Y
Ferndale, Mich.	20,855	23	1,650– 1,950	2,875	C	46,410	61,173	7	2	2	..
Findlay, Ohio	19,363	14	1,410– 1,680	2,400	M	27,140	36,845	3	3	0	N
Floral Park, N. Y.	10,016	18	1,800– 2,200	3,250	C	40,550	49,350	3	3	0	N
Florence, Ala.	11,729	8	1,000– 1,320	1,800	C	11,073	16,023	3	0	0	N
Florence, S. C.	14,774	16	1,320– 1,440	2,400	C	24,258	28,421	3	0	0	N
Fond du Lac, Wis.	26,449	33	1,394– 1,744	2,640	B	57,734	65,886	3	0	2	N
Forest Park, Ill.	14,555	16	1,920– 1,920	2,400	B	32,808	36,414	3	2	0	N
Fort Collins, Colo.	11,489	9	1,326– 1,326	1,800	A	11,528	15,483	2	2	0	Y
Fort Dodge, Iowa	21,895	16	1,200– 1,620	2,160	C	29,051	38,529	3	0	0	N
Fort Scott, Kan.	10,763	9	1,380– 1,380	1,800	M	12,440	12,590	1	0	0	N
Fort Thomas, Ky.	10,008	9	1,500– 1,800	2,300	C	16,643	22,300	4	3	0	N
Fostoria, Ohio	12,790	8	1,560– 1,680	2,040	S	15,000	18,297	2	0	0	N
Framingham, Mass.	22,210	25	1,900– 2,000	3,300	C	52,388	59,721	1	1	0	N
Frankfort, Ind.	12,196	13	1,440– 1,620	1,860	M	20,925	25,949	2	0	2	Y
Frankfort, Ky.	11,626	11	1,320– 1,320	1,500	..	14,370	18,864	2	0	0	N
Franklin, Pa.	10,254	11	1,640– 1,640	2,040	M	15,772	18,272	1	0	0	N
Frederick, Md.	14,434	20	1,200– 1,200	1,400	M	24,371	27,879	1	0	0	N
Freeport, Ill.	22,045	18	1,680– 1,680	2,400	M	30,960	37,980	2	0	0	N
Freeport, N. Y.	15,467	33	1,800– 2,400	3,600	C	80,763	100,559	5	5	0	N
Fremont, Neb.	11,407	10	1,320– 1,500	1,800	M	15,995	16,996	1	0	0	N
Fullerton, Calif.	10,860	12	1,620– 1,800	2,340	C	19,330	27,965	3	0	3	N
Fulton, N. Y.	12,462	19	1,500– 1,800	2,400	B	35,178	41,140	2	0	0	N
Gainesville, Fla.	10,465	14	1,320– 1,500	3,000	A	25,041	29,609	2	2	0	Y
Galesburg, Ill.	28,830	31	1,452– 1,584	2,000	M	52,411	62,585	5	0	0	N
Gardner, Mass.	19,399	18	1,920– 1,920	2,850	M	35,758	44,384	2	0	0	N
Garfield, N. J.	29,739	35	2,100– 2,500	3,500	M	96,156	110,573	4	0	3	Y
Garfield Heights, Ohio	15,589	14	1,600– 1,650	2,100	S	22,874	26,175	2	2	0	N
Gastonia, N. C.	17,093	26	1,080– 1,680	2,400	C	40,885	50,975	3	0	3	Y
Geneva, N. Y.	16,053	20	1,500– 1,900	3,500	C	37,186	42,231	2	0	1	Y
Glens Falls, N. Y.	18,531	26	1,512– 1,701	2,500	B	44,984	56,757	2	0	0	N
Gloucester, Mass.	24,204	37	1,825– 1,825	2,500	C	75,000	91,000	5	0	0	N
Gloversville, N. Y.	23,099	20	1,700– 2,000	3,000	C	44,094	49,644	3	0	0	N
Goldsboro, N. C.	14,985	15	1,200– 1,638	2,000	A	25,154	28,907	2	0	0	N
Goshen, Ind.	10,397	6	1,500– 1,500	1,680	M	9,563	12,539	1	0	1	N
Grand Forks, N. D.	17,112	19	1,200– 1,560	2,100	C	32,975	37,330	2	0	0	N
Grand Island, Neb.	18,041	21	1,320– 1,500	2,100	M	.....	.....	3	0	2	Y
Grand Junction, Colo.	10,247	14	1,500– 1,800	3,000	A	25,285	30,032	2	0	0	N
Granite City, Ill.	25,130	13	1,200– 1,920	2,280	B	22,336	26,968	2	0	2	Y
Great Falls, Mont.	28,822	32	1,920– 2,040	2,700	M	63,536	80,945	6	0	5	Y
Greeley, Colo.	12,203	11	1,500– 1,620	2,160	C	20,230	25,910	2	2	0	Y
Greenfield, Mass.	15,500	15	1,456– 2,184	3,000	C	30,696	35,360	3	0	0	N
Greensburg, Pa.	16,508	18	1,800– 1,980	2,340	C	40,399	41,696	1	0	0	N
Greenville, Miss.	14,807	14	....	3,036	C	26,964	34,890	2	2	0	Y
Greenville, S. C.	29,154	60	1,060– 1,560	2,640	C	90,327	105,400	5	0	5	Y
Greenville, Tex.	12,407	13	1,350– 1,350	1,980	E	18,236	22,085	2	0	0	N
Greenwood, S. C.	11,020	22	1,140– 1,140	1,530	A	25,732	37,761	1	0	0	N
Griffin, Ga.	10,321	17	960– 1,380	1,950	A	24,615	32,275	2	0	0	N
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.	11,174	38	2,280– 2,280	3,600	M	91,560	98,760	6	0	4	Y

TABLE XIX-B.—POLICE DATA FOR 584 CITIES OF 10,000 TO 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Number of Police Employees 1938	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1939		Automobiles			
						Salaries and Wages	Total	Total No.	Number Radio Equipped		Fixed Radio Transmitter
									1-way Radio	2-way Radio	
Gulfport, Miss.	12,547	16	$1,080–$1,320	$1,800	M	$ 19,476	$ 26,828	2	0	0	N
Hackensack, N. J.	24,568	42	2,000– 2,500	3,500	C	104,535	242,390	7	0	5	Y
Hannibal, Mo.	22,761	21	1,320– 1,320	1,800	E	29,288	33,352	4	0	0	N
Hanover, Pa.	11,805	5	1,275– 1,275	1,450	C	6,605	8,056	1	0	0	N
Harlingen, Tex.	12,124	7	1,200– 1,500	1,920	M	8,440	10,305	3	0	0	N
Harrisburg, Ill.	11,625	5	1,200– 1,500	1,200	S	6,500	6,800	1	0	0	N
Harrison, N. J.	15,601	51	2,000– 3,000	4,100	C	154,031	172,804	6	4	0	N
Harvey, Ill.	16,374	12	1,500– 1,620	2,400	B	19,923	27,618	3	2	0	N
Hastings, Neb.	15,490	13	1,200– 1,200	1,860	M	18,180	22,835	2	0	0	N
Hawthorne, N. J.	11,868	11	1,620– 2,100	2,500	S	23,762	33,297	2	0	2	Y
Helena, Mont.	11,803	14	1,920– 1,920	2,400	C	34,985	35,358	4	0	2	Y
Hempstead, N. Y.	12,650	44	2,000– 2,600	4,200	B	120,530	126,530	7	1	6	Y
Herkimer, N. Y.	10,446	16	1,320– 1,500	2,140	B	19,738	25,278	1	1	0	Y
Hibbing, Minn.	15,666	30	1,740– 1,920	2,940	C	60,584	73,086	4	0	0	N
Highland Park, Ill.	12,203	15	1,680– 2,100	3,100	C	33,704	43,954	3	3	0	Y
Holland, Mich.	14,346	10	1,482– 1,690	2,262	B	25,282	31,007	2	0	0	N
Homestead, Pa.	20,141	..	1,700– 1,800	2,580	C	51,877	56,056	3	0	0	N
Hopewell, Va.	11,327	14	1,200– 1,320	2,100	A	20,460	22,760	3	2	0	Y
Hopkinsville, Ky.	10,746	14	890– 1,200	1,560	C	19,465	21,181	1	0	1	Y
Hoquiam, Wash.	12,766	10	1,518– 1,670	2,400	M	17,537	21,953	2	0	2	Y
Hornell, N. Y.	16,250	22	1,560– 1,800	2,500	S	35,760	39,610	2	2	0	Y
Hot Springs, Ark.	20,238	20	1,020–	2,400	..	.....	.....	5	4	0	..
Hudson, N. Y.	12,337	18	1,300– 1,800	2,200	S	33,500	42,365	2	0	0	N
Huntington, Ind.	13,420	13	1,380– 1,380	1,800	M	18,480	22,876	2	1	1	Y
Huntington Pk., Calif.	24,591	38	1,536– 1,780	2,700	C	55,319	62,045	5	3	0	N
Huntsville, Ala.	11,554	23	1,200– 1,500	1,920	C	31,080	43,142	4	0	0	N
Huron, S. D.	10,946	9	1,200– 1,464	2,160	A	13,900	17,900	3	2	0	Y
Hutchinson, Kan.	27,085	30	1,200– 1,500	2,280	M	55,047	77,372	9	9	0	Y
Independence, Kan.	12,782	8	1,200– 1,440	1,800	C	12,963	14,678	2	0	0	N
Independence, Mo.	15,296	14	1,500– 1,500	....	E	.....	.....	2	2	0	N
Inglewood, Calif.	19,480	31	1,560– 1,764	2,520	C	61,863	71,418	3	3	0	N
Irondequoit, N. Y.	18,024	9	1,900– 1,900	2,650	C	20,550	23,500	2	2	0	N
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11,652	6	960– 960	1,440	B	5,961	7,716	1	0	0	N
Ironton, Ohio	16,621	14	1,500– 1,500	1,800	A	21,425	24,562	2	0	0	N
Ironwood, Mich.	14,299	15	1,260– 1,260	1,800	A	20,957	25,530	2	0	0	N
Ithaca, N. Y.	20,708	24	1,700– 2,000	2,800	M	47,707	55,432	4	0	2	Y
Jackson, Tenn.	22,172	19	1,320– 1,620	2,400	M	33,046	35,571	3	0	0	N
Jacksonville, Ill.	27,747	15	1,200– 1,200	1,800	M	18,915	21,171	1	0	0	N
Janesville, Wis.	21,628	21	1,380– 1,800	2,700	B	38,662	45,413	3	0	1	N
Jeannette, Pa.	15,126	8	1,500– 1,740	1,920	C	14,815	21,299	3	0	2	Y
Jefferson City, Mo.	21,596	14	1,500– 1,500	2,400	E	20,075	23,940	2	2	0	N
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11,946	9	1,380– 1,380	1,740	M	11,000	12,500	1	1	0	N
Johnson City, N. Y.	13,567	13	1,300– 1,768	2,340	M	23,442	25,938	2	1	0	N
Johnson City, Tenn.	25,080	24	1,080– 1,200	1,680	A	28,283	37,434	2	2	0	Y
Johnstown, N. Y.	10,801	11	1,450– 1,650	1,900	M	18,303	19,904	1	0	0	N
Jonesboro, Ark.	10,326	9	1,080– 1,200	1,680	M	12,520	13,050	2	0	0	N
Kankakee, Ill.	26,620	16	1,440– 1,440	2,100	M	25,108	28,336	2	0	0	N
Keene, N. H.	13,794	15	....– 1,911	2,400	C	28,435	33,799	2	0	0	N
Kenmore, N. Y.	16,482	18	1,716– 2,028	2,858	C	37,027	44,813	3	3	0	N
Keokuk, Iowa	15,106	12	1,290– 1,380	1,800	C	19,831	29,203	2	0	0	N
Kewanee, Ill.	17,093	12	1,320– 1,320	1,680	C	17,197	19,419	2	0	0	N
Kingsport, Tenn.	11,914	16	1,080– 1,500	2,100	A	21,963	28,607	3	2	1	Y
Kingston, N. Y.	28,088	37	1,920– 2,040	2,900	B	83,900	95,660	4	0	4	Y
Kingston, Pa.	21,600	16	1,620– 1,800	2,100	C	28,600	34,400	2	0	2	Y
Kinston, N. C.	11,362	16	1,320– 1,680	2,100	C	28,943	36,406	2	2	0	Y
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16,093	17	1,620– 1,680	2,400	M	29,640	.....	3	1	2	Y
Lackawanna, N. Y.	23,948	42	2,040– 2,040	2,820	M	93,800	103,600	3	3	0	N
Laconia, N. H.	12,471	20	1,643– 1,825	2,250	B	.....	.....	1	1	0	N

Table XIX-B.—Police Data for 584 Cities of 10,000 to 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Number of Police Employees 1938	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1939		Automobiles			Fixed Radio Transmitter
						Salaries and Wages	Total	Total No.	Number Radio Equipped		
									1-way Radio	2-way Radio	
Lafayette, Ind.	26,240	38	$1,500–$1,740	$2,280	M	$ 66,428	$ 80,629	5	0	5	Y
Lagrange, Ga.	20,131	18	1,500–1,500	3,000	C	27,779	37,700	2	2	0	Y
La Grange, Ill.	10,103	14	1,620–2,040	2,700	M	26,608	32,210	2	2	0	N
Lake Charles, La.	15,791	16	960–1,080	1,800	C	22,477	23,977	2	0	0	N
Lakeland, Fla.	18,554	18	960–1,620	2,520	A	36,100	43,381	3	0	3	Y
Lancaster, Ohio	18,716	14	1,380–1,620	1,800	S	24,414	29,319	2	0	2	Y
La Porte, Ind.	15,755	15	1,680–1,680	2,280	M	27,839	35,443	2	0	2	Y
La Salle, Ill.	13,149	10	1,800–1,800	2,000	M	18,092	20,964	2	0	2	..
Latrobe, Pa.	10,644	9	1,160–1,560	1,980	C	14,341	16,639	1	0	1	Y
Laurel, Miss.	18,017	14	1,320–1,320	2,320	M	17,970	23,295	3	3	0	Y
Lawrence, Kan.	13,726	13	1,080–1,500	1,860	M	19,620	25,470	2	0	2	Y
Lawton, Okla.	12,121	14	1,188–1,188	1,800	..	19,486	.....	1	0	1	Y
Lebanon, Pa.	25,561	28	1,440–1,560	2,100	M	40,640	46,098	1	0	0	N
Leominster, Mass.	21,810	26	1,825–1,825	3,000	M	42,930	46,467	2	2	0	N
Lewistown, Pa.	13,357	7	1,500–1,500	1,860	C	11,400	13,500	1	0	0	N
Lincoln, Ill.	12,855	7	1,440–1,440	1,800	M	9,240	10,869	1	1	0	N
Lincoln Park, Mich.	12,336	15	1,632–1,972	2,520	S	27,348	31,340	3	0	3	Y
Linden, N. J.	21,206	57	1,900–2,500	4,500	M	150,630	177,266	8	0	0	N
Little Falls, N. Y.	11,105	8	1,584–1,584	2,100	B	12,618	14,334	1	0	0	N
Lockport, N. Y.	23,160	31	1,500–1,800	2,500	B	56,740	67,249	4	0	0	N
Logansport, Ind.	18,508	24	1,500–1,680	2,100	B	40,857	47,642	3	0	2	Y
Long Branch, N. J.	18,399	39	2,300–2,300	3,000	S	88,825	110,313	7	0	6	Y
Longview, Wash.	10,652	5	1,620–1,620	2,160	M	9,416	11,886	2	2	0	N
Lubbock, Tex.	20,520	19	1,500–1,500	2,400	A	38,860	61,060	5	5	0	Y
Lynbrook, N. Y.	11,993	31	2,050–2,250	3,300	C	69,663	78,866	3	3	0	N
McAlester, Okla.	11,804	11	900–1,360	1,980	A	13,673	15,317	1	1	0	N
McComb, Miss.	10,057	6	900–1,200	1,500	C	8,388	10,721	2	0	0	N
McKees Rocks, Pa.	18,116	20	1,800–1,890	2,400	C	26,000	28,000	2	1	0	N
Mahanoy City, Pa.	14,784	7	1,680–1,680	2,000	C	10,395	11,642	0	0	0	N
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	11,766	26	1,940–3,000	7,000	S	884,779	1,003,407	31	0	26	Y
Manhattan, Kan.	10,136	10	960–1,200	1,800	C	11,618	16,003	..	..	..	N
Manitowoc, Wis.	22,963	27	1,680–1,800	2,600	B	49,850	56,622	3	0	0	N
Mankato, Minn.	14,038	16	1,150–1,750	2,100	C	25,680	31,680	4	0	2	Y
Maplewood, Mo.	12,657	12	1,680–1,680	2,400	M	24,015	29,614	2	2	0	N
Marietta, Ohio	14,285	13	1,500–1,500	1,800	S	20,241	23,404	2	0	2	Y
Marinette, Wis.	13,734	10	1,440–1,440	1,920	B	15,066	18,901	2	0	0	N
Marion, Ind.	24,496	30	1,620–1,620	2,400	M	49,237	57,152	4	0	4	Y
Marlborough, Mass.	15,587	19	2,008–2,008	2,500	M	39,435	42,938	2	1	0	N
Marquette, Mich.	14,789	13	1,620–1,620	2,100	C	21,534	24,216	2	0	2	N
Marshall, Tex.	16,203	12	1,230–1,560	2,280	C	20,578	25,411	2	2	0	..
Marshalltown, Iowa	17,373	10	1,440–1,800	2,520	M	17,261	20,064	2	0	0	N
Martins Ferry, Ohio	14,524	11	1,800–1,920	2,160	M	21,360	23,460	1	0	0	N
Mason City, Iowa	23,304	22	1,500–1,680	2,700	A	40,786	49,819	6	0	0	N
Massena, N. Y.	10,637	11	1,040–1,430	2,080	C	16,789	19,460	1	0	0	N
Massillon, Ohio	26,400	21	1,800–1,800	2,100	S	36,347	38,856	2	2	0	N
Mattoon, Ill.	14,631	10	1,440–1,440	1,800	C	13,500	14,310	1	0	0	N
Maywood, Ill.	25,829	19	2,100–2,100	3,165	..	23,800	47,807	4	4	0	N
Meadville, Pa.	16,698	14	1,620–1,825	2,646	C	29,420	36,094	2	0	2	Y
Medford, Ore.	11,007	8	1,320–1,560	2,400	M	14,940	20,070	2	2	0	N
Melrose, Mass.	23,170	39	1,900–2,200	3,000	M	76,903	84,424	5	3	0	N
Melrose Park, Ill.	10,741	12	1,800–1,800	2,700	C	.....	.....	2	2	0	N
Menominee, Mich.	10,320	7	1,080–1,320	1,500	C	10,454	12,259	2	1	1	N
Methuen, Mass.	21,069	28	2,007–2,007	2,600	C	40,403	42,803	3	3	0	N
Michigan City, Ind.	26,735	30	1,740–1,740	2,460	M	54,894	61,425	3	0	0	N
Middlesborough, Ky.	10,350	15	1,200–1,200	2,400	S	9,600	10,600	1	0	0	N
Middletown, Conn.	24,554	22	1,850–1,850	2,600	M	51,985	58,122	3	0	2	N
Middletown, N. Y.	21,276	26	1,780–2,200	2,900	M	56,244	66,671	2	0	0	N
Middletown, Ohio	29,992	36	1,500–1,800	3,600	C	68,787	86,390	6	0	0	N

Table XIX-B.—Police Data for 584 Cities of 10,000 to 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Number of Police Employees 1938	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1939		Automobiles			Fixed Radio Transmitter
						Salaries and Wages	Total	Total No.	Number Radio Equipped		
									1-way Radio	2-way Radio	
Milford, Mass.	14,741	12	$1,800–$1,800	$2,400	C	$ 22,510	$ 25,000	2	0	0	N
Millville, N. J.	14,705	12	1,404– *	2,000	C	17,700	21,800	1	0	1	Y
Minot, N. D.	16,099	14	1,200– 1,585	2,184	A	21,333	24,958	1	0	0	N
Mishawaka, Ind.	28,630	29	1,700– 1,750	2,150	M	51,747	56,947	4	0	2	N
Missoula, Mont.	14,657	14	1,920– 2,040	2,500	C	26,166	29,426	2	0	2	N
Mitchell, S. D.	10,942	10	1,350– 1,470	1,890	M	14,460	16,732	1	0	0	N
Moberly, Mo.	13,772	11	1,350– 1,350	1,800	E	13,474	14,803	1	1	0	N
Modesto, Calif.	13,842	21	1,410– 1,860	2,880	C	42,124	54,562	3	0	2	N
Monessen, Pa.	20,268	18	1,740– 1,740	2,100	M	32,459	39,559	2	2	0	Y
Monroe, La.	26,028	34	1,368– 1,368	2,580	C	50,183	.....	5	0	0	N
Monroe, Mich.	18,110	19	1,500– 1,740	2,100	M	34,116	41,706	2	0	2	Y
Monrovia, Calif.	10,890	17	1,500– 1,800	2,400	C	18,721	26,114	2	0	2	Y
Morgantown, W. Va.	16,186	9	900– 1,518	2,100	A	14,473	18,664	3	0	0	N
Morristown, N. J.	15,197	26	1,500– 2,500	4,000	M	52,283	66,890	3	0	2	Y
Mount Clemens, Mich.	13,497	15	1,704– 1,704	2,100	C	.....	25,020	4	1	0	N
Mount Vernon, Ill.	12,375	7	1,320– 1,320	1,500	..	.....	9,498	1	1	0	N
Munhall, Pa.	12,995	23	1,800– 2,100	3,000	C	49,000	.....	3	3	0	N
Muscatine, Iowa	16,778	17	1,230– 1,320	1,800	M	25,019	28,646	2	0	0	N
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	15,584	39	1,440– 1,596	2,025	M	24,045	28,308	3	3	0	N
Nanticoke, Pa.	26,043	20	1,620– 1,620	1,800	C	27,840	31,240	2	0	0	N
Natchez, Miss.	13,422	18	1,380– 1,380	2,100	E	24,107	39,041	2	2	0	Y
Natick, Mass.	13,589	16	1,800– 2,000	2,450	M	33,519	36,768	2	0	2	Y
Naugatuck, Conn.	14,315	16	1,916– 1,916	2,948	B	35,000	39,000	2	0	0	N
Needham, Mass.	10,845	17	1,800– 2,100	2,700	C	35,278	43,367	4	0	3	Y
New Albany, Ind.	25,819	15	1,620– 1,620	1,740	M	30,930	34,290	4	2	0	N
Newburyport, Mass.	15,084	18	1,820– 1,820	2,200	M	31,164	31,914	1	0	0	N
New Castle, Ind.	14,027	17	1,508– 1,560	1,800	M	23,235	27,214	3	0	2	Y
New Kensington, Pa.	16,762	22	1,800– 1,800	2,700	C	45,000	46,700	3	0	0	N
New London, Conn.	29,640	51	1,500– 2,000	2,700	A	99,637	108,003	4	4	0	Y
New Philadelphia, Ohio	12,365	3	1,680– 1,680	1,920	S	9,773	12,727	1	0	0	N
Newport, Ky.	29,744	49	1,606– 1,606	1,980	A	66,284	101,062	4	4	0	N
Newport, R. I.	27,612	61	1,577– 1,825	2,516	M	115,219	133,839	6	4	1	Y
Newton, Kan.	11,034	6	900– 1,620	1,920	A	11,803	13,873	2	0	0	N
Niles, Mich.	11,326	12	1,650– 1,980	2,200	B	23,873	30,014	4	0	4	Y
Niles, Ohio	16,314	10	1,920– 2,040	2,580	S	18,984	25,968	1	1	0	N
Norfolk, Neb.	10,717	11	1,320– 1,500	2,000	M	15,899	17,723	3	3	0	Y
North Adams, Mass.	21,621	25	1,825– 1,916	2,600	M	47,923	59,870	2	0	2	Y
Northampton, Mass.	24,381	28	1,642– 1,916	2,600	M	51,584	55,558	2	2	0	N
N. Attleborough, Mass.	10,197	31	1,825– 1,976	2,340	C	16,864	19,889	1	1	0	N
North Braddock, Pa.	16,782	19	1,200– 1,200	1,800	C	21,990	25,714	1	1	0	N
N. Little Rock, Ark.	19,418	27	1,440– 1,800	3,000	..	54,575	62,014	3	3	0	N
North Platte, Neb.	12,061	14	1,440– 1,440	1,890	M	16,250	19,463	2	0	0	N
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	19,019	26	1,680– 1,860	2,400	C	47,315	56,650	4	0	0	N
Norwich, Conn.	23,021	35	....	....	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..
Norwood, Mass.	15,049	21	1,600– 2,100	3,300	A	47,452	52,155	4	0	0	N
Nutley, N. J.	20,572	33	1,800– 2,500	3,500	S	78,068	88,461	4	0	3	Y
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16,915	16	1,200– 1,500	2,250	M	24,900	29,000	2	0	0	N
Oil City, Pa.	22,075	15	1,680– 1,680	2,100	C	26,595	34,180	2	2	0	Y
Okmulgee, Okla.	17,097	11	1,450– 1,450	1,800	M	14,580	16,085	2	2	0	Y
Olean, N. Y.	21,790	22	1,500– 1,740	2,420	M	39,876	46,217	3	2	0	Y
Olympia, Wash.	11,733	10	1,380– 1,680	2,400	M	17,398	23,958	3	0	3	Y
Olyphant, Pa.	10,743	6	1,500– 1,500	1,800	C	9,180	9,989	3	0	0	N
Oneida, N. Y.	10,558	14	1,500– 1,800	2,500	S	23,834	31,322	2	0	0	N
Oneonta, N. Y.	12,536	14	1,620– 1,740	2,040	B	23,960	27,840	2	1	1	..
Ontario, Calif.	13,583	16	1,560– 1,680	2,220	C	30,613	37,383	3	3	0	N
Orlando, Fla.	27,330	53	1,260– 1,440	2,400	M	78,424	108,402	10	0	7	Y
Oskaloosa, Iowa	10,123	8	1,230– 1,500	1,740	M	11,940	15,058	1	1	0	N
Ossining, N. Y.	15,241	20	2,200– 2,400	3,000	C	49,000	59,800	2	0	2	Y

Table XIX-B.—Police Data for 584 Cities of 10,000 to 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Number of Police Employees 1938	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1939		Automobiles			Fixed Radio Transmitter
						Salaries and Wages	Total	Total No.	Number Radio Equipped		
									1-way Radio	2-way Radio	
Oswego, N. Y.	22,652	23	$1,620–$1,800	$2,500	S	$42,723	$ 47,570	1	0	0	N
Ottawa, Ill.	15,094	14	1,800– 1,800	2,040	C	23,760	27,860	4	0	2	Y
Ottumwa, Iowa	28,075	17	1,680– 1,800	1,980	S	36,280	43,651	2	2	0	Y
Owensboro, Ky.	22,765	31	1,200– 1,200	2,000	C	37,411	46,784	5	0	0	Y
Owosso, Mich.	14,496	12	1,320– 1,386	1,800	C	16,194	19,921	2	2	0	N
Painesville, Ohio	10,944	12	1,740– 1,920	2,400	A	18,492	23,418	2	0	0	N
Palo Alto, Calif.	13,652	22	1,860– 2,100	3,600	B	49,771	62,909	5	1	3	Y
Pampa, Tex.	10,470	7	1,320– 1,680	2,100	M	13,941	17,091	1	0	1	N
Paris, Tex.	15,649	14	960– 1,200	1,800	E	15,384	16,955	2	0	0	N
Parkersburg, W. Va.	29,623	18	1,620– 1,620	2,100	C	31,535	40,227	3	3	0	Y
Park Ridge, Ill.	10,417	12	1,920– 1,920	3,198	M	22,507	34,390	2	0	2	Y
Parma, Ohio	13,899	13	1,600– 1,950	2,580	S	23,322	29,502	3	3	0	N
Parsons, Kan.	14,903	9	1,277– 1,277	1,800	C	13,064	15,089	2	0	0	N
Peabody, Mass.	21,345	45	1,820– 1,820	2,500	M	60,000	.....	4	0	0	N
Peekskill, N. Y.	17,125	23	2,100– 2,400	3,500	C	57,000	67,968	1	0	0	N
Pekin, Ill.	16,129	12	1,440– 1,440	1,728	C	17,663	19,187	1	0	0	N
Peru, Ind.	12,730	14	1,680– 1,680	2,040	M	24,366	29,306	4	0	2	Y
Petersburg, Va.	28,564	40	1,260– 1,500	2,500	A	66,331	75,761	5	5	0	Y
Phenix City, Ala.	13,862	9	1,200– 1,200	1,793	B	18,000	.....	1	1	0	N
Phillipsburg, N. J.	19,255	15	1,740– 1,860	2,004	S	28,152	40,402	2	0	0	N
Phoenixville, Pa.	12,029	9	1,404– 1,500	1,800	C	13,665	15,625	1	0	1	Y
Pine Bluff, Ark.	20,760	12	1,392– 1,512	1,932	..	18,240	22,440	3	2	0	N
Piqua, Ohio	16,009	10	1,500– 1,680	2,400	A	17,330	23,907	2	0	2	Y
Pittsburg, Kan.	18,145	11	1,500– 1,500	1,920	C	17,756	26,113	2	0	0	N
Pittston, Pa.	18,246	23	1,800– 1,800	2,100	C	43,600	48,600	1	0	0	N
Plattsburg, N. Y.	13,349	12	1,500– 1,600	2,100	M	21,752	23,271	1	0	0	N
Plymouth, Mass.	13,042	14	1,638– 1,950	3,000	C	30,056	33,858	3	0	3	Y
Plymouth, Pa.	16,543	15	1,620– 1,620	2,100	C	16,923	16,923	2	1	0	N
Pocatello, Idaho	16,471	22	1,458– 1,740	2,400	M	38,722	45,951	2	0	0	N
Pomona, Calif.	20,804	17	1,620– 1,740	2,400	C	32,999	45,680	5	2	0	Y
Ponca City, Okla.	16,136	17	1,200– 1,920	3,300	M	29,160	35,570	4	1	0	Y
Port Angeles, Wash.	10,188	9	1,500– 1,800	2,220	M	17,738	22,867	4	3	1	Y
Port Chester, N. Y.	22,662	40	1,800– 2,160	3,500	C	87,920	107,076	6	0	4	N
Port Jervis, N. Y.	10,243	19	1,850– 2,000	2,500	C	30,316	33,542	1	0	1	Y
Pottstown, Pa.	19,430	19	1,560– 1,560	1,800	C	23,234	26,228	1	0	0	N
Pottsville, Pa.	24,300	33	1,560– 1,560	1,980	C	40,115	43,850	2	0	0	N
Rahway, N. J.	16,011	24	2,000– 2,300	3,500	C	58,035	69,460	4	0	3	Y
Rapid City, S. D.	10,404	11	1,380– 1,560	2,100	A	17,905	23,683	2	2	0	Y
Red Bank, N. J.	11,622	20	1,800– 2,200	3,600	C	41,491	51,652	4	4	0	..
Redlands, Calif.	14,177	15	1,440– 1,710	2,220	C	24,885	32,297	3	0	3	N
Reno, Nev.	18,529	35	1,920– 1,920	3,000	M	74,540	83,443	7	0	6	Y
Rensselaer, N. Y.	11,223	15	1,800– 1,800	2,350	B	28,366	30,086	2	2	0	N
Richmond, Calif.	20,093	35	1,920– 2,040	4,200	C	74,878	91,565	6	6	0	N
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	10,764	12	1,800– 2,500	3,285	S	33,860	43,322	4	4	0	N
Ridgewood, N. J.	12,188	29	1,900– 2,500	3,500	C	67,893	74,110	3	0	3	Y
River Rouge, Mich.	17,314	24	1,680– 1,800	2,520	B	47,241	55,297	5	0	2	Y
Riverside, Calif.	29,696	36	1,500– 1,860	2,700	B	66,458	80,017	4	4	0	N
Rochester, Minn.	20,621	23	1,500– 1,740	3,000	C	39,532	55,294	2	0	2	Y
Rochester, N. H.	10,209	6	1,400– 1,400	1,600	C	11,861	13,710	1	0	0	N
Rock Hill, S. C.	11,322	21	1,200– 1,320	2,100	M	29,857	35,434	3	3	0	Y
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	13,718	36	1,900– 2,600	4,100	C	91,308	116,055	8	7	0	N
Rocky Mount, N. C.	21,412	25	1,512– 1,740	2,520	A	54,616	70,161	3	0	3	Y
Roselle, N. J.	13,021	16	1,740– 2,500	4,000	M	42,600	50,785	3	2	0	Y
Roswell, N. M.	11,173	8	1,200– 1,560	2,580	M	13,339	16,039	1	0	0	N
Royal Oak, Mich.	22,904	24	1,700– 1,990	2,640	A	51,670	56,895	4	0	4	Y
Rutherford, N. J.	14,915	19	1,800– 2,500	3,600	B	60,000	70,448	2	2	0	N
Rutland, Vt.	17,315	14	1,367– 1,782	2,281	M	28,402	31,375	1	0	0	N
St. Augustine, Fla.	12,111	13	1,200– 1,500	2,000	A	20,776	23,776	2	2	0	Y

TABLE XIX-B.—POLICE DATA FOR 584 CITIES OF 10,000 TO 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Number of Police Employees 1938	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1939		Automobiles			Fixed Radio Transmitter
									Number Radio Equipped		
						Salaries and Wages	Total	Total No.	1-way Radio	2-way Radio	
St. Charles, Mo.	10,491	12	$1,290–$1,290	$1,620	E	$14,575	$ 16,274	1	0	1	Y
St. Cloud, Minn.	21,000	21	1,500– 1,620	2,220	M	32,199	41,746	2	0	1	Y
Salem, Ohio	10,622	6	832– 1,782	2,178	M	13,000	17,671	1	1	0	N
Salem, Ore.	26,266	25	1,500– 1,620	2,400	C	39,844	49,064	6	6	0	Y
Salina, Kan.	20,155	18	960– 1,440	2,400	A	27,190	32,115	2	2	0	Y
Salinas, Calif.	10,263	19	1,620– 2,280	3,900	C	43,150	53,325	2	1	0	N
Salisbury, Md.	10,997	15	1,092– 1,430	2,080	M	19,256	21,424	2	0	0	Y
Salisbury, N. C.	16,951	18	1,320– 1,575	2,700	A	35,093	40,558	3	0	3	Y
San Angelo, Tex.	25,308	27	1,458– 1,458	2,580	A	34,698	41,567	5	0	4	Y
San Benito, Tex.	10,753	5	1,620– 1,620	2,100	M	6,273	6,703	0	0	0	N
Sandusky, Ohio	24,622	17	1,680– 1,788	2,424	A	30,167	46,748	2	0	2	Y
Sanford, Fla.	10,100	7	1,080– 1,500	2,100	C	11,224	16,296	2	0	2	Y
San Leandro, Calif.	11,455	12	1,800– 2,280	2,520	A	30,520	45,520	3	3	0	N
San Mateo, Calif.	13,444	17	1,860– 2,100	3,180	A	40,640	45,943	2	0	2	Y
Santa Cruz, Calif.	14,395	19	1,740– 1,740	3,600	C	40,530	46,930	4	0	0	Y
Santa Fe, N. M.	11,176	12	1,200– 1,440	2,100	M	20,964	26,086	2	2	0	Y
Santa Rosa, Calif.	10,636	12	1,800– 1,920	2,400	C	22,175	32,183	2	0	2	Y
Sapulpa, Okla.	10,533	9	1,200– 1,500	1,800	A	11,940	14,238	2	0	0	N
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	13,169	26	1,500– 1,680	2,400	S	44,146	51,897	3	2	0	N
Saugus, Mass.	14,700	14	1,460– 2,080	2,700	C	30,693	38,387	3	2	0	N
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	13,755	10	1,440– 1,800	2,400	A	23,051	28,029	2	0	0	N
Sedalia, Mo.	20,806	15	1,140– 1,380	1,800	E	.....	21,055	2	1	0	N
Selma, Ala.	18,012	20	1,260– 1,560	2,640	C	32,928	39,439	4	4	0	Y
Seminole, Okla.	11,459	9	900– 1,200	2,100	E	10,000	12,000	1	1	0	Y
Shaker Heights, Ohio	17,783	35	1,800– 2,400	3,474	M	67,474	77,810	5	0	5	N
Sharon, Pa.	25,908	23	1,740– 1,800	2,400	M	42,776	45,451	3	3	0	Y
Shawnee, Okla.	23,283	21	1,200– 1,500	1,800	A	30,180	34,860	2	1	1	Y
Shelby, N. C.	10,789	11	960– 1,440	1,920	M	14,836	16,740	2	0	0	N
Shelbyville, Ind.	10,618	9	1,380– 1,500	1,750	M	12,685	14,379	2	2	0	Y
Shenandoah, Pa.	21,782	12	1,740– 1,740	1,920	C	21,360	23,460	0	0	0	N
Sherman, Tex.	15,713	13	1,080– 1,440	1,800	A	18,846	22,227	3	0	3	N
Shorewood, Wis.	13,479	15	1,800– 2,160	3,000	B	31,091	.....	3	3	0	N
Southbridge, Mass.	14,264	15	1,882– 1,882	2,400	C	31,980	37,469	2	0	0	N
South Gate, Calif.	19,632	18	1,800– 1,860	2,880	C	35,762	50,396	5	4	0	N
South Milwaukee, Wis.	10,706	11	1,800– 2,040	3,000	B	25,237	28,237	1	0	0	N
South Orange, N. J.	13,630	35	2,000– 2,500	4,100	C	89,707	105,902	3	2	0	N
South Pasadena, Calif.	13,730	11	1,440– 1,800	2,400	C	22,779	29,269	2	2	0	N
South Portland, Me.	13,840	11	1,482– 1,729	2,425	A	20,493	24,510	3	3	0	N
South River, N. J.	10,759	13	1,700– 2,000	2,500	M	27,700	32,640	3	0	0	N
South St. Paul, Minn.	10,009	13	1,500– 1,800	2,400	B	23,965	32,857	5	2	2	Y
Spartanburg, S. C.	28,723	50	1,410– 1,560	2,280	M	77,174	97,085	5	4	1	Y
Staunton, Va.	11,990	15	1,200– 1,380	2,400	A	22,651	27,308	3	1	2	Y
Steelton, Pa.	13,291	8	1,380– 1,380	1,788	C	11,696	15,067	0	0	0	N
Sterling, Ill.	10,012	6	1,560– 1,560	2,240	C	10,484	12,202	2	2	0	N
Stevens Point, Wis.	13,623	15	1,200– 1,560	2,040	C	25,620	27,620	2	0	1	Y
Stoneham, Mass.	10,060	12	1,825– 2,190	2,800	C	26,260	29,060	2	1	1	Y
Stratford, Conn.	19,212	19	1,500– 2,000	3,150	A	38,966	51,056	5	3	0	N
Streator, Ill.	14,728	10	1,800– 1,800	2,219	M	16,783	23,883	2	0	1	Y
Struthers, Ohio	11,249	10	1,980– 1,980	2,400	M	20,340	31,108	2	2	0	N
Suffolk, Va.	10,271	17	1,200– 1,560	2,160	A	27,401	32,479	2	2	0	Y
Summit, N. J.	14,556	30	1,800– 2,400	3,600	M	71,559	92,091	3	0	3	Y
Sumter, S. C.	11,780	15	1,080– 1,620	2,046	A	26,502	30,652	3	0	0	N
Sunbury, Pa.	15,626	5	1,200– 1,620	1,740	C	9,083	10,411	1	0	0	N
Swampscott, Mass.	10,346	17	1,800– 2,190	3,000	C	38,612	43,384	4	3	0	N
Sweetwater, Tex.	10,848	10	1,080– 1,620	2,100	A	15,994	19,942	1	1	0	Y
Swissvale, Pa.	16,029	25	1,716– 1,716	2,220	C	27,532	31,531	1	1	0	N
Tallahassee, Fla.	10,700	14	1,380– 1,860	2,400	A	29,040	42,358	3	1	2	Y
Taylor, Pa.	10,428	7	1,620– 1,620	1,890	C	9,588	10,194	1	0	0	N

Table XIX-B.—Police Data for 584 Cities of 10,000 to 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Number of Police Employees 1938	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1939		Automobiles			Fixed Radio Transmitter
						Salaries and Wages	Total	Total No.	Number Radio Equipped 1-way Radio	2-way Radio	
Temple, Tex.	15,345	12	$1,080–$1,080	$1,800	A	$14,294	$ 16,759	2	0	0	N
Texarkana, Ark.	10,764	9	1,380– 1,500	1,860	..	13,140	15,140	2	0	2	Y
Texarkana, Tex.	16,602	13	1,380– 1,380	1,800	C	18,210	41,101	5	1	1	N
Thomasville, Ga.	11,733	9	1,404– 1,404	1,872	E	15,000	.....	1	0	1	Y
Thomasville, N. C.	10,090	8	1,200– 1,425	2,280	A	16,250	19,765	1	0	0	N
Tiffin, Ohio	16,428	14	1,500– 1,620	2,100	M	23,000	.....	2	0	2	Y
Tonawanda, N. Y.	12,681	18	1,600– 1,870	2,250	C	34,488	38,270	2	2	0	N
Traverse City, Mich.	12,539	9	1,200– 1,350	1,800	C	14,045	16,056	2	1	1	Y
Trinidad, Colo.	11,732	10	1,500– 1,500	2,100	C	17,041	19,560	2	0	0	N
Turtle Creek, Pa.	10,690	10	1,812– 1,812	2,125	C	19,590	23,178	1	1	0	N
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	20,659	19	720– 1,440	2,200	C	24,960	30,460	4	2	0	Y
Two Rivers, Wis.	10,083	10	1,200– 1,650	2,260	B	15,819	19,008	2	0	0	N
Tyler, Tex.	17,113	25	1,200– 1,500	2,250	A	42,871	54,514	3	0	3	Y
Uniontown, Pa.	19,544	28	1,200– 1,680	2,160	C	35,581	50,119	3	0	0	N
University City, Mo.	25,809	37	1,660– 1,880	3,360	M	60,870	68,370	3	3	0	N
Urbana, Ill.	13,060	9	1,800– 1,800	1,980	M	21,780	24,730	2	0	2	N
Valdosta, Ga.	13,482	..	1,080– 1,380	2,100	C	19,127	19,127	1	0	0	N
Vallejo, Calif.	14,476	16	1,800– 1,980	3,000	S	34,520	41,985	3	3	0	Y
Vancouver, Wash.	15,766	14	1,440– 1,560	2,100	M	24,780	31,851	4	4	0	N
Vandergrift, Pa.	11,479	4	1,620– 1,620	2,220	C	.....	.....	1	0	0	N
Ventura, Calif.	11,603	16	1,620– 1,800	2,700	A	35,406	46,905	3	0	3	Y
Vicksburg, Miss.	22,943	28	1,524– 1,524	1,920	C	49,061	57,218	4	4	0	Y
Vincennes, Ind.	17,564	15	1,350– 1,350	2,700	M	26,037	30,203	3	0	3	Y
Virginia, Minn.	11,963	29	1,680– 1,680	3,120	B	66,525	86,119	4	0	0	N
Wakefield, Mass.	16,318	21	1,980– 2,160	3,000	C	33,876	39,429	3	1	1	N
Walla Walla, Wash.	15,976	17	1,410– 1,560	2,160	M	26,734	36,365	3	0	3	Y
Warren, Pa.	14,863	9	1,500– 1,500	2,280	..	16,740	21,000	2	0	0	N
Warwick, R. I.	23,196	33	1,820– 1,820	3,100	B	54,732	60,832	13	13	0	N
Washington, Pa.	24,545	23	1,800– 1,800	2,340	C	.....	.....	..	..	..	N
Watertown, S. D.	10,214	9	1,290– 1,500	1,980	M	14,887	18,097	1	0	0	N
Watertown, Wis.	10,613	11	1,480– 1,680	2,560	B	21,506	26,462	2	0	1	Y
Watervliet, N. Y.	16,083	22	1,400– 1,650	1,950	A	37,470	40,460	1	0	0	N
Waukesha, Wis.	17,176	21	1,500– 1,800	2,400	B	39,660	45,230	2	0	2	N
Wausau, Wis.	23,758	36	1,232– 1,500	1,920	C	54,109	58,141	4	0	0	N
Waycross, Ga.	15,510	13	1,260– 1,500	2,400	A	21,500	29,962	3	3	0	Y
Waynesboro, Pa.	10,167	5	1,200– 1,440	1,680	C	8,247	11,778	1	0	0	N
Webster, Mass.	12,992	13	1,820– 1,820	2,600	C	21,164	24,862	3	0	0	N
Webster Groves, Mo.	16,487	16	1,500– 1,830	3,720	C	35,556	42,933	5	5	0	N
Wellesley, Mass.	11,439	22	1,900– 2,100	3,000	C	50,641	56,306	5	0	3	Y
Wenatchee, Wash.	11,627	14	1,440– 1,680	2,280	M	24,685	29,510	2	2	0	N
Westbrook, Me.	10,807	7	1,638– 1,638	300	M	11,716	15,470	1	1	0	N
West Chester, Pa.	12,325	13	1,620– 1,620	2,000	C	23,056	26,486	2	0	2	Y
Westerly, R. I.	10,997	11	1,825– 2,190	2,737	C	20,811	30,100	2	1	0	Y
Westfield, Mass.	19,775	24	1,917– 2,008	2,500	C	48,660	55,707	2	1	0	N
Westfield, N. J.	15,801	25	2,300– 2,500	4,000	C	64,675	78,356	4	1	3	Y
West Frankfort, Ill.	14,683	3	1,800– 1,800	1,800	M	7,560	7,988	1	1	0	N
West Hartford, Conn.	24,941	45	1,825– 2,099	3,100	A	85,970	104,342	9	1	8	Y
West Haven, Conn.	25,808	27	1,898– 2,009	3,800	B	53,174	62,627	3	3	0	N
West Orange, N. J.	24,327	45	2,000– 2,500	4,200	S	117,987	137,375	9	0	4	N
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	26,610	35	1,500– 1,680	2,700	E	54,892	72,189	7	0	7	N
W. Springfield, Mass.	16,684	23	1,877– 2,093	3,200	B	51,533	57,253	2	2	0	N
West Warwick, R. I.	17,696	12	1,300– 1,600	2,000	C	18,900	22,400	4	4	0	N
Weymouth, Mass.	20,882	32	1,825– 2,050	3,150	C	66,237	73,989	4	0	0	N
Whiting, Ind.	10,880	21	1,656– 2,040	2,580	M	41,814	46,455	2	0	2	Y
Whittier, Calif.	14,822	16	1,620– 1,800	2,700	C	20,551	23,346	4	0	4	Y
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	29,639	26	1,740– 1,800	2,520	C	38,087	44,577	3	3	0	N
Willimantic, Conn.	12,102	23	1,560– 1,690	2,600	M	22,500	26,500	1	0	0	N
Wilmette, Ill.	15,233	23	1,485– 1,980	3,600	C	46,222	52,145	3	3	0	N

TABLE XIX-B.—POLICE DATA FOR 584 CITIES OF 10,000 TO 30,000—Continued

City	Population 1930	Number of Police Employees 1938	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1939		Automobiles			Fixed Radio Transmitter
						Salaries and Wages	Total	Total No.	Number Radio Equipped		
									1-way Radio	2-way Radio	
Wilson, N. C.	12,613	20	$1,560–$1,728	$2,400	A	$37,694	$ 47,369	3	3	0	Y
Winchester, Va.	10,855	12	1,020– 1,200	2,100	S	15,352	19,003	2	0	2	N
Winnetka, Ill.	12,166	17	1,800– 2,280	4,200	A	46,531	67,058	3	0	3	Y
Winona, Minn.	20,850	20	1,500– 1,560	2,100	B	31,873	42,430	3	0	0	N
Winthrop, Mass.	16,852	25	1,600– 2,008	2,500	C	44,211	46,849	3	0	0	N
Woburn, Mass.	19,434	21	2,190– 2,190	3,065	M	38,211	43,057	3	3	0	N
Wooster, Ohio	10,742	6	1,470– 1,680	2,100	M	11,776	19,060	2	0	0	N
Wyandotte, Mich.	28,368	41	1,680– 2,160	3,000	B	85,638	100,660	7	0	2	Y
Xenia, Ohio	10,507	9	1,200– 1,500	1,800	A	15,964	19,172	1	1	0	N
Yakima, Wash.	22,101	31	1,500– 1,740	2,750	M	52,026	69,460	5	5	0	Y
Ypsilanti, Mich.	10,143	16	1,680– 1,680	2,280	B	26,996	30,712	3	1	2	Y

Professional Organization: Police

International Association of Chiefs of Police

THE International Association of Chiefs of Police is a professional organization of national, state, provincial, county, and municipal police executives. The Association membership numbered nearly 1,050 at the close of 1939. Its objectives are the promotion of co-operation and interchange of information among police agencies of the world, advancement of standards in police administration, and professionalization of the police service.

The Association participated actively in 1939 in the President's National Conference on Parole, in the Washington Police Training Conference called by the Department of Justice, and sent representatives to take part in many regional and local meetings of law enforcement officers. The co-operation of the motion picture industry was secured to eliminate pictures and personal appearances of persons notorious for criminal exploits. At the annual conference in San Francisco, at which attendance was over 600, the reports contributed by standing committees added much to the field of available material on such subjects as handling of public disorders, police communications, training and education, professionalization of the police service, international relations, and similar subjects. Publications issued during the year were *The Police Blue Book*, an international directory of national, state, county, and municipal (over 5,000 population) police executives, prosecutors, and penal administrators; *The Police Yearbook, 1938-39*, containing conference papers and proceedings; the monthly *Police Chiefs' News Letter*, and *A Selected Bibliography of Available Police Literature* (Revised Edition), the second in a series of bulletins on police problems.

A state section organized in the fall of 1938 and representing 32 states published a special section in the *Police Chiefs' News Letter;* conducted regional meetings in four sections of the country at which groundwork was laid for more intensive regional co-operation in interstate communications, exchange of information, and uniform practices; and launched a research project to secure complete data on organization, administration, personnel, equipment, and procedures of the various state units to be used as basis for defining standards in the field.

In 1940 a newly created committee will study the work carried on by various agencies in the crime prevention field with particular emphasis on juvenile delinquency. Publications to be released include two bulletins—one on police pension and retirement systems and one on police equipment.—WILLIAM P. RUTLEDGE, executive vice-president, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. (For activities of Safety Division of IACP see Traffic Safety section.)

Sources of Information: Police

Services of National and Federal Agencies

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

HEADQUARTERS OFFICE, *1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Maintains an information service for handling inquiries on police matters.

Distributes standard police adaptability test, police bibliography, and special bulletins on police subjects.

Advises on uniform crime reporting requirements.

Publishes directory of city, county, state, and federal police and law enforcement officials.

(For services of Safety Division, see section on "Traffic Safety.")

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Makes surveys and reorganizations of individual police departments.

Advises police departments on organization plans, control systems, crime prevention activities, communication systems, equipment, records and identification systems, investigation methods, and training program.

Designs improved police records, personnel systems, and control procedures in co-operation with the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

ALCOHOL TAX UNIT, INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU—*Treasury Department*

Enforces the internal revenue laws relating to the manufacture, possession, transportation, and sale of nontaxpaid liquor.

Co-operates with other law enforcement agencies in the detection and suppression of the nontaxpaid liquor traffic.

Assists law enforcement agencies in enforcing the laws of a particular municipality to the extent of furnishing information concerning violations.

BUREAU OF MINES—*Department of Interior*

Co-operates with cities to ascertain whether the causes of explosions due to gases, inflammable dusts, or explosives are criminal or accidental.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS—*Treasury Department*

When necessary to promote or facilitate effective co-operation in suppressing the abuse of such dangerous drugs as opium, coca leaves, marihuana, and their salts and derivatives, extends aid to municipal police officers by furnishing information concerning methods employed in the marketing of various types of contraband drugs, and means of eliminating local sources of supply.

COAST GUARD—*Treasury Department*

Renders valuable service to cities in times of flood, hurricanes, fire, and other catastrophes by performing humanitarian work in protecting property and life.

Enforces law upon the sea, and co-operates with municipal authorities in any matters having a bearing upon such activity.

Enforces laws pertaining to anchorage and movement of vessels in harbors and navigable waters of the United States; removes obstructions to navigation in navigable waters of the United States.

Enforces Oil Pollution Act and enforces regulations issued for promoting safety of life on navigable waters during regattas or marine parades.

Regulates movements and anchorages of vessels in ports and harbors where federal regulations are in force.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION—*Department of Justice*

Maintains a national clearinghouse of information on criminals, providing free identification service from an extensive fingerprint file, by wire or mail, to any official law enforcement officers who request it.

Sends free to contributors of fingerprints a monthly bulletin setting out persons whose apprehension is desired by local officials, important police information and articles pertaining to scientific methods in crime detection and criminal apprehension.

Maintains a National Stolen Property File, wherein a record of stolen property bearing a serial number or other definite means of identification is indexed for the use of law enforcement officers in effecting recoveries of stolen property.

Maintains a technical laboratory for the aid of law enforcement agencies, at no cost to them, affording crime laboratory facilities necessary in scientific approach to crime solution.

Collects and compiles crime statistics which are published in a quarterly bulletin, *Uniform Crime Reports,* sent free to city officials.

Maintains a free fingerprint file for civil identification purposes.

Operates the FBI National Police Academy, affording instruction in scientific crime detection to representatives of local law enforcement organizations without cost to them.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Licenses and assigns frequencies and power. Regulates operation of police and other radio stations in the emergency service.

Encourages and aids in the development of police radio systems and in the utilization of technical advances in the radio art for municipal needs.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS—*Department of Commerce*

Makes identifications, in cases in which the federal government is a party, of typewriting, handwriting, bullets, cartridge cases, and firearms, and analyzes physical, chemical, and metallurgical evidence found at the scene of the crime.

Supplies information on request to municipal police departments to aid them in the installation of short-wave radio sets.

Makes available a model traffic ordinance and ordinances on traffic signs, signals, and markings.

Secret Service Division—*Treasury Department*

Advises local police on desirable methods of obtaining and preserving evidence in counterfeiting cases.

Prepares and distributes written descriptions of counterfeit currency, and disseminates instruction in printed form on subject of how to detect counterfeit money.

Exchanges with the local police departments fingerprints and photographs of persons arrested for counterfeiting, which in many instances have cleared up murder and holdup cases.

Notifies police by radio and teletype giving also the modus operandi of the passer when a new counterfeit note starts to circulate.

Gives educational talks to groups of merchants, police officers, bank tellers, civic clubs, school children, etc., regarding counterfeit money.

Weather Bureau—*Department of Agriculture*

Issues flood, cold wave, heavy snow, and storm warnings which serve to protect human life and property in endangered municipalities.

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(See also Traffic Safety section this Year Book)

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Traffic Safety

Developments in 1939

By Lieut. F. M. Kreml

Director, Northwestern University Traffic Institute, and Safety Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police

Motor vehicle accidents took 32,600 lives during 1939, approximately the same number that were killed the preceding year. Despite the fact that there was no reduction in the total number of deaths, 1939 was the fifth consecutive year to show a decrease in the mileage death rate. The rate per 100,000,000 vehicle miles last year was 12.2, only two-thirds the 1934 rate of 18.4.

Traffic fatalities occurring in cities showed an average reduction of 3 per cent during 1939 as compared with a 2 per cent increase in rural death totals. The urban-rural distribution last year is indicative of the trend during the past 10 years. From 1929 to 1939 deaths in cities of more than 10,000 population declined 24 per cent while deaths in rural areas and smaller cities increased about 25 per cent. Because of this shift in the accident problem much of the effort of professional safety groups is now being redirected toward the rural accident problem.

Of 415 cities of more than 10,000 population that make their accident statistics available to the National Safety Council, 204 reduced deaths during 1939, while in 52 other cities there was no increase. Of the large cities, Kansas City, Missouri, reported the greatest reduction in 1939 as compared with its 1938 record—a 54 per cent reduction. Thirty-eight cities with populations in excess of 10,000 did not have a fatality during 1939. The largest of these was Dubuque, Iowa, with a population of 42,100. A major contribution to traffic safety has been the National Traffic Safety Contest which is sponsored annually by the National Safety Council. The competitive spirit aroused between cities and states has had much to do with the recent substantial reductions in accident rates.

An encouraging note to be found in 1939 accident statistics was the reduction even though slight in pedestrian fatalities. Approximately 12,200 pedestrians were killed in motor vehicle accidents, which is 3 per cent below the 1938 figure and in a measure reflects the general city reductions. The importance of the pedestrian in the traffic safety picture has often been overlooked by police and city officials. Yet pedestrian fatalities are in excess of 65 per cent of the total traffic deaths in cities having populations greater than 10,000. Because of the scarcity of facts on the pedestrian problem, the safety and traffic engineering department of the American Automobile Association three years ago began a study of pedestrian traffic conditions. This study, completed in 1939, contains all of the available facts about pedestrian conditions and also suggests techniques of correction and protection. Another important attack was made on the pedestrian problem in 1939 when the AAA undertook sponsorship of a nationwide pedestrian protection contest among cities.

That an effective enforcement program is the quickest method by which cities can accomplish accident reductions quickly is demonstrated by the 22 cities where the Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police has set up standard accident prevention bureaus or reorganized the city's traffic enforcement work. This group of cities had an average rate in the year preceding such assistance of 24.4 deaths per 100,000 population. The same cities during 1939 enjoyed a rate more than 40 per cent lower—approximately 14.1 deaths per 100,000 population. In 1939 the Safety Division undertook or completed the reorganization of the entire enforcement activity of eight of these cities. They were Cleveland, Indianapolis, Knoxville, Memphis, Chattanooga, San Francisco, Oakland, and Detroit. In addition surveys preliminary to reorganizational projects were completed in the following police departments: Bangor and Portland, Maine; Pittsburgh; Portland, Oregon; and St. Paul.

Training in Safety. Another important factor responsible for the improved city fatality rate is the widespread training facilities available to police officers, traffic engineers, and safety educators. While many colleges now offer some type of professional training in safety, three universities serve as centers for personnel training in the enforcement, educational, and engineering fields.

The Northwestern University Traffic Institute serves the police profession. Last year 23 traffic policemen were graduated from the Institute's eight-month course. Twelve of these men studied under fellowships of $1,200 each provided by the Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Safety Award, eight men studied on fellowships of similar value supplied by the Kemper Foundation for Traffic Police Training, while three men attended the course without financial assistance. The five short courses conducted by the Institute last year were attended by 138 officers, 124 of whom came from city police departments. The Safety Division, IACP, in 1939, also sponsored six regional and state traffic officers' training schools, patterned after the Institute's short courses. These schools were attended by 121 municipal officers.

The Bureau for Street Traffic Research, originally at Harvard but now located at Yale University, had 22 students, all graduates of recognized engineering colleges, many of whom are on leave of absence from city traffic positions, studying on fellowships of $1,400 each provided by the Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Safety Award and the Automotive Safety Foundation. The Bureau also conducts short courses in traffic engineering.

The New York University Center for Safety Education, designed primarily to aid teachers, supervisors, and principals to improve their ability to teach safety, last year graduated 28 teachers who studied on fellowships worth from $400 to $1,200 each contributed by the National Conservation Bureau. In 1939, 104 colleges and universities offered credit courses in safety education during their summer sessions. This was a substantial increase over the number of institutions which offered similar courses in 1938.

Last summer the American Automobile Association directed teacher training courses in 42 colleges and gave special instruction at Institutes held at the Universities of Michigan, Oklahoma, California, and Kentucky, and at Duke University. The National Institute for Traffic Safety Training, conducted during August by 11 co-operating agencies at the University of Michigan, offers short courses for traffic engineers, policemen, teachers, motor vehicle administrators, safety organizers and statisticians.

There were two important developments in the field of child safety education during 1939. One was the development of a new technique of teaching driver training. Under a plan worked out by the Detroit Board of Education parents and teachers will co-operate in teaching youths of high school age to drive. The plan calls for classroom instruction in theory at the tenth and twelfth grade levels with parents supervising the actual practice work. Detroit school officials believe that the plan will result in making better drivers out of the parents as well as the pupils. The other development was in the Detroit and New York City school systems where teachers met during the evening hours of the winter months for courses in safety.

Special Studies. During 1939 all of the professional safety groups and a number of other agencies carried on ambitious programs of research into problems in the traffic safety field. One of the most important of these was the nationwide study of traffic law enforcement procedure undertaken by the National Committee on Traffic Law Enforcement created for the purposes of this research. The Committee is composed of 50 nationally recognized judges, prosecutors, police executives, traffic engineers, safety authorities, and law professors. The study will lead to the establishment of a program designed to raise the general level of traffic court and enforcement procedures.

Six special committees of the National Safety Council continued their studies on the subjects of Intoxication, Night Driving, Winter Driving Hazards, Speed, Pedestrian Problems, and the Bicycle Problem. These committees presented progress reports on their work at the National Safety Congress held in October, making public many new facts. Other research included a study by the American Bar Association on police training facilities.

Drunken Driving. Several significant scientific developments were recorded in the traffic safety field last year. One of these was the widespread adoption by cities of chemical tests to determine intoxication. Police departments of 28 cities used chemical tests for enforcement purposes during 1939. Results of these scientific tests have been used as evidence in court in the following states: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

In Fresno, California, the police department introduced an interesting method of securing evidence against drinking drivers. In that city motion pictures are taken of persons suspected of being under the influence of intoxicating liquor. While the motion pictures are helpful in convincing juries they do not prove, of course, that the defendant's impairment was due to alcohol.

Legislation. The state legislatures of most states either amended their traffic codes or enacted new statutes affecting traffic during 1939 sessions. Indiana and Maine adopted laws dealing with evidence obtained through the use of chemical tests for intoxication. Both the Indiana and Maine laws provide that an alcohol concentration of 0.15 per cent or more in a person's blood is prima facie evidence that the defendant was under the influence of intoxicating liquor sufficient to lessen his driving ability within the meaning of the statutes. In both states the new laws provide that concentrations below the 0.15 per cent level are relevant evidence of intoxication.

New speed regulations were enacted by the legislatures of 15 states in 1939. Most of the new statutes raised speed limits while six states—Minnesota, Maine, Michigan, Indiana, Nebraska, and North Carolina—provided for both prima facie and fixed limits.

Two states, South Carolina and West Virginia, enacted compulsory motor vehicle inspection laws while the legislatures of Arkansas and Nebraska repealed their statutes. The legislatures of three states—Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont—amended their compulsory inspection laws to make them more strict. Six other states—Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Oregon, Tennessee, and Texas—adopted laws permitting all or certain cities within the state to require periodic inspection of motor vehicles.

The American Municipal Association reports that during 1939 a number of cities enacted bicycle control and pedestrian control ordinances. Approximately 500 cities in all of the 48 states have passed ordinances providing for the licensing and regulation of bicycles. Cities with strict pedestrian control ordinances include Salt Lake City, Kansas City (Missouri), Houston, and San Francisco.

Court Decisions. An important court decision affecting traffic was handed down last year by the Michigan Supreme Court. In its decision the court upheld a Detroit city ordinance which says that the registration card or license plates displayed on an automobile "constitute a prima facie presumption that the owner was the person who parked where a parking violation occurred." In Chicago the corporation counsel held that a motorist not receiving a ticket in person for illegal parking is not legally bound to appear in court in answer to the complaint. To serve as a court summons, the opinion held, the ticket must be presented to the offender in person by an officer or left at his home provided another copy is mailed to him.

Another important court decision was the opinion of the Rhode Island Supreme Court holding that the Providence Bureau of Police and Fire was without power to collect fees from motorists through the use of parking meters. The decision resulted in the removal of 1,178 meters from Providence streets.

Pedestrian Control, Street Lighting, Parking. Efforts of the traffic engineering profession in 1939 were largely directed toward safeguarding the pedestrian and toward improving street lighting and off-street parking facilities. City traffic engineers report that the emphasis on pedestrian control is reflected by the tendency to design and install walk signals timed for the pedestrian as well as the motorist. A number of cities installed new walk signals and channelization islands, the latter being designed to place traffic in definite lanes and to provide protection for pedestrians at wide intersections.

During the past year there has developed a better understanding of scientifically designed street lighting as compared with the old type of lighting. Engineers are agreed that the street lighting facilities of most cities are inadequate and obsolete. Adequate street lighting should be provided at least in those places where studies of accident records and accident spot maps show its need. In Detroit where more than 300 miles of streets are now illuminated by a new pendant type of light there has been a downward trend in night accidents. Prior to the installation of the new type of lighting there were 1.76 fatalities occurring at night as compared with one during daytime hours. In 1939 the rate was approximately 1.04. To aid traffic engineers in their study of the night accident problem the General

Electric Company recently announced the development of a device which accurately determines whether a street is properly lighted.

There has been a distinct trend in the past year toward the use of undeveloped land in or near central business districts for parking lots. Many obsolete and unsafe dwellings have been removed and the land converted into parking lots. More than 33 cities in 17 states now own and operate municipal parking lots. Michigan enacted a law which permits cities to finance the purchase or construction of parking facilities by means of revenue bonds to be retired from the earnings of the project. Battle Creek is proceeding under this law to provide a parking area, but Kalamazoo has constructed a lot in the interior of a block by special assessments on adjoining property. Several other cities are planning to establish municipally owned parking areas. Other cities are attempting to solve the parking problem by closer supervision and regulation of privately owned lots. Twenty-five additional cities, the largest of which was Salt Lake City, installed parking meters during 1939.

In the past year additional cities restricted all-night parking. A recent survey revealed that all-night parking is now prohibited in 30 cities over 150,000 population; is illegal in certain districts in four cities; is illegal on certain streets in snow removal periods in Washington and Buffalo; is illegal for buses in Columbus and for commercial vehicles in Detroit. St. Louis has enacted an ordinance requiring parking lights at night.

Conclusion. The year 1939 was a significant one in that the great gains made since 1936 were strengthened and consolidated. A higher degree of co-operation between training and the professional agencies was achieved. Unfortunately, however, there are still too many cities where the quality and quantity of enforcement are low; where teachers have not had the necessary training to do a thorough educational job; and where there are no competent traffic engineers.

National Traffic Safety Contest

By Llyle E. Bland

Secretary, National Traffic Safety Contest, National Safety Council

A large share of the credit for halting the steady rise in motor vehicle traffic deaths at the peak of 39,643 reached in 1937 and effecting a decrease of 18 per cent in 1938 must certainly go to the annual National Traffic Safety Contest which was started in 1932 by the National Safety Council. In the face of this nationwide saving of 7,243 lives without a decrease in travel, the seven cities winning 1938 top honors in the six population groups presented an average traffic death rate 32 per cent lower than the average for all American cities.

Cities are enrolled in the Contest by the mayor, city manager, or president of the board or council. Participating cities are automatically re-enrolled in the succeeding year's Contest and are classified according to population. The number of cities taking part in the Contest has steadily increased: 287 in 1933, 652 in 1934, 801 in 1935, 1,013 in 1936, 1,101 in 1937, 1,163 in 1938, and 1,230 in the 1939 Contest. Included in the 1939 total are 522 cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population which are enrolled in a special contest. These cities are not asked to pursue a definite program of activities or submit the detailed monthly and annual reports required of the larger cities. Cities in this population group completing a year without a motor vehicle fatality within their corporate limits are placed on a National Honor Roll and receive certificates attesting this fact. The names of 157 cities were placed on this Honor Roll in 1938.

Scoring of the Contest proper, for cities over 10,000 population, is based on very complete reports submitted by the cities. Fifty points are allowed for low death rate and for reduction of death rate below the average of the preceding three years. Five points are allowed for completeness of

Winning Cities in Traffic Safety Contest

Population Groups	1936	1937	1938
Over 500,000	*New York, N. Y.	Milwaukee, Wis.	(Two cities tied) [1]
250,000-500,000	Kansas City, Mo.	*Memphis, Tenn.	*Providence, R. I.
100,000-250,000	Omaha, Neb.	Hartford, Conn.	Trenton, N. J.
50,000-100,000	Jackson, Mich.	(Two cities tied) [2]	Saginaw, Mich.
20,000-50,000	West New York, N. J.	Everett, Wash.	Waukegan, Ill.
Under 20,000	Wilmette, Ill.	Des Plaines, Ill.	Mason City, Iowa

Grand Prize Winners are indicated by an asterisk.

[1] Cleveland, Ohio, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

[2] Beaumont, Texas, and Sacramento, California.

accident reporting and maintenance of a permanent accident record file, 10 points for safety planning and construction, 15 points for effective traffic law enforcement, and 10 points each for development of child safety and public education programs.

Providence, Rhode Island, long among the leaders in traffic safety, was given the national grand award for 1938, as well as first place among cities of 250,000 to 500,000 population. A remarkably well-balanced program of engineering, education, and enforcement in Providence effected a reduction in traffic deaths to a point 60 per cent below that of the previous year and lower than that of any large city for several years past. A period of 111 days was passed without a single traffic fatality. Officials responsible for engineering and the police work combined their efforts to educate the citizens against mishaps, not only during the nonfatality period but throughout the year. Four hundred and eighty studies of such points as view obstruction and speed survey were made by traffic engineers, 198 signs and six traffic signals were installed, as well as 60 miles of pavement markings and 126 new street lights. All traffic signs and signals conform to the standards prescribed by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety. Of 498 members of the police department, 88 devoted full time to accident prevention, and 120 others devoted approximately 40 per cent of their time. Each precinct captain was notified weekly of the accident experience in his area compared with that of other precincts. Motor vehicles five years old or older were inspected. A speed limit of 25 miles an hour was strictly enforced throughout the city. School officials kept records of all accidents involving pupils, no matter where they occurred. One thousand posters were distributed monthly to schools, and 260 safety talks were delivered to approximately 24,000 children. Behind-the-wheel instruction was provided in one of the high schools. There were 156 safety programs broadcast over the city's three radio stations, while newspapers and 34 city-maintained poster boards carried constant safety items. Forty fleets, comprising approximately 1,000 vehicles, participated in a commercial vehicle interfleet contest.

Cleveland, Ohio, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, tied for first place among the nation's largest cities (over 500,000). Milwaukee is a consistent winner, and Cleveland made great progress in 1938, cutting its death rate in half through outstanding effort along all lines.

In group III (100,000 to 250,000 population), Trenton, New Jersey, was awarded the prize. Motor vehicle traffic deaths in this city were reduced from 18 in 1937 to 8 in 1938. Eleven traffic signals were changed from 18 to 24-hour service, a new street was constructed to provide an additional thoroughfare to the center of the city, and all traffic signals were standardized.

Saginaw, Michigan, winner among cities of 50,000 to 100,000 population, achieved a spectacular reduction of motor vehicle traffic deaths from 23 in 1937 to five in 1938. Twenty-two of its 83 police officers devoted full time to accident prevention, while four men were sent to training schools during the year.

In the group of cities of 25,000 to 50,000 population Waukegan, Illinois, ranked first. Engineering improvements, including installation or removal of 70 traffic signs and 7 signals, marking of 20 miles of pavement, and installing 30 new street lights, were outstanding in its program which reduced traffic deaths from 5 in 1937 to one in 1938. Mason City, Iowa, won first place among cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population. For the second consecutive year there were no traffic fatalities in this community. A new bridge and a new underpass were constructed to facilitate the flow of traffic into the downtown area.

The cities which competed in this highly worth-while contest in 1938 represented more than 90 per cent of the urban population of the United States. The cities which submitted reports in the 1939 contest and certain data submitted by them are shown elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK (Table XX).

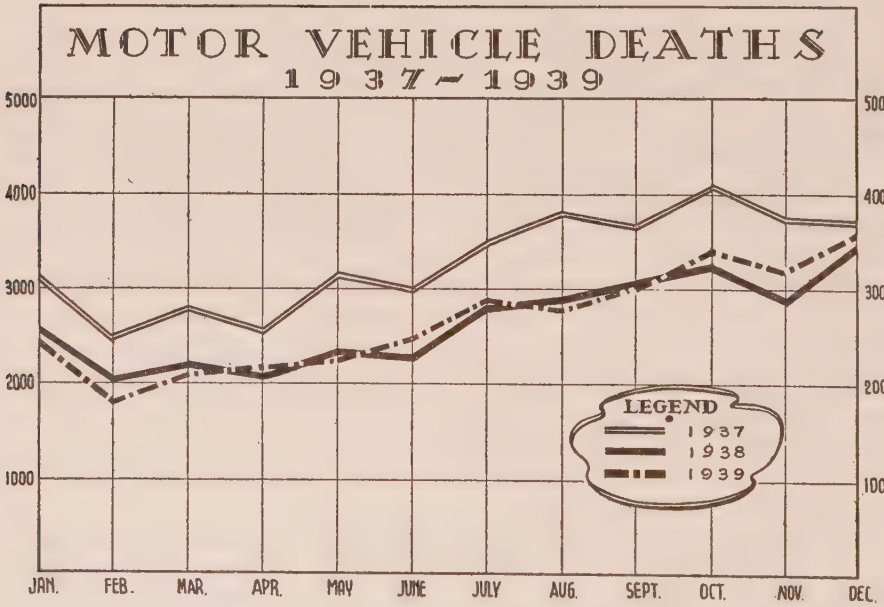
City Traffic Accident Data

MOTOR vehicle accidents throughout the United States took about 32,600 lives during 1939—approximately the same number as in 1938 when 32,582 persons were killed, according to the National Safety Council. Traffic deaths from October to December were 17 per cent above the July-September figure, whereas a seasonal increase of about 10 per cent is normal, judging from the 1936-38 experience. While motor vehicle travel increased 6 per cent in 1939, the number of motor vehicles in use increased about 4 per cent. In addition to the 32,600 deaths, traffic accidents during 1939 resulted in approximately 1,150,000 non-fatal injuries, about 90,000 of which caused permanent disability. The direct economic losses resulting from 1939 traffic accidents are estimated by the National Safety Council at $1,500,000,000.

City traffic death figures showed an average reduction of 3 per cent during 1939, according to preliminary figures. However, less than one-third of the nation's motor vehicle death toll occurred in cities of more than 10,000 population. In rural areas and in cities under 10,000 population there was an increase of about 2 per cent in the number of traffic deaths over the 1938 total. The larger cities which reduced traffic deaths one-third or more as compared to 1938, were Kansas City, Missouri; Atlanta, Georgia; St. Paul, Minnesota; and Memphis, Tennessee.

Table XX shows for the 415 cities which submitted reports in the 1939 National Traffic Safety Contest certain information reported by municipal officials. All cities except two between 30,000 and 100,000 and 36 cities between 10,000 and 30,000 reported one or more motor vehicle traffic deaths for 1939. The two cities in the first group with no traffic deaths are Dubuque, Iowa; and Poughkeepsie, New York. The cities with some traffic deaths which had the lowest motor vehicle death rates in 1939 in their respective population groups were Milwaukee; Worcester, Fall River, and Brookline, Massachusetts; and Torrington, Connecticut. The five cities which had the highest death rate in their population groups in 1939 were Los Angeles, Oakland, Miami, Kalamazoo, and Escanaba (Michigan).

Seventeen states have laws requiring drivers to report accidents to the city authorities. Arizona, Colorado, Delaware (Wilmington only), Idaho, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, and Washington require drivers to report accidents resulting in either injury or property damage. California and Michigan require a report for injury accidents only. In eleven states the report is forwarded to state authorities by the city; in three states



Three-Year Trend in Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths the report is retained by the city; and in the remaining three states a report by the driver must be made to both state and local authorities. No attempt is made in Table XX to show when the law requires a report to be made to the state authorities only. Ninety-five of the cities in Table XX are in these 17 states. In 151 cities not in these states there is a city ordinance requiring drivers to report injury accidents, while 162 cities report that there is neither state law nor city ordinance requiring drivers to report injury accidents to city authorities. Property damage accidents are required by state law to be reported to city authorities in 54 cities, by city ordinance in 161 cities, and there is no report required in 182 cities.

Table 1

Types of Courts for Handling Traffic Violations Cases in 391 Cities

Type of Court	Number of Cities by Population Groups				
	Over 500,000	200,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 200,000	30,000 to 100,000	10,000 to 30,000
Full-time traffic court	3	0	0	2	6
Traffic court and violations bureau	7	9	4	6	1
Traffic court and special sessions reg. ct.	0	0	0	0	1
Special sessions of regular court	0	4	8	31	69
Special sessions reg. ct. and viol. bur.	1	9	13	33	14
Traffic violations bureau	0	5	10	19	16
No court for traffic cases	0	0	4	32	86
Cities not reporting	1	1	1	3	16
Total	12	28	40	126	209

In reply to the question "Has your police department a traffic division?" 231 cities replied "Yes," 163 cities replied "No," and 21 cities did not answer this question. Data on the type of courts for handling traffic violations in 391 cities are shown in Table 1.

The grand prize winner in the 1939 traffic contest was Kansas City, Missouri. Winners in the several population groups were: Cleveland, Ohio; Kansas City, Missouri; Worcester, Massachusetts; Pontiac, Michigan; Clarksburg, West Virginia; and Aberdeen, South Dakota. The names of the winning cities in the contests for several previous years are reported in the preceding article. The trend in the number of motor vehicle traffic deaths for three years by months, as reported by the National Safety Council, is shown in the accompanying chart.

TABLE XX

TRAFFIC SAFETY DATA FOR 415 CITIES OVER 10,000

This table includes all of the cities which were entered in the 1939 national traffic safety contest and which submitted their contest reports to the National Safety Council by March 15, 1940, the deadline for filing returns. The 1933 population estimates of the United States Bureau of the Census are shown because the National Safety Council used these figures in obtaining the number of deaths per 100,000 population. Cities which for this reason appear in a population group different from the one based on 1930 census data are indicated by an asterisk (*). Under "Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths" only deaths resulting from traffic accidents that occurred within the city limits are included. Nontraffic motor vehicle deaths (where accident occurred on home or industrial premises) are not included; nor are deaths in the city from accidents occurring outside. Under the deaths per 100,000 population, the figure for 1936-38 is the rate of the average number of annual deaths. Under "Driver Report Required," "S" indicates that state law requires the driver to report the accident to city authorities, "C" indicates that a city ordinance requires it and there is no state law, and "No" means neither requires drivers to report to local authorities. The column "Police Traffic Division" shows whether or not the city police department has a traffic division. Under "Traffic Court," "F" indicates that there is a full-time traffic court for traffic cases only, "S" that there are special traffic sessions of the regular court, "V" that there is a traffic violations bureau. Under "Compulsory Vehicle Inspection," "State" indicates that there is a state compulsory inspection law, "City" that there is a city ordinance and no state law, "None" that there is neither.

City	Estimated Population 1933 (000 omitted)	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths		Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 100,000 Pop.		Driver Report Required		Police Traffic Division	Traffic Court	Compulsory Vehicle Inspection
		Ave. No. 1936–38, Inclusive	Number in 1939	Average 1936–38, Inclusive	Rate for 1939	Injury Accident	Property Damage Accident			
Over 500,000										
Baltimore, Md.	817	125.0	127	15.3	15.5	No	No	Yes	FV	State
Boston, Mass.	787	110.0	83	14.0	10.5	No	No	Yes	F	State
Buffalo, N. Y.	584	105.3	81	18.0	13.9	No	No	Yes	FV	City
Chicago, Ill.	3,491	764.7	696	21.9	19.9	C	C	Yes	FV	City
Cleveland, Ohio	918	197.7	115	12.5	12.5	No	No	Yes	FV	None
Detroit, Mich.	1,666	294.7	198	17.8	11.9	S	C	Yes	FV	None
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,354	501.0	469	37.0	34.6	S	C	Yes	FV	None
Milwaukee, Wis.	599	58.7	56	9.8	9.3	C	C	Yes	FV	None
New York, N. Y.	7,154	855.0	814	12.0	11.4	C	C	Yes	F	None
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,973	281.3	321	14.3	16.3	C	C	...	...	State
Pittsburgh, Pa.	679	121.7	90	17.9	13.3	C	C	Yes	F	State
St. Louis, Mo.	880	125.3	84	15.1	10.1	No	No	Yes	SV	None
200,000 to 500,000										
Akron, Ohio	265	53.3	50	20.1	18.9	C	No	Yes	SV	....
Atlanta, Ga.	280	67.0	28	23.9	10.0	C	C	Yes	FV	None
Birmingham, Ala.	273	53.0	47	19.4	17.2	No	No	Yes	SV	City
Cincinnati, Ohio	460	118.0	72	25.6	15.7	C	C	Yes	FV	None
Columbus, Ohio	300	68.3	49	22.8	16.3	C	C	Yes	FV	None
Dallas, Tex.	278	39.3	32	14.1	11.5	..	..	Yes	FV	None
Dayton, Ohio	207	48.7	22	23.6	10.6	No	No	Yes	SV	None
Denver, Colo.	293	69.0	66	23.5	22.5	S	S	Yes	SV	State
Houston, Tex.	318	51.3	45	16.1	14.2	C	C	Yes	S	None
Indianapolis, Ind.	372	94.3	51	25.4	13.7	No	No	Yes	V	None
Jersey City, N. J.	320	45.3	33	14.2	10.3	No	No	Yes	V	State
Kansas City, Kan.	413	71.0	32	17.2	7.8	C	C	Yes	FV	City
Louisville, Ky.	318	57.7	47	18.2	14.8	C	No	Yes	SV	None
Memphis, Tenn.	262	44.0	31	16.8	11.9	C	C	Yes	FV	City

TABLE XX.—TRAFFIC SAFETY DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Estimated Population 1933 (000 omitted)	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths		Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 100,000 Pop.		Driver Report Required		Police Traffic Division	Traffic Court	Compulsory Vehicle Inspection
		Ave. No. 1936–38, Inclusive	Number in 1939	Average 1936–38, Inclusive	Rate for 1939	Injury Accident	Property Damage Accident			
200,000 to 500,000—continued										
Minneapolis, Minn.	478	72.0	70	15.1	14.6	C	C	Yes	V	City
Newark, N. J.	447	92.7	65	20.7	14.5	No	No	Yes	FV	State
Oakland, Calif.	296	93.3	80	31.6	27.1	S	No	Yes	S	City
Portland, Ore.	309	69.3	60	22.4	19.4	S	S	Yes	V	City
Providence, R. I.	256	28.7	14	11.2	5.5	C	C	Yes	SV	None
Rochester, N. Y.	334	48.3	41	14.5	12.3	No	No	Yes	SV	City
St. Paul, Minn.	278	53.0	32	19.1	11.5	C	C	Yes	SV	None
San Antonio, Tex.	244	43.3	40	17.8	16.4	C	No	Yes	S	City
Seattle, Wash.	374	85.3	63	22.8	16.8	S	S	Yes	SV	State
Syracuse, N. Y.	215	26.7	19	12.4	8.9	C	C	Yes	FV	City
Toledo, Ohio	299	63.3	41	21.2	13.7	C	C	Yes	FV	None
Trenton, N. J.*	124	15.0	13	12.1	10.5	C	C	Yes	. . .	State
Washington, D. C.	495	88.0	79	17.8	16.0	C	No	Yes	S	State
Worcester, Mass.*	198	24.0	10	12.1	5.1	No	No	Yes	V	State
100,000 to 200,000										
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	37.7	26	18.8	17.7	No	No	Yes	S	None
Camden, N. J.	119	24.0	9	20.2	7.6	No	No	Yes	SV	State
Canton, Ohio	108	21.7	13	20.2	12.1	No	No	Yes	V	None
Chattanooga, Tenn.	145	28.3	16	22.9	13.0	C	C	Yes	. . .	State
Des Moines, Iowa	145	23.0	19	15.8	13.1	S	S	Yes	FV	City
Duluth, Minn.	102	21.0	13	20.6	12.8	C	C	Yes	V	City
Elizabeth, N. J.	118	18.7	11	15.8	9.3	C	C	Yes	S	State
Erie, Pa.	118	26.3	22	22.3	18.6	C	C	Yes	V	State
Evansville, Ind.	105	17.3	10	16.5	9.5	No	No	Yes	SV	None
Fall River, Mass.	115	11.7	8	10.1	6.9	C	C	Yes	None	State
Flint, Mich.	167	40.7	30	24.3	17.9	S	C	Yes	SV	None
Fort Wayne, Ind.	120	15.3	12	12.8	10.0	No	No	Yes	SV	None
Fort Worth, Tex.	169	33.7	28	19.9	16.5	C	C	Yes	S	None
Gary, Ind.	108	48.7	30	45.1	27.8	No	No	Yes	SV	None
Grand Rapids, Mich.	173	22.7	28	13.1	16.2	S	C	Yes	V	None
Hartford, Conn.	169	19.7	20	11.6	11.9	No	No	Yes	V	None
Jacksonville, Fla.	139	28.0	31	20.2	22.3	C	C	Yes	V	None
Kansas City, Kan.	123	22.0	11	17.8	8.9	C	C	No	S	None
Knoxville, Tenn.	111	27.3	21	24.7	19.0	C	C	Yes	SV	State
Lowell, Mass.	100	11.3	10	11.3	10.0	No	No	Yes	SV	State
Lynn, Mass.	103	9.0	9	8.7	8.7	No	No	Yes	SV	State
Miami, Fla.	108	40.3	34	37.3	31.4	C	C	Yes	FV	City
New Haven, Conn.	163	26.3	25	16.2	15.4	No	No	No	V	State
Norfolk, Va.	130	21.3	17	16.4	13.1	S	S	Yes	SV	State
Oklahoma City, Okla.	201	31.3	15	15.6	7.4	C	C	Yes	S	None
Omaha, Neb.*	218	28.7	28	13.2	12.9	S	S	Yes	None	City
Paterson, N. J.	139	21.0	14	15.1	10.1	No	No	Yes	SV	State
Peoria, Ill.	109	16.3	14	15.0	12.9	C	C	Yes	SV	None
Richmond, Va.	185	30.3	28	16.4	15.1	S	S	Yes	V	State
Salt Lake City, Utah	144	39.7	22	27.5	15.3	S	S	Yes	FV	State
Somerville, Mass.	106	14.0	20	13.2	18.9	No	No	Yes	V	State
South Bend, Ind.	110	20.7	12	18.9	10.9	C	. .	Yes	SV	None
Spokane, Wash.	117	26.7	22	22.9	18.9	S	S	Yes	V	State
Springfield, Mass.	153	21.0	11	13.5	7.2	C	C	Yes	S	State
Tampa, Fla.	107	16.0	20	15.0	18.8	C	C	No	None	None
Trenton, N. J.	124	15.0	13	12.1	10.5	C	C	Yes	None	State
Utica, N. Y.	103	11.0	9	10.7	8.8	C	C	Yes	SV	City
Waterbury, Conn.*	101	13.7	12	13.5	11.8	No	No	Yes	S	None
Wichita, Kan.	118	11.7	14	9.9	11.9	C	C	Yes	S	City
Wilmington, Del.	107	18.0	9	16.9	8.4	S	S	Yes	FV	State

TABLE XX.—TRAFFIC SAFETY DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Estimated Population 1933 (000 omitted)	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths		Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 100,000 Pop.		Driver Report Required		Police Traffic Division	Traffic Court	Compulsory Vehicle Inspection
		Ave. No. 1936–38, Inclusive	Number in 1939	Average 1936–38, Inclusive	Rate for 1939	Injury Accident	Property Damage Accident			
30,000 to 100,000										
Allentown, Pa.	98	16.0	17	16.4	17.4	C	C	Yes	V	State
Alton, Ill.	31	6.7	4	21.4	12.9	No	No	Yes	F	None
Anderson, Ind.	41	12.3	4	30.0	9.7	No	No	No	V	City
Aurora, Ill.	47	10.7	8	21.8	16.9	C	C	Yes	FV	None
Austin, Texas	56	13.0	13	23.2	23.2	C	C	Yes	SV	None
Battle Creek, Mich.	45	7.3	10	16.4	22.4	S	C	Yes	V	None
Bay City, Mich.	47	8.7	6	18.4	12.6	S	C	Yes	SV	None
Beaumont, Tex.	61	12.7	3	20.9	4.9	No	No	Yes	SV	City
Berkeley, Calif.	86	13.3	11	15.4	12.7	S	No	Yes	SV	City
Berwyn, Ill.	57	8.3	6	15.8	11.4	C	C	No	None	None
Bethlehem, Pa.	59	8.3	15	14.2	25.6	C	C	No	None	State
Binghamton, N. Y.	78	11.0	8	14.0	10.2	C	No	No	S	....
Bloomfield, N. J.	41	6.0	3	14.7	7.4	No	No	Yes	None	State
Bloomington, Ill.	31	2.7	2	8.5	6.4	C	C	Yes	S	None
Brockton, Mass.	64	8.3	9	13.1	14.1	C	C	No	SV	State
Brookline, Mass.	49	5.3	1	10.8	2.0	C	C	Yes	S	State
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	57	5.3	4	9.3	7.0	S	S	Yes	None	None
Charleston, W. Va.	64	7.7	5	12.1	7.9	C	C	Yes	None	None
Chicopee, Mass.	45	2.7	3	5.7	6.6	No	No	Yes	None	State
Cicero, Ill.	70	12.3	9	17.5	12.8	C	C	Yes	None	None
Clifton, N. J.	50	7.7	6	15.2	11.9	C	C	...	S	State
Columbus, Ga.	44	8.7	6	19.9	13.8	No	No	Yes	None	None
Council Bluffs, Iowa	43	5.3	6	12.3	13.9	S	S	Yes	S	None
Cranston, R. I.	45	3.0	2	6.6	4.4	C	C	...	S	State
Danville, Ill.	37	6.7	12	17.9	32.2	C	No	Yes	V	None
Davenport, Iowa	61	10.7	10	17.4	16.3	S	S	Yes	None	None
Dearborn, Mich.	59	21.3	17	36.5	29.1	S	No	No	SV	None
Decatur, Ill.	59	10.0	6	16.9	10.2	C	No	Yes	V	None
Dubuque, Iowa	42	2.3	0	5.5	0.0	S	S	Yes	S	None
East St. Louis, Ill.	76	26.7	21	35.3	27.8	C	C	Yes	FV	None
Elgin, Ill.	37	4.3	7	11.5	18.7	C	C	Yes	V	State
Evanston, Ill.	68	4.3	4	6.4	5.9	C	C	Yes	SV	City
Everett, Mass.	50	5.0	4	10.0	8.0	No	No	Yes	V	State
Everett, Wash.	31	2.7	3	8.6	9.6	S	S	Yes	V	State
Fresno, Calif.	53	16.3	16	31.1	30.4	S	No	Yes	SV	None
Garfield, N. J.*	32	1.7	4	5.4	12.7	No	..	No	S	State
Glendale, Calif.	73	22.0	15	30.3	20.7	S	No	Yes	S	None
Green Bay, Wis.	40	3.7	2	9.1	5.0	No	No	...	FV	None
Greensboro, N. C.	57	12.0	13	20.9	22.6	S	S	Yes	V	None
Greenwich, Conn.*	33	9.0	6	27.2	18.1	C	C	Yes	SV	State
Hammond, Ind.	69	28.0	19	40.5	27.5	C	C	Yes	S	None
Hamtramck, Mich.	58	7.0	3	12.2	5.2	S	C	Yes	SV	None
Harrisburg, Pa.	81	13.3	14	16.5	17.3	C	C	Yes	SV	State
Highland Park, Mich.	54	13.0	10	24.0	18.5	S	C	Yes	SV	None
High Point, N. C.	40	6.0	4	14.9	9.9	S	S	Yes	S	None
Huntington, W. Va.	79	16.0	12	20.2†	15.1	C	C	Yes	None	None
Irvington, N. J.	62	9.0	6	14.5	9.7	No	No	Yes	S	State
Jackson, Mich.	56	11.3	4	20.1	7.1	S	C	Yes	SV	None
Johnstown, Pa.	67	10.0	5	14.9	7.5	No	No	Yes	S	State
Joliet, Ill.	45	10.7	5	23.9	11.2	C	C	Yes	None	City
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	10.0	20	18.0	36.0	S	C	Yes	V	City
Kearny, N. J.	43	8.7	3	20.1	7.0	No	No	No	S	State
Kenosha, Wis.	52	5.0	4	9.7	7.7	No	No	Yes	None	None
Kokomo, Ind.	33	5.7	4	17.1	12.0	No	C	Yes	V	City
La Crosse, Wis.	41	6.0	4	14.6	9.7	No	No	No	S	None
Lakewood, Ohio	75	5.3	7	7.1	9.3	No	No	Yes	SV	None

TABLE XX.—TRAFFIC SAFETY DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Estimated Population 1933 (000 omitted)	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths		Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 100,000 Pop.		Driver Report Required		Police Traffic Division	Traffic Court	Compulsory Vehicle Inspection
		Ave. No. 1936–38, Inclusive	Number in 1939	Average 1936–38, Inclusive	Rate for 1939	Injury Accident	Property Damage Accident			
30,000 to 100,000—continued										
Lancaster, Pa.	61	6.7	2	10.9	3.3	C	C	No	V	State
Lansing, Mich.	82	17.3	13	21.2	15.9	S	No	No	V	None
Lawrence, Mass.	85	6.3	10	7.4	11.8	C	C	Yes	None	State
Lincoln, Neb.	82	12.7	6	15.5	7.3	S	S	Yes	SV	State
Little Rock, Ark.	85	8.7	12	10.3	14.2	C	C	No	FV	None
Lynchburg, Va.	41	7.0	2	17.0	4.9	S	S	Yes	SV	State
Madison, Wis.	62	6.7	12	10.8	19.5	C	C	Yes	SV	None
Malden, Mass.	60	11.3	7	19.0	11.7	No	No	Yes	SV	State
Manchester, N. H.	77	8.7	9	11.3	11.7	No	..	No	None	State
Medford, Mass.	63	11.7	6	18.4	9.5	C	C	No	S	State
Meriden, Conn.	39	8.7	4	23.9	10.2	C	C	...	...	....
Meridian, Miss.	32	1.0	2	3.1	6.3	C	C	No	None	....
Mishawaka, Ind.*	31	7.0	8	22.7	26.0	No	No	Yes	None	None
Moline, Ill.	33	5.7	7	17.4	21.5	C	C	Yes	...	None
Montclair, N. J.	44	3.0	5	6.8	11.3	No	No	Yes	S	State
Montgomery, Ala.	68	14.7	7	21.6	10.3	C	No	Yes	None	None
Muncie, Ind.	47	10.3	13	21.9	27.5	No	C	Yes	SV	None
Muskegon, Mich.	48	3.7	5	7.6	10.4	S	No	Yes	V	None
Nashua, N. H.	32	5.0	5	15.6	15.6	No	No	No	None	State
Newark, Ohio	31	6.3	6	20.6	19.5	C	C	...	...	None
New Britain, Conn.	70	6.0	14	8.6	20.1	No	No	Yes	None	None
New Brunswick, N. J.	35	4.0	5	11.5	14.3	No	No	Yes	V	State
New Rochelle, N. Y.	57	4.7	2	8.2	3.5	No	No	...	S	None
Newton, Mass.	69	8.3	11	12.1	16.0	C	C	Yes	V	State
North Bergen, N. J.*	44	9.0	8	20.6	18.3	No	No	No	None	State
Norwalk, Conn.	37	5.3	8	14.3	21.4	No	No	Yes	None	....
Oak Park, Ill.	68	9.3	6	13.7	8.8	C	C	Yes	S	None
Ogden, Utah	42	12.0	8	28.9	19.3	S	S	Yes	S	State
Oshkosh, Wis.	41	4.3	1	10.4	2.4	C	C	No	SV	None
Parkersburg, W. Va.*	30	4.0	2	13.3	6.6	No	No	No	S	City
Passaic, N. J.	63	11.7	9	18.5	14.3	No	No	Yes	None	State
Perth Amboy, N. J.	44	7.3	5	16.7	11.4	C	C	Yes	S	State
Phoenix, Ariz.	51	11.7	10	22.9	19.6	S	S	Yes	SV	None
Plainfield, N. J.	36	7.3	6	20.6	16.9	No	No	No	S	State
Pontiac, Mich.	70	13.0	2	18.7	2.9	S	C	No	SV	None
Portland, Me.	71	10.3	6	14.5	8.4	No	No	Yes	None	State
Portsmouth, Ohio	44	7.0	4	16.0	9.1	C	No	Yes	None	None
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	41	2.3	0	4.7	0.0	No	No	Yes	F	None
Quincy, Ill.	40	5.7	3	14.3	7.6	C	C	Yes	None	None
Richmond, Ind.	33	5.3	4	16.1	12.0	No	No	No	S	None
Rockford, Ill.	89	9.7	10	10.8	11.2	C	C	Yes	SV	None
Rock Island, Ill.	38	7.0	12	18.2	31.3	C	C	No	None	....
Rome, N. Y.	33	3.7	1	11.0	3.0	No	No	No	SV	None
Sacramento, Calif.	99	17.7	23	17.9	23.4	S	..	Yes	SV	None
Saginaw, Mich.	83	17.3	8	20.8	9.6	S	C	Yes	SV	None
St. Joseph, Mo.	81	11.0	9	13.5	11.1	C	C	Yes	V	None
St. Petersburg, Fla.	43	15.7	15	36.9	35.3	C	C	Yes	None	None
San Bernardino, Calif.	41	15.7	12	38.7	29.6	S	No	Yes	SV	None
Santa Monica, Calif.	41	17.3	12	42.4	29.3	S	..	Yes	SV	None
Schenectady, N. Y.	96	12.0	9	12.4	9.3	No	No	Yes	S	None
Shreveport, La.	81	11.7	13	14.4	16.0	C	C	Yes	S	None
Sioux City, Iowa	81	7.7	14	9.5	17.4	S	S	Yes	S	State
Sioux Falls, S. D.	35	1.3	1	3.8	2.9	S	S	Yes	V	None
Springfield, Ill.	74	19.7	14	26.6	19.0	No	No	Yes	V	None
Springfield, Ohio	70	15.0	9	21.4	12.8	C	C	...	None	None
Stamford, Conn.	48	11.3	6	23.5	12.4	No	No	Yes	None	None

Table XX.—Traffic Safety Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Estimated Population 1933 (000 omitted)	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths		Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 100,000 Pop.		Driver Report Required		Police Traffic Division	Traffic Court	Compulsory Vehicle Inspection
		Ave. No. 1936–38, Inclusive	Number in 1939	Average 1936–38, Inclusive	Rate for 1939	Injury Accident	Property Damage Accident			
30,000 to 100,000—continued										
Stockton, Calif.	49	15.0	15	30.5	30.5	S	No	Yes	S	None
Superior, Wis.	36	4.3	3	12.0	8.3	C	C	Yes	SV	None
Topeka, Kan.	66	8.0	2	12.2	3.0	C	C	Yes	S	None
Union City, N. J.	59	7.3	2	12.5	3.4	No	No	Yes	S	State
Waterloo, Iowa	48	4.7	6	9.7	12.5	S	S	Yes	None	None
Watertown, N. Y.	32	4.3	3	13.3	9.3	No	No	No	None	None
Waukegan, Ill.	36	3.7	7	10.2	19.6	C	C	Yes	FV	None
West New York, N. J.	38	4.0	3	10.4	7.8	No	No	Yes	None	State
Wheeling, W. Va.	63	10.3	9	16.5	14.4	C	C	No	SV	City
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	87	7.3	6	8.4	6.9	C	C	Yes	SV	State
Williamsport, Pa.	47	9.3	6	19.9	12.8	No	No	Yes	FV	State
Winston-Salem, N. C.	79	10.3	9	13.1	11.4	S	S	Yes	SV	None
Wyandotte, Mich.*	30	6.0	5	19.8	16.5	S	C	Yes	SV	None
10,000 to 30,000										
Aberdeen, S. D.	17	1.3	0	7.7	0.0	S	S	Yes	SV	None
Adrian, Mich.	13	2.7	0	27.6	0.0	S	No	No	F	None
Albert Lea, Minn.	10	2.0	1	19.6	9.8	C	C	No	None	None
Alpena, Mich.	12	1.0	3	8.1	24.4	S	C	No	S	None
Ames, Iowa	11	1.3	0	12.2	0.0	S	S	No	S	None
Ansonia, Conn.	20	1.0	4	4.9	19.7	No	No	No	None	State
Asbury Park, N. J.	15	4.3	2	28.1	13.0	No	No	No	SV	State
Augusta, Me.	18	3.0	5	16.9	28.2	C	C	Yes	None	State
Austin, Minn.	13	0.3	1	2.6	7.9	C	C	No	None	None
Beacon, N. Y.	12	1.0	1	8.3	8.3	No	No	No	S	None
Beatrice, Neb.	10	1.7	0	16.0	0.0	S	S	No	S	State
Bedford, Ind.	14	2.7	1	19.2	7.2	C	C	Yes	None	None
Belleville, Ill.	29	5.3	6	18.4	20.7	No	No	Yes	S	None
Bellevue, Pa.	11	0.3	2	3.1	18.9	C	C	Yes	S	State
Beloit, Wis.	24	3.7	3	15.3	12.5	No	No	No	S	None
Benton Harbor, Mich.	16	2.0	3	12.5	18.8	S	C	No	SV	None
Bloomington, Ind.	20	2.0	2	10.1	10.1	No	C	Yes	SV	None
Bluefield, W. Va.	19	2.0	3	10.4	15.5	C	..	...	S	None
Blue Island, Ill.	17	3.3	0	19.0	0.0	No	No	No	None	None
Boone, Iowa	12	0.0	0	0	0.0	S	S	No	S	None
Boulder, Colo.	11	1.3	0	11.8	0.0	S	S	...	V	State
Brainerd, Minn.	10	1.0	2	9.7	19.4	No	No	No	None	None
Bridgeton, N. J.	16	2.7	1	16.8	6.3	No	No	No	S	None
Bristol, Conn.	30	4.0	4	13.4	13.4	No	No	No	None	None
Bristol, R. I.	12	1.3	1	11.0	8.3	No	No	No	None	None
Brookfield, Ill.	11	1.7	2	15.0	18.0	No	No	...	S	None
Burlington, Iowa	27	2.0	2	7.4	7.4	S	S	No	SV	None
Burlington, N. J.	11	1.7	3	14.9	26.8	C	C	Yes	...	State
Cairo, Ill.	14	3.3	0	24.7	0.0	C	C	No	S	None
Canton, Ill.	12	0.0	2	0.0	16.8	No	No	No	...	None
Calumet City, Ill.	13	9.7	2	73.8	15.3	No	No	No	S	None
Carlisle, Pa.	13	2.3	2	18.2	15.6	C	C	No	...	State
Carteret, N. J.	14	1.3	1	9.8	7.4	C	C	Yes	S	State
Central Falls, R. I.	26	3.3	0	12.7	0.0	No	No	No	V	State
Centralia, Ill.	13	2.7	0	21.2	0.0	C	C	No	S	None
Champaign, Ill.	21	4.7	8	22.2	38.1	C	C	No	None	None
Chicago Heights, Ill.	23	2.7	2	11.7	8.8	C	C	Yes	FS	None
Clarksburg, W. Va.	29	0.3	0	1.1	0.0	C	C	Yes	None	None
Clinton, Iowa	26	4.7	0	17.9	0.0	S	S	Yes	SV	None
Collingswood, N. J.	13	1.7	2	12.4	14.9	No	No	Yes	S	State
Connersville, Ind.	13	2.0	4	15.3	30.5	No	No	No	None	None

Table XX.—Traffic Safety Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Estimated Population 1933 (000 omitted)	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths		Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 100,000 Pop.		Driver Report Required		Police Traffic Division	Traffic Court	Compulsory Vehicle Inspection
		Ave. No. 1936–38, Inclusive	Number in 1939	Average 1936–38, Inclusive	Rate for 1939	Injury Accident	Property Damage Accident			
10,000 to 30,000—continued										
Cranford, N. J.*	12	1.3	1	11.1	8.3	No	C	Yes	None	State
Cumberland, R. I.	10	2.3	2	22.7	19.4	No	No	No	S	State
Danbury, Conn.	23	4.3	2	19.0	8.8	S	No	No	F	None
Derby, Conn.	11	1.3	0	12.3	0.0	No	No	...	...	....
Des Plaines, Ill.*	10	1.0	4	10.0	40.0	C	C	Yes	S	None
Dixon, Ill.*	11	1.3	1	12.3	9.3	No	No	Yes	V	None
Donora, Pa.	14	1.7	3	12.0	21.6	No	No	No	None	State
Dover, N. J.	10	1.0	1	9.9	9.9	No	No	...	...	State
East Hartford, Conn.	18	5.3	2	29.3	11.0	No	No	No	None	State
East Moline, Ill.	10	3.0	3	28.8	28.8	C	C	No	...	None
Ecorse, Mich.	14	3.7	8	26.0	56.7	S	No	...	...	....
Elmhurst, Ill.	16	1.3	4	8.3	25.5	No	No	No	None	None
Elmwood Park, Ill.	13	3.7	5	27.8	37.6	C	C	No	None	None
Elwood, Ind.	11	5.0	1	46.7	9.3	No	No	No	None	City
Englewood, N. J.	19	3.7	1	19.4	5.3	No	No	No	None	State
Escanaba, Mich.	3	3.3	10	22.5	67.5	S	C	No	None	None
Eugene, Ore.	20	3.0	3	14.9	14.9	S	S	No	None	None
Fairhaven, Mass.	12	1.0	0	8.6	0.0	No	No	No	None	State
Fairmont, W. Va.	24	0.7	1	2.8	4.1	C	C	Yes	V	None
Fargo, N. D.	29	1.7	2	5.6	6.7	S	S	No	None	None
Faribault, Minn.	13	2.7	2	20.4	15.3	C	C	No	None	None
Forest Park, Ill.	15	2.0	1	13.2	6.6	No	No	No	None	None
Fort Dodge, Iowa	22	3.0	1	13.5	4.5	S	S	No	S	None
Fort Madison, Wis.	14	2.3	3	16.5	21.3	C	C	No	S	None
Freeport, Ill.	23	2.3	4	10.4	17.8	C	C	No	V	None
Freeport, N. Y.	17	4.7	0	27.3	0.0	No	..	No	S	None
Galesburg, Ill.	29	6.7	0	22.4	0.0	C	C	No	...	None
Gardner, Mass.	20	3.3	3	16.8	15.2	No	C	No	None	State
Gloucester, N. J.	14	5.3	3	38.1	21.4	No	..	No	S	State
Goshen, Ind.	11	2.7	1	25.4	9.5	No	..	No	None	None
Granite City, Ill.	26	4.0	3	15.2	11.4	..	..	No	None	None
Great Falls, Mont.	29	3.0	4	10.1	13.5	C	C	Yes	S	City
Hackensack, N. J.	26	4.0	5	15.6	19.5	No	No	No	None	State
Harrisburg, Ill.	12	2.0	1	16.1	8.1	No	No	No	S	None
Harrison, N. J.	16	1.3	4	8.5	25.6	No	No	Yes	None	State
Harvey, Ill.	16	9.0	5	54.9	30.5	C	No	No	None	None
Hawthorne, N. J.	13	2.7	1	20.5	7.7	No	No	No	None	State
Hibbing, Minn.	16	2.0	3	12.7	19.1	No	No	Yes	S	None
Highland Park, Ill.	13	3.3	3	25.0	22.7	C	C	No	S	None
Holland, Mich.	15	....	3	...	20.4	S	No	...	None	None
Huntington, Ind.	13	2.7	1	19.9	7.5	No	No	No	None	....
Huron, S. D.	11	0.3	2	2.9	17.5	S	S	No	None	None
Iowa City, Iowa	16	1.0	3	6.3†	18.8	S	S	No	S	None
Iron Mountain, Mich.	12	0.7	2	5.5	16.4	S	C	No	V	None
Ironwood, Mich.	14	1.0	0	7.0	0.0	S	C	No	None	None
Jacksonville, Ill.	18	2.0	1	11.0	5.5	No	No	Yes	None	None
Janesville, Wis.	22	2.7	1	12.0	4.5	No	No	No	SV	None
Jeffersonville, Ind.	12	....	1	...	8.3	..	..	No	None	State
Kankakee, Ill.	21	6.3	3	29.7	14.1	C	C	No	S	None
Kenmore, N. Y.	19	1.7	3	8.9	16.0	No	No	No	S	State
Keokuk, Iowa	15	0.7	2	4.4	13.2	S	S	No	S	None
Kewanee, Ill.	17	1.3	1	7.8	5.8	C	C	No	None	City
Laconia, N. H.	13	0.3	1	2.4	7.9	No	No	No	None	State
Lafayette, Ind.	27	5.0	4	18.6	14.9	No	No	Yes	SV	None
La Grange, Ill.	11	2.0	0	18.7	0.0	C	C	Yes	S	None
La Salle, Ill.	13	0.7	3	2.5	22.9	C	C	No	S	None

TABLE XX.—TRAFFIC SAFETY DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Estimated Population 1933 (000 omitted)	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths		Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 100,000 Pop.		Driver Report Required		Police Traffic Division	Traffic Court	Compulsory Vehicle Inspection
		Ave. No. 1936–38, Inclusive	Number in 1939	Average 1936–38, Inclusive	Rate for 1939	Injury Accident	Property Damage Accident			
10,000 to 30,000—continued										
Leominster, Mass.	22	1.7	1	7.5	4.5	No	No	No	None	State
Lincoln, Ill.	13	4.3	6	33.3	46.2	No	No	Yes	None	None
Linden, N. J.	21	11.0	4	51.9	18.9	No	No	No	None	State
Lockport, N. Y.	24	4.3	1	18.4	4.3	No	No	No	V	None
Logansport, Ind.	19	1.7	1	9.0	5.4	No	No	No	V	City
Longview, Wash.	11	0.7	0	6.2	0.0	S	S	Yes	None	State
Lubbock, Tex.	23	1.0	3	4.3	12.9	C	C	Yes	None	State
Manchester, Conn.*	22	4.3	6	19.8	27.4	No	No	No	None	State
Manitowoc, Wis.	24	4.7	1	19.9	4.3	C	C	Yes	V	City
Mankato, Minn.	14	0.7	2	4.6	13.9	No	No	Yes	S	None
Maplewood, N. J.	24	1.3	0	5.5	0.0	No	No	Yes	F	State
Marquette, Mich.	15	1.3	1	8.8	6.6	S	No	Yes	None	None
Marshalltown, Iowa	18	4.3	0	24.3	0.0	S	S	No	S	None
Martinsburg, W. Va.	15	1.7	1	10.9	6.5	No	No	Yes	SV	None
Mason City, Iowa	24	2.0	6	8.4	25.1	S	S	Yes	V	None
Massena, N. Y.	11	1.7	2	14.6	17.5	No	No	Yes	S	State
Mattoon, Ill.	15	2.3	3	15.8	20.3	C	No	No	None	None
Maywood, Ill.	28	5.0	3	17.8	10.0	C	C	Yes	None	None
Medford, Ore.	12	1.0	1	8.4	8.4	S	S	No	None	None
Melrose Park, Ill.	11	2.3	4	20.2	35.1	C	C	Yes	S	None
Menominee, Mich.	11	1.0	2	9.4	18.9	S	C	Yes	FV	None
Michigan City, Ind.	28	10.0	5	35.8	17.9	C	..	No	None	None
Middletown, Conn.	25	7.0	8	28.0	32.0	No	No	No	None	....
Monroe, Mich.	19	2.7	4	14.0	20.9	S	C	No	V	None
Morgantown, W. Va.	17	1.0	2	5.9	11.8	C	No	No	S	None
Moundsville, W. Va.	15	2.3	3	15.6	20.0	No	No	...	None	None
Mt. Lebanon, Pa.*	15	1.0	6	6.5	39.2	No	No	Yes	S	State
Mt. Vernon, Ill.	13	1.3	2	10.4	15.6	C	C	No	S	None
Muscatine, Iowa	17	0.3	2	2.0	11.8	S	S	No	None	None
Muskegon Hghts, Mich.	17	2.3	2	14.1	12.0	S	C	No	...	None
Naugatuck, Conn.	14	2.3	2	16.1	14.	No	No	No	None	....
Neptune, N. J.*	11	2.3	0	20.6	0.0	No	No	No	S	State
New Albany, Ind.	27	6.3	6	23.8	22.6	No	C	No	None	None
New Castle, Ind.	14	0.3	1	2.4	7.1	No	No	Yes	V	None
Newport, R. I.	28	1.3	2	4.7	7.2	No	C	No	SV	State
Newton, Iowa	12	0.3	0	2.4	0.0	S	S	Yes	S	None
Niles, Mich.	12	1.0	3	8.3	25.0	S	C	No	None	None
Norfolk, Neb.	11	1.7	0	15.0	0.0	S	S	No	S	None
N. Little Rock, Ark.	20	3.0	7	15.0	34.5	C	C	No	S	None
North Plainfield, N. J.*	10	3.3	1	33.3	10.0	C	C	No	S	State
North Providence, R. I.	12	0.7	0	8.5	0.0	C	C	...	...	....
Norwich, Conn.	23	6.3	8	27.3	34.6	No	No	No	V	City
Norwood, Mass.	16	4.0	3	25.8	19.4	C	C	No	S	State
Nutley, N. J.	21	3.3	3	14.8	13.3	No	C	No	S	State
Olympia, Wash.	13	3.3	1	26.5	7.9	S	S	Yes	None	State
Oskaloosa, Iowa	10	0.3	1	3.3	9.8	S	S	No	S	None
Ossining, N. Y.	16	1.0	2	6.3	12.6	No	No	No	S	None
Ottawa, Ill.	14	2.7	0	16.9	0.0	C	C	No	S	None
Ottumwa, Iowa	29	3.3	2	11.5	6.9	S	S	No	F	None
Owosso, Mich.	15	1.7	1	11.3	6.8	S	C	No	None	None
Palo Alto, Calif.	15	2.7	1	17.8	6.7	S	No	Yes	S	None
Park Ridge, Ill.	12	1.3	0	11.5	0.0	C	C	Yes	S	None
Parma, Ohio	14	2.3	4	16.8	28.8	No	No	No	None	None
Pekin, Ill.	17	2.3	0	13.9	0.0	No	No	No	None	None
Peru, Ind.	13	1.0	3	7.8	23.4	..	..	...	...	....
Petersburg, Va.	29	4.3	4	14.8	13.8	C	C	No	None	State

TABLE XX.—TRAFFIC SAFETY DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Estimated Population 1933 (000 omitted)	Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths		Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths Per 100,000 Pop.		Driver Report Required		Police Traffic Division	Traffic Court	Compulsory Vehicle Inspection
		Ave. No. 1936–38, Inclusive	Number in 1939	Average 1936–38, Inclusive	Rate for 1939	Injury Accident	Property Damage Accident			
10,000 to 30,000—continued										
Ponca City, Okla.	18	1.0	2	5.6	11.3	C	C	Yes	...	State
Portsmouth, N. H.	15	2.3	0	15.9	0.0	No	No	No	S	State
Provo, Utah	16	2.3	4	15.1	25.8	S	S	No	S	State
Rahway, N. J.	16	4.0	1	23.7	5.9	C	C	Yes	F	State
Red Bank, N. J.	12	1.0	2	8.3	16.7	..	..	No	...	State
Reno, Nev.	20	6.0	3	30.6	15.3	S	S	Yes	S	None
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	11	2.0	2	18.0	18.0	No	No	Yes	SV	State
Rochester, Minn.	22	2.0	3	9.2	13.8	C	C	No	S	None
Roselle, N. J.	14	2.7	2	18.8	14.1	No	C	Yes	S	State
St. Cloud, Minn.	22	3.0	3	13.5	13.5	No	No	No	None	City
Salina, Kan.	21	2.0	1	9.6	4.8	C	C	No	S	City
Sanford, Fla.	11	3.0	2	27.5	18.3	C	No	No	None	None
Saugus, Mass.	15	3.3	6	21.6	39.0	No	No	No	S	State
Shaker Heights, Ohio	21	3.3	3	16.3	14.6	No	No	No	V	None
Shelbyville, Ind.	11	4.0	1	37.0†	9.1	No	No	No	None	None
Shelton, Conn.	10	1.7	2	16.3	19.6	No	No	No	None	....
South Milwaukee, Wis.	11	1.3	0	11.9	0.0	No	No	...	None	None
South Orange, N. J.	15	1.3	1	9.1	6.8	No	No	No	...	State
South Portland, Me.	15	2.0	4	13.7	27.4	No	No	No	None	State
South River, N. J.	12	0.7	2	5.8	17.4	No	No	No	S	State
South St. Paul, Minn.	11	3.7	3	34.9	28.6	No	No	No	None	None
Sterling, Ill.	10	4.0	0	38.8	0.0	C	No	No	V	None
Stevens Point, Wis.	14	1.7	1	11.9	7.1	No	No	No	S	None
Stratford, Conn.	20	4.3	4	21.2	19.6	No	No	No	None	None
Streator, Ill.	15	0.0	1	0.0	6.8	C	C	No	None	City
Sweetwater, Tex.	12	2.0	2	16.7	16.7	C	C	Yes	S	None
Teaneck, N. J.*	19	4.7	7	25.1	37.6	No	No	Yes	S	State
Torrington, Conn.	27	5.0	1	18.8	3.8	No	No	No	None	None
Traverse City, Mich.	13	1.3	0	10.4	0.0	S	No	No	...	None
University City, Mo.	29	3.7	0	12.6	0.0	C	C	Yes	SV	None
Urbana, Ill.	14	2.3	2	17.3	14.8	C	No	Yes	S	None
Ventura, Calif.	13	2.7	2	20.7	15.5	S	No	Yes	S	None
Vincennes, Ind.	18	3.7	5	20.8	28.4	No	No	No	None	None
Virginia, Minn.	12	1.0	0	8.3	0.0	C	C	Yes	V	None
Walla Walla, Wash.	16	0.3	1	2.1	6.2	S	S	Yes	None	State
Wallingford, Conn.	11	7.0	4	61.4	35.1	No	No	No	None	....
Watertown, S. D.	10	1.7	1	16.0	9.6	S	S	No	S	None
Watervliet, N. Y.	16	3.3	5	20.5	31.1	C	..	Yes	None	None
Waukesha, Wis.	18	1.7	3	9.3	16.7	No	No	No	SV	None
Wausau, Wis.	25	1.0	1	4.1	4.1	C	C	Yes	None	None
Wauwatosa, Wis.	24	2.0	3	8.4	12.6	No	No	No	None	None
Webster Groves, Mo.	17	1.7	0	19.8†	0.0	C	C	Yes	None	None
Weehawken, N. J.*	15	0.7	1	4.5	6.7	No	No	Yes	S	State
Westfield, Mass.	20	4.3	3	21.7	15.0	C	C	No	S	State
Westfield, N. J.	17	2.7	2	15.7	11.8	No	No	Yes	None	State
West Frankfort, Ill.	16	0.7	2	4.2	12.7	No	No	No	None	None
West Hartford, Conn.	28	3.7	3	12.0	10.8	No	No	No	None	....
West Orange, N. J.	26	2.7	2	9.0	7.8	No	No	No	None	State
Whiting, Ind.	11	0.7	1	6.4	9.1	..	..	...	...	....
Willimantic, Conn.	12	2.0	1	16.5	8.3	No	No	No	None	....
Wilmette, Ill.	17	2.0	0	12.1	0.0	C	C	Yes	S	None
Winchester, Mass.	13	1.7	2	12.7	15.3	No	No	...	None	State
Winchester, Va.	12	0.0	3	0.0	26.1	S	S	Yes	SV	State
Winnetka, Ill.	13	1.0	1	7.6	7.6	No	..	No	F	City
Winona, Minn.	21	3.3	1	15.8	4.7	C	C	Yes	None	None
Woodbridge, N. J.*	27	21.3	11	78.1	40.3	No	No	Yes	S	State
Yakima, Wash.	22	3.3	3	14.9	13.4	S	S	Yes	S	State

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† Based on data for two years only.

Parking Meters

TABLE XXI shows data for the 155 cities in the United States which have installed time meters to regulate automobile parking in congested districts. Study of the table indicates that the use of parking meters has increased rapidly since the original installation in Oklahoma City in 1935. A total of three installations were made in 1935, 17 in 1936, 29 in 1937, 35 in 1938, 55 in 1939, and 16 in the first two months of 1940. Four of the 155 cities reinstalled meters after having once abandoned them: Topeka, Kansas; Lubbock and Tyler, Texas; and Bristol, Virginia. In addition to those tabulated, at least nine cities have completely abandoned the use of parking meters: Taft, California; Hutchinson, Kansas; Paducah, Kentucky; Port Arthur and Goose Creek, Texas; Westerly and Providence, Rhode Island; Birmingham, Alabama; and Shreveport, Louisiana. In the last three cities named the meters were removed as a result of adverse court decisions.

In Table 1 the data on types of meters installed and average revenues are summarized by population groups. The table shows several interesting comparisons between manual and automatic meters. First, the more common use of automatic meters in larger cities is apparent. In cities over 100,000 automatic meters are predominant, but in cities below 100,000 manual meters are more common. Second, the revenue per meter is 30 per cent higher for all automatic meters than for all manual meters, but what is even more significant the per meter revenue from automatic meters is materially higher (23 per cent, 19 per cent, and 15 per cent, respectively) within three of the four population groups where comparisons are possible. In the remaining group, manual meters show an average revenue larger than do the automatic meters, but there are only two cities having manual meters so that the sample is of doubtful significance. These data are consistent with experience in several cities having had both types of meters. In one such city, a complete change over from manual to automatic meters increased revenues about 30 per cent. This is probably due to the fact that with the hand-operated meter people will accidentally or intentionally fail to turn the handle after inserting the coin and park over the specified time. Police find it difficult to issue citation tags in such cases because they cannot tell when the car was parked. However, a study of the newest installations, the 16 made in the first two months of 1940, fails to show any clear preference on the part of the cities buying meters. Eight cities ordered each type, although the two largest, cities of 464,000 and

60,000 respectively, selected automatic meters. Of nine meter companies seven have sold manual meters only.[1]

The revenue figures, when considered by population groups, show a general tendency toward a direct relationship between revenue and population. The average revenues for cities having both types of meters and for all cities cannot be used correctly for this comparison because they are weighted by the relative proportions of manual and automatic meters. In cities having only one type of meter, however, a comparison shows a general decline in revenue from larger to smaller population groups.

Table 1

Types of Parking Meters and Revenues by Population Groups for 124 Cities Over 10,000 *

	Cities With Manual Only			Cities With Automatic Only			Cities With Both Types			All Cities	
Population Group	No. of Cities	Per Cent of Total	Ave. Mo. Rev. Per Meter	No. of Cities	Per Cent of Total	Ave. Mo. Rev. Per Meter	No. of Cities	Per Cent of Total	Ave. Mo. Rev. Per Meter	No. of Cities	Ave. Mo. Rev. Per Meter
Over 500,000	1	100%	$ 5.06	0	0%	...	0	0%	...	1	$5.06
200,000 to 500,000	2	22%	5.48	7	78%	$7.33	0	0%	...	9	6.59
100,000 to 200,000	5	26%	6.05	11	58%	7.42	3	16%	$4.20	19	6.26
30,000 to 100,000	23	59%	4.86	13	33%	5.79	3	8%	3.71	39	4.97
10,000 to 30,000	30	54%	3.90	23	41%	4.51	3	5%	5.28	56	4.27
All cities over 10,000	61	49%	4.99	54	44%	6.49	9	7%	4.16	124	5.53

* No revenue figures were obtained for the 31 cities under 10,000 population, 17 of which have manual meters only and 14 of which have automatic meters only.

Parking meter revenue is an important source of income for many cities. The $5.53 average for all types of meters in all cities is indicative of the revenue possible. In cities with a higher average revenue, income to the city may be a considerable sum. In Houston, Texas, for example, the reported revenue exceeds one-fourth million dollars per year.[2]

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[1] The names of the companies, the type of meter sold, and the number of cities in which each has made installations are: Dual Parking Meter Company, 310 Commerce Exchange Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 70 cities (automatic); Duncan Meter Corporation (Miller Meter), 1500 South Western Avenue, Chicago, 30 cities (manual); O. D. Jennings and Company, 4309 West Lake Street, Chicago, 5 cities (manual); The Karpark Corporation, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, 14 cities (automatic); Mi-Co Meter Company (The Michaels Art Bronze Company), 231-243 Court Avenue, Covington, Kentucky, 8 cities (manual); National Park-O-Graph Corporation, 800 North Kedzie Avenue, Chicago, 10 cities (manual); Parkrite Corporation, Mason Building, Houston, Texas, 8 cities (manual); M. H. Rhodes, Incorporated (Mark-Time meters), 30 Bartholomew Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut, 32 cities (automatic and manual); The Standard Meter Corporation, 125 Trumbull Street, Hartford, Connecticut, 6 cities (manual). The total number of installations credited to individual companies exceeds the total of 155 cities because in several cities more than one company has made an installation.

[2] For further information on parking meters see (1) New Haven Taxpayers, Inc., *A Synopsis of Parking Meter Questions and Answers.* 1939. 16pp.; (2) Bureau of Traffic Planning, Department of Public Safety of Pittsburgh, *Report on Experience with Parking Meters in Pittsburgh.* 1939. 31pp.; (3) New York State Bureau of Municipal Information, *Parking Meters.* 1938. 20pp. (4) League of Virginia Municipalities, *Experience of Municipalities Throughout the Country With Parking Meters.* 1938. 26pp.

TABLE XXI

PARKING METER DATA FOR 155 CITIES: FEBRUARY, 1940

All data for cities over 10,000 were originally obtained by questionnaire from municipal officials early in 1940. Data for cities under 10,000, as well as supplementary material for checking data in the larger cities, were obtained from the several parking meter companies, who did not supply revenue figures. Under "Number of Meters," "M" indicates manual meters, "A" indicates automatic meters. Revenue figures for cities having both types of meters include revenue from all meters.

City	Population (000 omitted)	Year of First Installation	Number of Meters and Type	Average Total Monthly Revenue	Average Monthly Revenue Per Meter
Over 500,000					
Pittsburgh, Pa.	670	39	463M	$ 2,342	$ 5.06
200,000 to 500,000					
Dallas, Tex.	260	35	1,500A	12,000	8.00
Houston, Tex.	292	36	3,869M	21,667	5.60
Kansas City, Mo.	400	36	1,050A	3,800	2.62
Minneapolis, Minn.	464	40	1,100A	....	....
Omaha, Neb.	214	37	1,000M	5,000	5.00
Portland, Ore.	302	38	1,766A	13,000	7.36
San Antonio, Tex.	232	36	1,440A	10,923	7.59
Toledo, Ohio	291	36	1,300A	11,011	8.47
Washington, D. C.	487	38	300A	3,194	10.65
100,000 to 200,000					
Chattanooga, Tenn.	120	39	667A	6,000	9.00
Duluth, Minn.	101	38	93A 438M	2,600	4.90
El Paso, Tex.	102	35	627A	3,500	5.58
Flint, Mich.	156	39	700A	4,500	6.43
Fort Worth, Tex.	163	36	1,168A	8,000	6.85
Grand Rapids, Mich.	179	38	1,000M	6,250	6.25
Knoxville, Tenn.	106	37	132A	1,000	7.58
Long Beach, Calif.	142	36	880A	6,000	6.82
Miami, Fla.	111	36	410A 804M	5,168	4.26
New Haven, Conn.	163	39	510M	3,200	6.27
Norfolk, Va.	130	37	541A	3,306	6.11
Oklahoma City, Okla.	185	35	522A	6,500	12.45
Paterson, N. J.	139	38	857A 320M	4,500	3.82
Peoria, Ill.	105	39	700M	....	....
Richmond, Va.	183	39	397A	3,000	7.56
Salt Lake City, Utah	140	39	2,016M	12,000	5.95
Scranton, Pa.	142	38	600M	3,500	5.83
Wilmington, Del.	107	37	312A	$2,284	$7.32
Youngstown, Ohio	170	38	570A	....	....
30,000 to 100,000					
Anderson, Ind.	40	38	374A	1,665	4.45
Atlantic City, N. J.	66	37	601A 771M	4,100	2.99
Auburn, N. Y.	37	38	407M	2,200	5.41
Austin, Tex.	53	37	759M	4,500	5.93
Bloomington, Ill.	31	40	105M	....	....
Charleston, W. Va.	60	40	450A	....	....
Chester, Pa.	59	39	610M	3,100	5.08
Cumberland, Md.	38	36	125M	1,300	4.33
Danville, Ill.	37	40	380M	....	....
Decatur, Ill.	58	39	336A	....	....
Galveston, Tex.	53	39	1,010A	2,761	2.73
Hagerstown, Md.	31	37	200M	1,300	6.50
Hamtramck, Mich.	56	39	500M	1,800	3.60
Harrisburg, Pa.	80	38	690A	5,000	7.25
Highland Park, Mich.	53	39	260M	....	....
Huntington, W. Va.	76	39	1,200M	5,000	4.17
Kokomo, Ind.	33	39	282M	1,800	6.38
Lynchburg, Va.	41	39	166A	1,000	6.02
McKeesport, Pa.	55	39	423A	3,000	7.09
Mobile, Ala.	68	36	60M	413	6.88
Montclair, N. J.	42	37	295M	1,000	3.40
Muncie, Ind.	47	37	360M	2,700	7.50
New Castle, Pa.	49	37	437M	1,625	3.72
Passaic, N. J.	63	37	1,120M	2,100	1.88
Phoenix, Ariz.	48	37	923A	6,000	6.50
Pontiac, Mich.	65	39	415A	3,600	8.67
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40	39	300M	1,500	4.81
Raleigh, N. C.	37	39	200M	1,500	7.50

Roanoke, Va.	69	38	265A 100M	2,877	7.88
St. Petersburg, Fla.	40	36	205A	1,600	7.80
Sioux City, Iowa	79	38	350A 250M	1,683	2.81
Topeka, Kan.	64	37	396A	1,300	5.18*
Tucson, Ariz.	33	40	450A	....	....
Waco, Tex.	53	36	484M	2,200	4.55
Watertown, N. Y.	32	37	344M	2,000	5.81
White Plains, N. Y.	36	38	317M	2,853	9.00
Wichita Falls, Tex.	44	37	430M	2,000	4.65
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	87	37	718M	3,600	5.01
Zanesville, Ohio	36	38	328A	1,800	5.49
10,000 to 30,000					
Abilene, Tex.	23	37	468A	....	....
Annapolis, Md.	13	39	124M	200	1.61
Asbury Park, N. J.	15	40	1,060M	....	....
Bakersfield, Calif.	26	37	325A	2,000	6.15
Bluefield, W. Va.	19	37	508M	1,250*	5.61*
Braddock, Pa.	19	38	242M	1,010	4.17
Butler, Pa.	24	38	224A	1,200	5.36
Carnegie, Pa.	12	37	200M	170	.85
Chambersburg, Pa.	14	39	206A	1,200	5.83
Champaign, Ill.	20	40	350A	....	....
Charlottesville, Va.	15	39	105A	720	6.86
Clarksburg, W. Va.	29	37	269M	1,200	4.46
Coatesville, Pa.	15	40	167M	....	....
Corpus Christi, Tex.	28	37	500M	3,350	6.70
Elwood, Ind.	11	39	175A	500	2.86
Eugene, Ore.	19	39	115A 145M	1,200	4.62
Fairmont, W. Va.	23	37	114M	721	6.32
Freeport, Ill.	22	40	250M	....	....
Geneva, N. Y.	16	39	144M	1,000	6.94
Glens Falls, N. Y.	19	38	263M	....	....
Greensburg, Pa.	17	38	304M	1,700	5.59
Hackensack, N. J.	25	38	129A 129M	1,805	7.00
Hot Springs, Ark.	20	37	200M	600	3.00
Independence, Mo.	15	38	97M	240	2.47
Jeannette, Pa.	15	39	265M	800	3.02
Leavenworth, Kan.	17	39	186A	....	....
Lewiston, Pa.	13	38	227A	1,000	4.41
Lubbock, Tex.	21	36	667A	2,000	3.00
Meadville, Pa.	17	36	117A	....	....
Monroe, Mich.	18	37	201M	....	....
Mount Vernon, Ill.	12	39	175A	550	3.14
Muscatine, Iowa	17	40	75M	....	....
New Castle, Ind.	14	39	223M	930	4.17
New Kensington, Pa.	17	39	475M	1,300	2.74
Norwich, Conn.	23	40	377M	....	....
Oil City, Pa.	22	37	294M	892	3.03
Oneonta, N. Y.	13	38	180M	900	5.00
Peekskill, N. Y.	17	39	112A 224M	1,500	4.46
Petersburg, Va.	29	38	96M	700	7.29
Pittston, Pa.	18	37	250M	475	1.90
Plymouth, Pa.	17	39	234M	400	1.71
Pocatello, Idaho	16	37	229M	640	2.79
Ponca City, Okla.	16	36	32A	125	3.91
River Rouge, Mich.	17	39	241A	....	....
Salisbury, Md.	11	38	127A	600	4.72
Sharon, Pa.	26	36	234A	1,000	4.27
Shelbyville, Ind.	11	39	235M	100	.43
Shenandoah, Pa.	22	38	423A	850	2.01
Staunton, Va.	12	39	100A	500	5.00
Turtle Creek, Pa.	11	39	151M	689	4.56
Tyler, Tex.	17	36	359A	2,200	6.13
Uniontown, Pa.	20	37	487A	2,400	4.93
Warren, Pa.	15	39	85A	500	5.88
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	38	94M	783	8.33
West Palm Beach, Fla.	27	39	460A	1,835*	6.12*
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	30	40	300A	....	....

City and Population (000 omitted)	Year of First Installation	Number of Meters & Type
Under 10,000		
Beckley, W. Va. 9	38	237M
Bradenton, Fla. 6	38	25M
Bristol, Va. 9	38	122A
Buckhannon, W. Va. 4	39	105M
Cambridge, Md. 9	39	235M
Clearwater, Fla. 8	36	25A
Clovis, N. M. 8	39	140A
Culpeper, Va. 2	39	18A
East Pittsburgh, Pa. 6	39	169M
Elkins, W. Va. 7	38	160M
Everett, Pa. 2	40	100M
Fredericksburg, Va. 7	39	69A
Frostburg, Md. 6	39	170A
Grafton, W. Va. 8	38	115M
Gr. Neck Plaza, N. Y.	40	100M

City and Population (000 omitted)	Year of First Installation	Number of Meters & Type
Greenville, Pa. 9	38	117A
Irwin, Pa. 3	39	123M
Logan, W. Va. 4	39	150M
Marcus Hook, Pa. 5	38	150A
Miami Beach, Fla. 6	39	140M
Mullens, W. Va. 2	38	126M
Nyack, N. Y. 5	39	131A
Odessa, Tex. 2	39	190A
Rochester, Pa. 8	40	146A
Scottdale, Pa. 7	39	132A
State College, Pa. 4	38	96M
Stroudsburg, Pa. 6	39	315M
Tyrone, Pa. 9	40	114A
Welch, W. Va. 5	39	198M
Wellsburg, W. Va. 6	39	125M
Weston, W. Va. 9	39	150A

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* Revenue figures for Topeka, Kansas, are for 251 meters only; for Bluefield, West Virginia, 223 meters; and for West Palm Beach, Florida, 300 meters.

Professional Organization: Traffic Safety

International Association of Chiefs of Police—Safety Division

Activities in 1939 were extended to include service to state police agencies in addition to training of accident investigators and setting up accident prevention bureaus in police departments. Since its inception in 1936 the Division has served departments of 380 cities, 9 counties, and 23 states; in 1939 eight cities and five state agencies were served. Six regional and state traffic officers' training schools, attended by 179 officers, brought to more than 1,200 the number of police officers who have received short-course training. The training program, carried out in co-operation with Northwestern University Traffic Institute, also includes a nine-month course supported by the Kemper Foundation for Traffic Police Training and the Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Awards. In co-operation with other agencies represented on the National Committee on Traffic Law Enforcement, the Division in 1939 began its assignment to study current practices in traffic law enforcement and traffic court procedure. It also co-operated with committees of the American Standards Association to co-ordinate work on highway safety standards; with the American Bar Association on a nationwide study of police training facilities; with the Enforcement Committee of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators; and with pertinent committees of the National Safety Council. Its research program calls for preparation and publication of monographs on accident investigation and enforcement work. The Safety Division is directed by F. M. Kreml, with offices at 1827 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

Sources of Information: Traffic

Services of National and Federal Agencies

International Association of Chiefs of Police

Safety Division, *1827 Orrington Avenue, Evanston*

- Installs traffic accident prevention bureaus in selected cities.
- Organizes and participates in traffic officers' training schools and co-operates with Northwestern University Traffic Safety Institute and other universities in their education programs.
- Maintains information and research services on traffic safety and accident prevention.
- Makes available motion picture films for use in training police in accident prevention.

Bureau for Street Traffic Research—*Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut*

Co-operates with public officials in research on traffic problems, the results of which are made available without charge or at a nominal price to cover the cost of publication.

Conducts courses in street and highway traffic control and engineering during the academic year, offering annually 15 to 23 fellowships in the field of traffic engineering.

Serves as a center for the study of traffic problems; maintains a library and collects information on street traffic, accident, and congestion problems; conducts field surveys and formulates practical plans and recommendations; operates as research and training agency for graduate students looking toward administrative work in traffic engineering.

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL—*20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago*

Furnishes information and advice through field representatives and correspondence, on traffic ordinances, traffic police regulations, police department administration and organization, traffic engineering, traffic signs and signals, and safety educational campaigns.

Conducts an annual national traffic safety contest in which cities may participate without charge.

Directs at cost general traffic surveys and special limited traffic studies.

Furnishes at cost *Public Safety* magazine, pamphlets, statistical reports, posters, speeches, radio talks, and motion picture films.

Sources of Statistics: Traffic

Accident Facts. An annual statistical summary issued by National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1940. 112pp. 50 cents.

National Safety Council. Public Safety Magazine. Monthly. Contains list of reporting cities showing number of fatalities in each for current year to date and for past year.

United States Bureau of the Census. Weekly Accident Bulletin. (Also annual summary.) Washington, D. C. Deaths from motor vehicle accidents in 131 large cities.

Selected Standard References: Traffic

ACCIDENT PREVENTION BUREAUS IN MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS. By Curtis Billings. Traffic Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1827 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. 1936. 48pp. 50 cents.

EDUCATING THE PUBLIC FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1939. 24pp. Free.

ENFORCEMENT FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1938. 47pp. Free.

ENGINEERING FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1937. 32pp. Free.

MANUAL OF UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES FOR STREETS AND HIGHWAYS. National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, Public Roads Administration, Washington, D. C. 1937. 166pp.

PARKING PROBLEM IN CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICTS: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO OFF-STREET PARKING. By Orin F. Nolting and Paul Oppermann. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 28pp. $1.

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING AND THE POLICE. By Franklin M. Kreml and Harold Hammond. National Conservation Bureau, New York, and Traffic Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1827 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. 1938. 92pp. Free to public officials; 40 cents to others.

New Books and Pamphlets: Traffic

ACCIDENT FACTS. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1940. 112pp. 50 cents.

AUTO ACCIDENTS IN SPOKANE, 1938. City Plan Commission, Spokane, Washington. 1939. 30pp.

Driver, The. Police Department, Wichita, Kansas. 1938. 24pp.

Inspection Requirements for Motor Vehicles. American Standards Association, 29 West 39 Street, New York. 35pp. 25 cents.

Orderly Traffic; The Automotive Safety Objective. By Paul G. Hoffman. Automotive Safety Foundation, 366 Madison Avenue, New York. 1939. 56pp.

Organization and Functions of City Traffic Engineering Departments. Bruce D. Greenshields, ed. Institute of Traffic Engineers, 60 John Street, New York. 1940. 63pp. 50 cents.

Parking Meters as City Legal Problems. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1939. 26pp. $1.

Parking Problem in Chicago. By W. F. Sloan. Union League Club of Chicago, 65 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago. 1939. 14pp.

Pedestrian Protection. American Automobile Association, Mills Building, Washington, D. C. 1939. 90pp. 50 cents.

Periodic Inspection of Motor Vehicle Equipment. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1939. 8pp. 5 cents.

(1) Prevention of Bicycle Accidents. 23pp. (2) Pedestrian Control and Protection. 26pp. (3) Report of Committee on Speed Regulation. 31pp. (4) Visibility vs. Traffic Accidents. 19pp. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1939.

(1) Proposed Driver Examination Procedure. 27pp. (2) Proposed Driver License Examination Standards. 12pp. American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, 840 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. 1939.

Regulation and Licensing of Automobile Parking Lots. United States Conference of Mayors, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1939. 7pp.

Regulation of All-Night Parking on City Streets. Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, University of Oregon, Eugene. 1939. 16pp.

Report of Traffic Survey for the City of Buffalo, 1936-37. By William B. Powell. Police Department, Buffalo, New York. 1939. 197pp.

Report on Traffic Enforcement Administration in the Corporation Court, July-August, 1939. Bureau of Municipal Research, City Hall, Fort Worth, Texas. 1939. 18pp.

Safety Education. American Association of School Administrators, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1940. 544pp. $2.

Seven Roads to Safety. By Paul G. Hoffman and N. M. Clark. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1939. 87pp. $1.

Special Report of Trailers and Trailer Camps. Massachusetts State Planning Board, State House, Boston. 1939. 64pp.

Standard Highway Safety Program for States: A Working Program to Increase Traffic Efficiency and Reduce Accidents. Automotive Safety Foundation, 366 Madison Avenue, New York. 1939. 23pp.

Statistical Study of the County Automobile Accidents. County Department of Budget and Research, 220 North Broadway, Los Angeles, California. 1939. 11pp.

Survey of Traffic Obstructions. Work Projects Administration, 1734 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1939. 40pp.

Synopsis of Questions and Answers on Parking Meters. New Haven Taxpayers, Inc., 839 Chapel Street, New Haven, Connecticut. 1939. 14pp. 20 cents.

Too Many Cars—Too Little Space. By Victor M. Cutter. New England Regional Planning Commission, 2100 Federal Building, Boston, Massachusetts. 1939. 34pp.

Traffic Accidents, Their Causes and Their Prevention; A Case Study of Accidents on Wisconsin's Streets and Highways. Wisconsin State Highway Commission, Madison. 1939. 120pp.

Traffic Fatality Analysis, City of Los Angeles, 1938. Street Traffic Engineering Bureau, City Hall, Los Angeles. 1939. Unpaged.

Traffic Survey. Chicago Park District, Burnham Park, Chicago. 1938. Several volumes variously paged.

Training Traffic Engineers. By Maxwell Halsey. Reprint from *Yale Scientific Magazine,* Winter, 1939. Bureau for Street Traffic Research, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. 8pp.

Uniform Motor Vehicle Operators' and Chauffeurs' License Act; Act 2 . . . of a Uniform Vehicle Code . . . as Revised and Approved by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, 1938. Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency, Washington, D. C. 1939. 12pp.

Selected Periodicals: Traffic

News Bulletin. American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, c/o Mike Holm, Secretary of State, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Public Roads. Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency, Washington, D. C. $1.

Public Safety. National Safety Council, Inc., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois. $3.

Traffic Engineering. Institute of Traffic Engineers, 60 John Street, New York.

Parks and Recreation

Developments in 1939

By Weaver W. Pangburn

Field Representative, National Recreation Association, New York

Park and recreation property continues its rapid expansion, thanks chiefly to Uncle Sam. A new type of planning for active use areas has emerged. No reversal of trends in administration is apparent. Personnel for management and leadership is increasing slowly and through training its quality has improved. Citizen interest has grown. The question of charges and fees is a live issue. Postponed again is the answer to the question, "After WPA, what?" Stream pollution, unsafe park automobile roads, blighted urban areas, vandalism, and a lag in attention to changing social conditions are pressing problems.

Legislation. Of the slight amount of state legislation the greater part was of a specialized character. The most general measure was in California which authorizes municipalities, counties, and the school districts to co-operate in a joint recreation program. This law should help to solve administrative tangles. Arizona passed a law permitting any municipality or county to acquire, maintain, and improve parks, recreation areas, or playgrounds and to enter into co-operative agreements with other counties or municipalities within or without the state for this purpose. Governing bodies are empowered to levy taxes for the maintenance of such areas or to appropriate necessary funds, to fix fees which would be uniform for residents and nonresidents. Apparently this legislation sought to implement the development of parks serving regional population.

Of other legislation, mention may be made of a Minnesota law which prohibited the expenditure of money on improvement of parks, recreation centers, or golf courses not within the city or contiguous to cities under 10,000 population without the approval of voters. North Dakota authorized an increase from two to four mills for park purposes in districts having less than 20,000 population upon approval of two-thirds of the electors. For many years Baltimore has been a rarity among large cities in that its organized recreation service has been conducted by private agencies. But in 1939 a charter amendment created a recreation department under the authority of an unpaid commission of seven members, one a negro, and the staffs of the private agencies were brought into the new municipal department. Local ordinances created a park board in Charleston, West Virginia, with authority over park and recreation functions, and recreation boards or commissions in Great Falls, Montana; Winona, Minnesota; Royal Oak, Michigan; and Marlboro, Massachusetts. However, the powers of the local recreation and park boards in Clearwater, Florida, were redefined as advisory functions through ordinances. Peru, Illinois, voted a one-mill tax for recreation. In Kansas three cities held elections authorizing the purchase or improvement of parks.

Court Decisions. Review of a score of court decisions during the year showed that most of them dealt with liability for accidents or nuisances. The majority, grounded on the theory of recreation as a governmental function, dismissed accident suits even where there was suspicion of negligence.

Among the findings on accident cases were the following: Drawing an interesting distinction, the Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled that "the city of Green Bay is not liable for negligence in the maintenance of a toboggan slide outside the city limits since such a slide, although owned by the city in its proprietary capacity, is operated by the city in its governmental capacity." Answering an inquiry from the National Park Service, the Attorney General of Texas gave it as his opinion that whether the park departments were collecting fees or charges had no bearing on their liability for accidents. The Ohio Court of Appeals held the city of Findlay liable for the death of a spectator at a municipal fireworks display at a park although the display was managed by an independent contractor, a decision apparently at variance with other rulings of the Supreme Court of Ohio which have held that the operation of parks is a governmental function.

There were three suits against the school board of Milwaukee contending that adjacent playgrounds constituted nuisances and caused property depreciation and/or injury to the owner's health because of noise and disturbance. One was dismissed on the grounds that the city was exercising a governmental function, that the playground was properly conducted, and that even occasional objectionable language, retrieving of lost balls on the plaintiff's property, and the breaking of six or more windows in the dwelling houses of the plaintiff and others did not constitute a nuisance. In one of the other cases the plaintiff was awarded $500 damage on the ground that while the playground itself was not a nuisance, its too close location did constitute a nuisance with reference to the plaintiff. The third plaintiff also won a $500 award on the grounds of a nuisance, the court holding, however, that it was in the public interest to continue to operate the playground since the "effect of the abatement of the nuisance of the playground would be to destroy the property of the defendants and prevent them from carrying out their duties to the public."

In the opinion of the Deputy Attorney General of Connecticut, that state's board of education "has authority to promulgate and conduct a program for supervising and co-ordinating recreational activities throughout the state." The opinion was based on the expanding interpretation of education. Cited also was a 1930 statute authorizing boards of education "to join with city or borough in equipping, operating, and maintaining . . . playfields . . . indoor recreation centers." The limited scope of the opinion with its omission of reference to the powers of nonschool tax-supported agencies raises a doubt as to its finality.

Administration. There was no apparent decrease in boards for parks and organized recreation. Among park authorities responsible for operating programs of organized activity 61 per cent have policy-making boards and 11 per cent advisory boards. Of separate agencies for recreation service 54 per cent have policy-making boards and 20 per cent advisory boards. As already pointed out, a number of new commissions or boards were created in 1939. A commission was also recommended for Washington, D. C., by Wagner and Sauers, park experts who made a study of the park system in the national capital at the request of Secretary Ickes. In New England, where park boards are a tradition, recreation commissions are increasing. Yet Providence passed a charter amendment transferring the functions of an unsuccessful recreation commission to the park board. The measure still awaits approval by the state legislature. Also in Davenport, Iowa, the recreation program was transferred to the park board on the grounds that the separately controlled activities were poorly financed in the absence of a special recreation tax.

At present one-half of the agencies conducting organized recreation service on a year-round basis, which total 326, are separate recreation departments. The others are principally park departments and school departments. The year saw substantial gains in co-operation between school and city agencies involved in recreation activities. In Washington, D. C., much of the recreation service was consolidated under a committee representing the district commissioners and the school board. Portland, Oregon, created a committee representing the school district of the city to secure closer coordination of the recreation facilities of the two tax-supported units.

Personnel. The most significant occurrences in relation to personnel were increased activity in training and the gradual recovery in the numbers of employees paid from municipal funds. As of January 1, 1939, there were 9 per cent more full-time leaders for organized activities than the year before, the total being 3,345. The numbers are still not as great as the total reported in 1930 and 1931. During 1939 full-time superintendents of recreation were installed for the first time in Athens, Georgia; Columbia, Missouri; Ferndale, Michigan; Bakersfield, California; Eugene, Oregon;

Pueblo, Colorado; Ocean City, New Jersey; and in the Passaic County, New Jersey, park system. For the first time the American Institute of Park Executives elected a superintendent of recreation as its president—V. K. Brown of the Chicago Park District. The Society of Recreation Workers of America has an enrollment of 550 members and is growing.

New types of training were reported. The New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University gave its first short course in landscape management. A group of University of Illinois professors conducted a nine weeks' training course on arboricultural subjects for tree men and greenskeepers. Seniors from Syracuse University School of Forestry and the Universities of Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin were given practical park experience during the summer in several cities, receiving laborers' pay and credits from their universities. The National Recreation Association conducted four-week institutes in seven cities and briefer courses in a larger number of communities. It placed two apprentices in New York City and one in Reading, Pennsylvania.

Salaries remained at the same level as in the previous year or were slightly increased. There was a drastic cut in the number of WPA workers employed in the organized program. In August came the layoff of all workers who had been employed for 18 months continuously. This badly upset service in places too heavily dependent on WPA.

Expenditures and Receipts. The year witnessed increases in expenditure from municipal funds, continued large outlays from federal funds, and the publication of important data related to the question of charges and fees. The large PWA, WPA, and NYA expenditures for construction and improvement continued during the year and covered every conceivable type of park and recreation property. Although the budgets for organized activities in most cities either enjoyed modest increases or held their own, there were serious cuts in several large cities owing to the activity of tax leagues.

Because of rising concern over taxes and debt and the expansion of facilities, some taxpayers' organizations and public officials were asking whether more charges should be imposed on recreation facilities and whether some facilities could even be made self-liquidating. Studying this question the National Park Service reported the practices of 238 park-administering agencies. It revealed that where it is in force, the practice of imposing fees and charges is regarded only as supplemental to ordinary budgeting procedure, except in rare instances almost exclusively confined to certain state, county, or metropolitan agencies. The practice of charging is regarded as a "necessary means of control in the case of certain facilities and services." Quite justifiably the report points to the danger that the imposition of fees and charges will defeat the purpose for which recreation agencies are established.

Property Expansion and Development. Presumably the expansion of property and improvement of facilities of all kinds will continue as long as federal support is available. Some of the expansion is inspired not so much by official enthusiasm for recreation as by the desire to relieve local relief loads. The year 1939 saw increased use for recreation purposes of idle city property transferred by other departments. California cities have also begun to make extensive use of tax-lien properties. Throughout the country an increase of use of school buildings for recreation purposes was noted.

A new type of planning for large areas for active use is emerging. The Cincinnati Recreation Commission has successfully developed 200 acres at the city airport based on an appeal to mixed groups of young people and to whole families. A total of 16 different kinds of activities, many of them carrying fees, is offered. More conventional in conception is a similar 54-acre playfield under construction in Cleveland. Night lighting of sports areas has greatly increased public participation, notably in California.

Activities. Public participation in a majority of the activities offered by park and recreation departments continues to mount. Winter sports have grown rapidly in those states that have considerable ice and snow. Minneapolis exemplifies the diversified winter sports programs including skating, skiing, and tobogganing clubs, instruction, clinics for participants of different achievement levels, pageants, and exhibitions. A number of cities have from 60 to 80 days of good skating. Square dancing, swimming, softball, tennis, and day camping are among the other activities enjoying greatly increased popularity. Nature study, craft activities, formation of choruses and orchestras, and dramatics are steadily increasing.

WPA and Other Federal Agencies. The role of federal agencies in recreation continues to be very large and in some respects is expanding. In February the WPA was operating activity projects in 7,086 communities of which 1,027, or about 14½ per cent, were communities which had permanent recreation leadership programs. The general attitude of public officials toward taking over local responsibility for activities carried on by WPA is one of hesitancy and delay. Also very active during the year was PWA, particularly in the field of buildings. For the bureau of recreation in Pittsburgh alone it built or reconstructed buildings costing more than $700,000. The United States Housing Authority is concerned with recreation in the careful planning of indoor and outdoor areas and facilities in connection with its expanding housing projects.

Studies. Continued in 1939 was the publication of numerous studies and reports dealing wholly or in part with municipal recreation. State planning boards, forestry departments, and other state agencies produced additional state studies on parks, parkways, and recreational areas, some of them giving substantial attention to municipal developments. The National Recreation Association made surveys of public recreation in Kansas City, Missouri; Little Rock, Arkansas; and Montclair, New Jersey.

Some Problems Awaiting Solution. Some of the old and new problems confronting park and recreation departments should be referred to in concluding this article. One of these troublesome questions is the existence of automobile roadways through parks. Some of our most famous in-town parks are deprived of their greatest usefulness and in certain locations made dangerous because of heavy through automobile traffic. In the plans for the new Forest Hill Park which will serve populous areas in East Cleveland and Cleveland Heights, Ohio, no drives are indicated except as approaches to parking areas.

Another problem relates to citizens in congested areas who lack cars for transportation. These congested and frequently blighted areas should be rebuilt with ample allowances for parks, playfields, playgrounds, and parking areas. Pending such reconstruction, the disadvantaged citizens who live in them should be provided with inexpensive transportation periodically to the large parks and playfields in outlying areas.

The prevalence of stream pollution is a barrier to the use of many bodies of water, particularly rivers at urban centers for recreation purposes. In 1939 the United States Senate passed a stream pollution bill designed to create a division of water pollution control in the United States Public Health Service. However, the measure had not been acted on by the House when the session ended. The Pennsylvania Senate killed enabling legislation permitting compacts for the abatement of pollution of the Ohio, Potomac, and Delaware Rivers.

Park superintendents in many cities continue to wrestle with vandalism. In Cleveland this sort of destruction amounts to one-fourth of the total operating expenditure for parks and boulevards. Cleveland is combating the difficulty through educational posters, park protective clubs at schools, and radio talks. The bureau of parks in Pittsburgh has found that its nature study program has served to reduce vandalism.

An additional and not insoluble problem is the lag in the thinking and planning of some departments with respect to the general changes in social conditions such as the depopulation of certain areas in large cities, the differences in recreational tastes among nationality groups, the rapid diversification of recreational interests, and the population changes which are producing fewer children and more adults.

Professional Organizations: Recreation

National Recreation Association

The purpose of the National Recreation Association is to secure more and better recreation opportunities. It centers its field efforts chiefly on municipal and school recreation, working with officials and civic groups to secure more efficiently conducted year-round, tax-supported recreation systems. The Association's work is carried out through district representatives; workers in specialized fields; training institutes; a correspondence and consultation bureau; a personnel service; and the national physical education service. A special gardening service to help communities with problems in this field was begun in 1939, and an apprentice was added to the staff in connection with this service. The Association publishes a monthly magazine *Recreation,* a semimonthly bulletin, and books and pamphlets on all phases of recreation.

In continuing the apprentice training program begun in 1937, the Association selected three apprentices in 1939, two of whom were assigned for a year of training in the division of recreational and community activities of the New York City Board of Education, and one in the public recreation department in Reading, Pennsylvania. The Association conducted seven four-week training institutes for recreation leaders in 1939. Five were conducted in the South, one was held in the Southwest, and one on the West coast. The subjects covered in these institutes were music, nature activities, arts and crafts, and social recreation.

Publications in 1939 included *Play Space in New Neighborhoods,* the *Year Book* of the national recreation movement, and the *Proceedings* of the twenty-fourth National Recreation Congress at Boston. Completed in 1939 for publication in 1940 was *Introduction to Recreation,* by George D. Butler. A committee of recreation executives was appointed in 1939 to consider standards in the selection of recreation workers.

Special studies of recreation facilities, areas and services were made in 1939 in Little Rock, Arkansas, Kansas City, Missouri, and Montclair, New Jersey. Briefer studies were made in Chicopee, Dedham, and Northampton, Massachusetts. Long-range plans to guide in the development of areas and facilities were prepared by the Association's specialist in areas and facilities for Rome and Schenectady, New York, and Revere, Massachusetts. Individual area and facility layouts were made for 27 cities.

During the year requests for help and information were received from 6,601 cities—an increase of almost a thousand compared to 1938. The Association is maintained by contributions and memberships. At the present time there are over 8,800 members, an increase of more than two hundred over 1938.—HOWARD BRAUCHER, secretary, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

American Institute of Park Executives

The American Institute of Park Executives is an organization of park and recreation executives formed for the purpose of gathering and disseminating facts and information with reference to public parks, zoological gardens, and recreation activities. It is the outgrowth of the old New England Association of Park Superintendents which was organized in 1898. In 1904 it became known as the American Association of Park Superintendents. In 1921 a reorganization was effected changing the name to the American Institute of Park Executives and creating a subsidiary nontechnical or lay organization under the name of the American Park Society. Total membership of the Institute is 490, and of the Society 123.

The Institute publishes a monthly magazine known as *Parks & Recreation*. Standing committees of the Institute conduct investigations, assemble information, and make recommendations on all phases of park and recreation activities. The committees are: playgrounds and recreation; nature study and conservation; planning in relation to parks and recreation; education; national, state, provincial, and district parks; zoological parks; horticulture; city forestry; and legislation and affiliation. Activities in 1939 included the formation of a park commissioners' section for the purpose of a better understanding between the members of park boards and their executives, as well as to give the commissioners an opportunity to hold separate meetings during annual conventions for discussion of their own problems; educational displays at annual conventions at which some special problem is discussed in connection with the exhibit, as "grasses and growing of better turfs" in 1939; steps initiated to form an allied association of Arboretums and Botanic Gardens; and maintenance of a service bureau furnishing special information relative to park operations.—WILL O. DOOLITTLE, executive secretary, Box 422, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Sources of Information: Recreation

Services of National and Federal Agencies

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—*315 Fourth Avenue, New York*

Answers inquiries regarding the organization and administration of all phases of a community recreation program.

Provides field secretaries to aid community groups promoting or carrying on recreation programs and makes surveys of local needs.

Makes available field consultants on recreation areas and facilities, play in institutions, recreation and athletics for girls and women, recreation for colored citizens, music, drama, arts and crafts, nature and gardening. Through its National Physical Education Service, the Association helps state departments of education to make more effective the existing public school physical education programs.

Conducts institutes for the training of local recreation leaders covering music, drama, arts and crafts, social recreation and nature. In co-operation with governmental agencies it helps through institutes to train rural leaders in recreation.

Helps cities to obtain trained recreation workers.

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY—*Department of the Interior*

Advises on many matters concerning wildlife in park areas—methods of attracting birds to parks, care and management of birds and mammals, etc.—and on starling control in cities; and supplies technical advice in plans to create civic wildlife sanctuaries.

Furnishes state and municipal parks, zoos, and game preserves, without cost (except transportation, corralling, and crating charges), buffalo, elk, and sometimes deer, from surpluses on big-game preserves.

Administers program whereby federal government pays 75 per cent of the cost of wildlife-restoration projects carried on by participating states in accordance with federal standards.

Administers regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior for the protection of waterfowl and other migratory birds.

Administers 266 national wildlife refuges with an aggregate area of 13,620,128 acres in continental United States, Alaska, and Island possessions, for the protection of big-game animals, migratory waterfowl, and other species of birds and mammals.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE—*Department of Agriculture*

Advises officials in eradication and control of insects and plant pests; supplies information on protecting shade trees, shrubs, and flower gardens from insect pests, such as Japanese beetle, and certain plant diseases such as Dutch elm disease.

BUREAU OF FISHERIES—*Department of the Interior*

Gives technical advice in regard to the establishment and care of public aquariums.

Acts in an advisory capacity to cities which practice fish culture in their own controlled ponds.

Assists cities in the formulation of regulations regarding the sale of game fish.

Maintains 110 hatcheries and substations for stocking public waters. Part of this output is available for stocking streams or lakes in municipal park systems.

Makes surveys of streams and lakes to determine effect of pollution on fish, and suggests remedial measures.

Makes available detailed statistical information concerning production, prices, and distribution of fishery products.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY—*Department of Agriculture*

Answers inquiries on (1) plant problems relating to identification of plants, new species and varieties, kinds of diseases and methods of eradication and control, and methods of breeding and culture; (2) soil problems relating to soil fertility, fertilizers, the use of inoculants, and co-operative soil surveys.

Advises on selection of shrubbery, grasses, trees, and other plants for homes, parks, playgrounds, lawns, and golf courses.

Makes available important publications which (1) aid in the selection of trees suitable for streets and parks and which contain advice on scientific care of such trees; (2) contain information on planting and care of vegetable, fruit, and flower gardens, horticultural exhibits, arboreta, botanical gardens, transplanting trees and shrubs, and weed control; (3) pertain to soil surveys, soil management, cultural practices, crop rotation, and fertilizers.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU—*Department of Labor*

Publishes reports on subjects connected with recreation, such as development of leisure-time programs, regulation of public dance halls, and games for organized play.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS—*Federal Security Agency*

Carries on a nationwide conservation program, which includes reforestation, forest and park protection work, erosion control, etc.

Under the technical supervision of the National Park Service, several hundred camps aid state and local governments in such varied projects as construction of trails and roadways; development of picnic, camping, and parking areas; fire prevention work; fighting fires; construction of cabins, shelter houses; planting trees; treating tree diseases; handling wildlife projects; construction of winter sports facilities; providing sewer, lighting, water, and telephone systems; and assists regular park staffs in important research projects.

DIVISION OF INFORMATION, PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION—*Department of the Interior*

Loans sound and silent films about activities of the Department, featuring national and state parks, reclamation projects, Indian reservations, and biological subjects.

EXTENSION SERVICE—*Department of Agriculture*

As a part of a program that aims to improve rural life, this Service answers inquiries on recreation in rural areas.

Prepares suggestions, bibliographies, and program materials.

Consults with state and county extension service workers on recreation problems.

Conducts demonstration programs and discussions on recreation.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE—*Department of Interior*

Sells or leases unreserved nonmineral public lands to municipalities for recreational purposes.

Leases for public aviation fields any contiguous unreserved and unappropriated public lands not exceeding 640 acres.

Sells public land to municipalities for parks and cemeteries.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE—*Department of Interior*

Consults with local park authorities on matters relating to the planning and administration of park, parkway, and recreational areas, including organized camps, winter sports facilities, hiking trails, methods of nature guiding, nature trails, museum exhibits, technical problems in geology, biology, recreational forestry, history and archeology, and the design of park facilities.

Supervises CCC work on national, state, county, and metropolitan parks and other recreational areas.

Supervises a program of emergency relief projects as they relate to park and recreational developments on federal and nonfederal areas, including state, county, and municipal areas, and consults with the Work Projects Administration concerning proposed park and recreational developments in the various states.

Plans and supervises the development of recreational demonstration areas to provide organized camping and other recreation chiefly for the lower income group of large centers of population through public and semipublic organizations.

Conducts, in co-operation with state and local recreational agencies, a nationwide study of park, parkway, and recreational areas as a basis for the formulation of a plan for co-ordinated and adequate public park, parkway, and recreational area facilities for the people of the United States.

Supplies free literature, on request, to prospective visitors to national parks, national monuments, and other units of the federal park system, as well as to teachers, students, librarians, and officials of motor and travel organizations. In addition, maintains the United States Travel Bureau which co-operates with state, local, and private transportation and travel promotion agencies in distributing literature describing recreational and travel facilities.

Provides radio stations and schools with free radio scripts dramatizing the history of the various units of the federal park system.

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION—*Washington, D. C.*

Helps to enlarge the nation's recreational services by furnishing existing youth agencies such as the YMCA and YWCA as well as public recreation and park developments with leaders and recreational assistants.

Employs young people in the building, improvement, and repair of parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, and youth centers.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION—*Federal Security Agency*

Provides information concerning the use of school buildings and grounds for community recreation purposes.

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE—*Department of Agriculture*

Provides areas and facilities in the national forests for picnicking, camping, hiking, swimming, horseback riding, winter sports, mountain climbing, resort and summer homes, and other simple forms of outdoor recreation.

Issues permits for the administration by cities of municipal recreation areas located in the national forests.

Maintains public hunting and fishing areas within national forests, also game refuges for preservation of wild life; and by protection of forest lands from fire and unrestricted cutting, by developing certain improvements of streams, and by planting of natural game food plants, promotes the natural replenishing of wild life.

Constructs roads within national forests planned to meet local needs leading to recreation and scenic areas and for transporting forest products to communities.

Co-operates in protecting private or community-owned forest lands from fire.

Co-operates through research findings, publications, correspondence, and consultation in matters of forest conservation, reforestation, utilization of timber, forest economics, etc.

Aids school authorities in curriculum development in forest conservation. Motion pictures, lantern slides, and other material on forestry subjects for use of teachers are available for loan.

Co-operates with communities in the administration of about 1,500 community forests with a total area exceeding three million acres in 20 or more states.

Offers emergency aid after public disasters; such as salvaging the timber blown down in the 1938 New England hurricane, rescue of life and property during and after floods.

Makes available organization camps in the national forests to low-income groups for inexpensive vacations.

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION—*Federal Works Agency*

Operates projects for building and improving parks and playgrounds; athletic fields, swimming pools, tennis courts, and other recreational facilities; and recreational buildings such as auditoriums, grandstands, gymnasiums, and bathhouses.

Provides leadership for recreational activities.

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Schools and Education

Developments in 1939

By J. B. Edmonson

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The year 1939 has not revealed any new problems for schools, but some of the constant problems have assumed increased significance. Outstanding among these are finance, reorganization of local units of administration, state control of education, civic education, and federal participation in education.

In all states the competition between the school and other governmental agencies for public funds has increased. This situation is traceable to the fact that demands for increased services have been accompanied by a reluctance to provide adequate sources of government aid for old and new undertakings. In many states school authorities are confronted with competition between Youth and Age for various governmental services, including health, employment, education, and pensions. This problem is growing more acute because it is becoming increasingly evident that society expects the school to assume educational guidance responsibilities for youth until they reach the age of 19 or until they are absorbed in adult activities, especially regular employment. This attitude of society has been responsible for continued increases in high school enrollments, and has aroused national interest in the educational programs of CCC camps as well as those of the agencies sponsored by the National Youth Administration. The lack of funds to finance educational programs has caused the schools to be closed in some areas. The closing of the Toledo, Ohio, schools in December evoked nationwide comment because the closing was due to a financial crisis in the school district occasioned by state legislation which restricted taxation on property for the operation of governmental services. In 1939 the problem of how to cut the costs of governmental services and how to finance the essential services was a paramount issue for which no adequate solution was in sight.

The increasing participation of the state in public education continues to be one of the significant trends in education; and enlarged state appropriations for education were sought in many states in 1939. With increased participation by the state there follows decreased freedom for local school districts. The increased concern of the state with education is evidenced by the provision for comprehensive, statewide studies of education in Minnesota and Utah. There were also several instances of legislation designed to restrict the freedom of local boards of education, such as the South Dakota law requiring the public schools to give preference to South Dakota products when purchasing materials, and the legislation in Oregon and Idaho designed to stimulate the reorganization of school districts in terms of the requirements of greater efficiency. New York state has also been concerned with the reorganization of local administrative units. It would be fair to declare that 1939 has brought a nationwide interest in proposals for reorganization of the local administration of schools in terms of larger units. It is believed that such reorganization will help to solve the perplexing problems of school finances and also provide a better quality of education for all children. During the past year the United States Office of Education has supplied interesting information on a sampling basis for 10 states: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Illinois, Kentucky, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. This information relates to the organization and administration of schools. According to the report, thousands of children are receiving no education in many communities, and little education in others, because of small, ill-equipped schools, taught by poorly trained, low-paid teachers. It is found that the multiplicity of small schools constitutes a serious educational and social problem.

According to survey findings Arizona ranks well above average in its economic ability and in its effort to support public education; Arkansas faces the problem of offering school opportunity to a large number of children under adverse economic circumstances; California is in a better position to support schools than are most other states. It is the finding of the survey that Illinois ranks relatively high in its ability to support public education, but faces many problems arising from unsatisfactory school-district organization, particularly in those rural areas which have a relatively low density of population. Coupled with Kentucky's heavy educational burden is its comparatively low financial ability to support schools, while North Carolina lacks the economic resources necessary to carry its heavy educational burden. The survey reports that conditions in Ohio are on the whole favorable for maintaining and administering an effective system of public schools while the ability of Oklahoma to finance its educational program is relatively low. Pennsylvania is appraised as being rather favorably situated in respect to providing educational opportunity for all children but Tennessee is reported as having difficulty in carrying its unusually heavy educational burden.

It is believed that the findings of the survey will be used as a basis for the reorganization of the schools in the 10 states. The recommendations suggest a reduction in Arizona's administrative units from 434 to 29; Arkansas from 3,134 to 75; California from 3,062 to 296; Ohio from 1,593 to 734; and Tennessee from 174 to 95. These reductions would involve increases in area, in enrollments, and in number of teachers in each of the new units, and would be likely to bring decreases in the cost of providing existing educational services.

The interest in civic education has been unusually pronounced during the year and several notable efforts have been made to improve the quality of such instruction. The Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association has carried forward an inquiry to locate the more effective practices of selected schools in the hope of discovering procedures that can be recommended to all schools. Several of the states, including Michigan, have named special committees to work on the problem of improved techniques and better materials for civic education. The World Congress on Education and Democracy was concerned with the same problem of the improvement of civic education. This significant series of conferences was held under the auspices of Columbia University on August 15 to 17, 1939. This first World Congress on Education for Democracy attracted nationwide attention and representatives from France, England, Poland, and the Scandinavian countries took part in the program. It is believed that the Congress stimulated thousands of Americans toward more serious thought on issues involving our social, economic, and political organization. The proceedings of the Congress have been made available in a volume published by the Teachers College of Columbia University.

The declaration of a state of war by several European nations has created certain new conditions and problems for American schools. These problems are due in part to the fact that schools enroll children who are descended immediately or remotely from the people of the warring nations, and in part to the differences of opinion regarding the extent to which the news of the war should be discussed in the schools. In order to aid the schools in meeting these problems, the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association issued in October a pronouncement entitled *American Education and the War in Europe*. Among the significant recommendations in this report are the following:

1. Teachers and school administrators should see to it that no pupil is treated unfairly or excluded from school activities because he happens to belong to an unpopular minority.
2. Those in charge of the education of American youth and adults should guide all discussion of international issues consistently toward the supreme question of their bearing on the long-term welfare of the American people.
3. Education, in schools or elsewhere, should develop first an understanding loyalty to democratic principles, and second, an increasing competence to deal with

poverty, unemployment, insecurity, inefficient government, and the other social and economic problems of our day.

4. Now is the time for the American people to examine with care all of the consequences for civil liberty which are likely to precede and follow the entrance of our nation into war.

5. The Commission recommends that schools provide reasonable opportunity for pupils of appropriate ages to hear appeals for assistance of this type, provided that such appeals come from nonpartisan American sources and are not couched in terms which involve a judgment respecting the rights and issues of the present conflict.

The report emphasizes the point that the schools should do everything possible to prevent the disastrous activities which occurred during the last war when some reputable scholars joined in a mad rush to decry and malign the cultural contributions of entire peoples. There is also marked emphasis on the fact that the ultimate line of national defense is to be found in the loyalty, intelligence, health, technical skill, economic efficiency, morale, and character of our citizens. It is therefore urged that "America can make no greater contribution to the well-being of humanity than to place before the world the stirring example of a democracy in action in a crisis." This report has been widely circulated among teachers and will doubtless have a profound influence on the attitudes and practices of thousands of classrooms.

Because of the scarcity of attractive jobs for young people the public has been increasingly concerned with the employment of married women as teachers, and from time to time the rights of married women to continue in teaching positions have been tested in the courts. In July, 1939, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts rendered a favorable decision on a case concerning the legal status of married women in general. The Court said in part: "Women, married or unmarried, are members of the state. Subject only to constitutional limitations, they share with other citizens the duties and privileges of citizenship and, like other citizens, they are entitled to the benefits of the constitutional guarantees against arbitrary discrimination." Unless, therefore, constitutional limitations exist that specifically bar married women from employment as teachers, they are entitled to engage in this work without discrimination. This decision while eminently fair will be discouraging to many young people who desire a chance to secure the positions now held by married women.

Changes in certification laws and in conditions of employment were made by several of the states during the early part of the year. The rigidity of requirements was lessened in West Virginia and Oregon. In Maine a new law permits teachers' contracts for a period of five years and a law was re-enacted in North Carolina to prohibit discrimination on account of sex or marital status of applicants. In West Virginia a continuous contract law was enacted which gives teachers indefinite employment unless modified by mutual consent, or terminated by resignation, or suspended for just cause. Maryland enacted a minimum salary law for white teachers in all schools. Michigan repealed its law requiring an oath of office at the time of signing a contract to teach but enacted a law requiring an oath of office from all holders or recipients of a teacher's certificate.

During 1939 several statewide teacher retirement bills were introduced in states where no retirement system has existed heretofore. The Wyoming bill was passed, but was vetoed by the governor. South Dakota and West Virginia bills were enacted into law, but both states failed to obtain state appropriations to put their laws into operation. Florida passed a retirement bill also, but it is reported that the general revenue fund may not be sufficient to retire all teachers who apply for retirement during the first year. Retirement laws were defeated in the legislatures of Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Tennessee. Revisions were made in existing retirement systems in 11 states. Illinois completely rewrote its existing system. Appropriations to put into operation retirement systems passed at the previous legislative session were made in Arkansas, Montana, and Utah, although the latter was so reduced as to take the system off a strictly reserve basis.

The Georgia legislature passed a bill providing for a constitutional amendment to be proposed for popular vote on the question of a teacher retirement system for Fulton County. Kansas passed two retirement bills authorizing Kansas City and Wichita to establish local systems.

During 1939 the issue of the relationship of the federal government to state education has continued to hold attention. The federal government has continued to aid schools and higher institutions in the construction of buildings and has also relieved schools of expenses of certain types of educational services, such as are involved in nursery school education, adult education, and sometimes for vocational education. The fight to secure larger federal appropriations to equalize educational opportunities among the states has continued in Congress.

During 1939 the United States Office of Education, under the Reorganization Act of 1939, was taken out of the Department of the Interior and put into the new administrative unit called the Federal Security Agency.

National concern about the well-being of children found expression in the "White House Conference on Children in a Democracy," which was called by President Roosevelt on April 28, 1939. The initial session of the conference was devoted largely to a discussion on such topics as: objectives of a democratic society in relation to children; economic foundations of family life and child welfare; the development of children and youth in present-day American life; the child and community services for health, education, and social protection. At the request of President Roosevelt, the

Conference on Children in a Democracy reconvened in Washington, January 18 to 20, 1940, at which time recommendations were made for a program of action designed to make available to all children of the United States the things which are essential to their well-being and to the future security of the nation.

Professional Organization: Education

American Association of School Administrators

The American Association of School Administrators is the professional organization for school executives. It had its beginning in 1865 as an association of school superintendents, but since 1870 has been affiliated with the National Education Association. Until March, 1937, it was known as the Department of Superintendence. The change of name did not affect either the plan of organization or the relationship with the National Education Association.

The purpose of the organization is to strengthen and improve the quality of service rendered to the schools in the field of educational administration and supervision. Active membership in the Association is open to superintendents of schools and to other school and college executives who are members of the National Education Association. There were 4,359 members in 1939.

The Association has an annual budget over $50,000 and a full-time staff of 12. Its activities are carried on through its research service, field work, annual convention, and publications. In co-operation with the research division of the National Education Association, the Association conducts an educational research service to which 445 school systems and colleges subscribe; over 270 of this number are city boards of education. The 1939 Yearbook, *Schools in Small Communities,* considers the problems of school systems in towns and villages. The 1940 Yearbook, *Safety Education,* discusses the status and desirable future trends of organized safety instruction in the schools, and the results in reduced child fatalities directly traceable to school training. The 1941 Yearbook will deal with education for family life, and the 1942 Yearbook with health education.

The Association's Committee on Certification of Superintendents of Schools has been at work over two years and has issued two important documents. The first of these was a summary of existing standards for superintendents of schools. This report surveyed existing requirements, described courses for prospective superintendents, and included a model code of ethics. The second investigation consisted of a series of field studies of successful superintendents in selected cities. The Committee's conclusions and recommendations based on these two studies cover in precise fashion the essentials of efficient school administration and clarify the status and relationships of boards of education and superintendents of schools.—Sherwood D. Shankland, executive secretary, 1201 16 Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

Sources of Information: Education

Services of National and Federal Agencies

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS (a department of the National Education Association).—*1201, 16 Street, NW, Washington, D. C.*

Aids superintendents by means of bibliographies, reports, and statistical tabulations on questions met in administering local school systems.

Makes available practical material on such subjects as school finance, teacher participation, public relations, and school budgets.

Offers special studies and advisory service on school problems in small communities.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION—*60 East 42 Street, New York City*

Offers free information service on all forms of adult education.

Issues publications on many forms of adult education.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION—*744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.*

Acts as a general clearinghouse for educational problems in all fields.

Directs the American Youth Commission which is concerned with agencies and problems of youth.

Interprets the functions and organization of educational agencies in relation to law.

Studies the problems of teacher education, selection, certification, etc., through Commission on Teacher Education.

Offers comprehensive financial advice to educational institutions and agencies through the Financial Advisory Service.

Prepares guides to and evaluates educational motion pictures.

Prepares and publishes psychological and achievement tests.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF UNITED STATES—*1201, 16 Street, NW, Washington, D. C.*

Answers inquiries on public education.

Conducts studies and makes available material on school legislation, school finance systems, teacher tenure, and retirement.

Conducts through its Research Division a biennial survey of salaries paid school employees (latest 1938-39).

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE—*1313 East 60 Street, Chicago*

Surveys school organization, administrative methods, and financial problems.

Prepares and installs improved systems of business management, personnel administration, budgeting and accounting, statistics, and cost reporting.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION—*Federal Security Agency*

Conducts school surveys at the request of municipal school authorities, paying the salaries of members of its own staff who participate in the survey, all other costs being met by the local authorities.

Advises school systems on problems of uniform records and accounts.

Answers inquiries on various phases of public school administration and supervision, curriculum, parent education, finance, buildings, etc.

Assists in the development and extension of adequate library service throughout the country. It is concerned with all types of libraries—public, school, college, university, and special.

Co-operates with local communities on vocational problems, but only through state vocational boards; assists local vocational educational agencies in training programs to enable workers to improve their ability on the job; and participates in local surveys of facilities for vocational education to the extent that its funds and personnel permit.

Encourages and aids in the establishment of public forums for the impartial discussion of important public questions.

Maintains an educational library of about 250,000 volumes which may be consulted in Washington or through the interlibrary loan system.

Develops and promotes educational radio, and maintains a script exchange service through which educators may obtain educational radio scripts.

Publishes annually about 75 publications containing information in practically all educational fields.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE—*Department of Labor*

Promotes instruction and training in citizenship responsibilities of applicants for naturalization through co-operation with public school systems.

Publishes and distributes a *Federal Textbook on Citizenship,* free to candidates for citizenship in public school classes.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Answers inquiries from municipal museums regarding scientific questions such as names of objects of natural history, and identifications of other material.

Distributes to other museums duplicate specimens where available, thus enabling them to build up better collections.

Advises with and assists through conference and correspondence on problems confronting cities regarding the establishment of museums.

Complies, as far as practicable, with requests from municipal museums for its publications.

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION—*Federal Works Agency*

Operates projects for the construction and improvement of schoolhouses and other educational buildings.

Conducts classes primarily in adult education and operates nursery schools for underprivileged children.

Sources of Statistics: Education

United States Office of Education. Biennial Survey of Education. (Biennial.) Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Chapter III. Statistics of city school systems in cities over 10,000: enrollment, attendance, length of year; buildings; personnel; analysis by type of school; taxation, debts, value of school properties; receipts and balances; expenditures.

Research Division, National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Special Salary Tabulations: I-A. Salaries Paid Teachers, Principals, and Certain Other School Employees, 1938-39, 88 Cities over 100,000. April, 1939. 32pp. $5. II-A. Salaries Paid Teachers, Principals, and Certain Other School Employees, 1938-39, 212 Cities 30,000 to 100,000. May, 1939. 43pp. $5.

III-A, IV-A, and V-A. Salaries Paid Teachers, 1938-39, 1,550 Cities 2,500 to 30,000. June, 1939. 23pp. $5. I-B. Salaries Paid School Administrative and Supervisory Officers, 1938-39, 88 Cities over 100,000. April, 1939. 14pp. $5. II-B. Salaries Paid School Administrative and Supervisory Officers, 1938-39, 212 Cities 30,000 to 100,000. 1939. 16pp. $5.

Selected Standard References: Education

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS. By Harry P. Smith. World Book Company, New York. 1929. 432pp. $2.20.

CRITICAL PROBLEMS IN SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION. Yearbook of the American Association of School Administrators, 1201 Sixteenth Street N.W., Washington, D. C. 1934. 383pp. $2.

EFFICIENT BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS. By George F. Womrath. Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 1932. 463pp. $3.75.

THE FUNDAMENTALS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION. By Ward G. Reeder. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1934. 579pp. $2.25.

PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES IN THE ORGANIZATION OF SATISFACTORY LOCAL SCHOOL UNITS. By Henry F. Alves and Edgar L. Morphet. United States Office of Education. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 164pp. 25 cents.

PRINCIPLES OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION. By Dennis H. Cooke, Ray Hamon, and Arthur M. Proctor. Educational Publishers, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota. 1938. 536pp. $2.75.

SCHOOLS AND CITY GOVERNMENT. By Nelson B. Henry and Jerome G. Kerwin. The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 1938. 104pp. $1.50.

SCHOOLS IN SMALL COMMUNITIES. Yearbook of the American Association of School Administrators, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1939. 608pp. $2.

New Books and Pamphlets: Education

CITY TEACHERS: THEIR PREPARATION, SALARIES, AND EXPERIENCE. *Research Bulletin* of the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. January, 1940. Entire issue.

COST OF EDUCATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BUFFALO; A COMPILATION FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1931-32 TO 1939-40. Buffalo Municipal Research Bureau, Inc., 323 White Building, Buffalo, New York. 1939. 23pp. 50 cents.

EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC WELL-BEING IN AMERICAN DEMOCRACY. National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1940. 217pp. 50 cents.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By the United States Office of Education. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 55pp. 15 cents.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION. By Doak S. Campbell and Others. United States Advisory Committee on Education. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 185pp. 25 cents.

FEDERAL ACTIVITIES IN EDUCATION. National Education Association, 1201 16 Street N.W., Washington, D. C. 1939. 151pp. 50 cents.

FEDERAL AID AND THE TAX PROBLEM. By Clarence Heer. United States Advisory Committee on Education. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 101pp. 15 cents.

FORUM PLANNING HANDBOOK. By J. W. Studebaker and C. S. Williams. American Association for Adult Education, 60 East 42 Street, New York. 1939. 71pp.

GOVERNMENT OF EDUCATION IN METROPOLITAN CHICAGO. By John Albert Vieg. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 1939. 274pp. $2.50.

HOW TO ORGANIZE SCHOOL-ADMINISTERED FORUMS. By John W. Studebaker and Chester S. Williams. By American Association for Adult Education in co-operation with the United States Office of Education. Apply to the Office of Education, Washington, D. C. 1939. 71pp.

LOCAL SCHOOL UNIT ORGANIZATION IN 10 STATES. By Henry F. Alves and Others. United States Office of Education. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 334pp. 40 cents.

NEW YORK PRIMER. By Luther Gulick and Rudolf Modley. Regents' Inquiry Into the Character and Cost of Public Education in the State of New York, 261 Broadway, New York. 1939. 46pp. 25 cents.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION. By Walter D. Cocking and Charles H. Gilmore. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1938. 183pp. 20 cents.

PER PUPIL COSTS IN CITY SCHOOLS, 1937-38. By Lula Mae Comstock. United States Office of Education. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 21pp. 5 cents.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION IN THREE NON-TEACHING SERVICES OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. By Hazel Davis. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York. 1939. 323pp. $2.50.

PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF DISTRIBUTING FEDERAL AID FOR EDUCATION. By Paul R. Mort and Others. United States Advisory Committee on Education. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 99pp. 20 cents.

PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES IN THE ORGANIZATION OF SATISFACTORY LOCAL SCHOOL UNITS. By Henry F. Alves and Edgar L. Morphet. United States Office of Education. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 164pp. 25 cents.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON SCHOOLHOUSE CONSTRUCTION, 1939. Ray L. Hamon, George Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee. 1939. 83pp. 50 cents.

RELATIONSHIP OF LOCAL SCHOOL SYSTEMS TO COUNCIL-MANAGER PLAN OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. Research Division of the National Education Association, 1201 16 Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1939. 19pp. 50 cents.

RESEARCH IN THE UNITED STATES OFFICE OF EDUCATION. By Charles H. Judd. United States Advisory Committee on Education. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 133pp. 20 cents.

SAFETY EDUCATION. 1940 *Yearbook*, American Association of School Administrators, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1940. 544pp. $2.

SALARIES OF SCHOOL EMPLOYEES, 1938-39. Research Bulletin of the National Education Association for March, 1939. The Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 25 cents.

SCHOOL AUDITORIUM AS A THEATER. By Alice Barrows and Lee Simonson. United States Office of Education. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 51pp. 10 cents.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND THE SCHOOLS. National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1939. 147pp. 50 cents.

STATE AID AND SCHOOL COSTS. By A. G. Grace and G. A. Moe. Regents' Inquiry Into the Character and Cost of Public Education in the State of New York. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1938. 400pp. $3.50.

STATE PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION—WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION. By Katherine A. Frederic. United States Advisory Committee on Education. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 271pp. 35 cents.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS AND HIS WORK. American Association of School Administrators, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1940. 48pp. 25 cents.

TENURE OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS. National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1939. 23pp. 25 cents.

WHAT ABOUT SCHOOL GROUNDS; THEIR PLANNING AND PLANTING. Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. 1939. 43pp.

WHEN YOU LEAVE SCHOOL. By Ruth E. Eckert and Thomas O. Marshall. Regents' Inquiry Into the Character and Cost of Public Education in the State of New York. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1939. 360pp. $3.00.

Selected Periodicals: Education

AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL. The Bruce Publishing Company, 540 North Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. $3.

EDUCATIONAL RECORD. (Quarterly.) American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. $2.

JOURNAL OF ADULT EDUCATION. (Quarterly.) American Association for Adult Education, 60 East 42 Street, New York. $3.

JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION. (Monthly except July, August, and September.) National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street N.W., Washington, D. C. $2.

NATION'S SCHOOLS. 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. $2.

RESEARCH BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION. (Five times a year.) The Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street N.W., Washington, D. C. $1.

SCHOOL AND SOCIETY. (Weekly.) 3941 Grand Central Terminal, New York. $5.

SCHOOL EXECUTIVE. 1126 Q Street, Lincoln, Nebraska. $2.

SCHOOL LIFE. (Monthly, September to June.) Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C. (Order from Superintendent of Documents.) $1.

Public Libraries

Developments in 1939

By Julia Wright Merrill

Chief, Public Library Division, American Library Association, Chicago

The European war had an immediate effect on libraries in greatly increased demands for books and pamphlets on the countries in the headlines and on neutrality and international relations. Then came interest in democracy as contrasted with Fascism or Nazi-ism, in study of propaganda, of tolerance, and of a lasting peace.

The opportunity of the library for informal education for democratic living was recognized by the American Library Association at its annual conference in June, along with the responsibility for presenting all sides of controversial questions and for welcoming use of its meeting rooms for discussion of current questions. "The Library's Bill of Rights," as the ALA statement was called, has been adopted by individual library boards and given publicity by many libraries. A further statement, adopted in December, 1939, said in part: "The social and intellectual unrest growing out of the present world situation may lead to confusion and hopelessness; or it may lead to something of a renaissance of critical inquiry and constructive thinking. Whether the result will be the one or the other will depend in no small measure on the ability of libraries and other agencies of enlightenment to supply the facts and materials needed by people for answering their questions."

More and more libraries have equipped themselves for effective educational service. Readers' advisory services of one type or another have now been set up in some 65 city libraries. Committees of many state library associations are stimulating interest and experiments on the part of the smaller libraries, and readers' advisers at several state libraries are aiding these small libraries through reading courses and supply of the needed books. Many of these educational programs have been described in a compilation, *Helping Adults to Learn,* edited by the ALA.

Educational programs are contingent of course on funds for a generous book supply and for sufficient skilled personnel. The immediate financial situation shows two extremes. Shrinking valuations have led to reduced funds, hampering service in such cities as St. Louis and Los Angeles, and even causing the closing of some branches in Providence. Yet California reports an encouraging increase in library support for the state as a whole, Ohio has many individual increases (as from $42,000 to $60,000 in Canton), and Knoxville, Tennessee, even had an additional emergency appropriation of $3,500 for books toward the end of the fiscal year. One North Carolina library—Charlotte—is closed pending a referendum vote due to a court decision and attorney general's ruling, yet other libraries in the state have not been seriously affected. There is no doubt, however, that demands on libraries are increasing faster than revenues.

State legislatures were apparently influenced by the fact that pending Congressional legislation (the Harrison-Thomas Bill, S.1305, and the Larrabee Bill, H.R. 3517, for federal aid to education) would if passed provide aid for rural library service through regularly constituted state library agencies. The Alabama legislature set up a public library service division and made a small first appropriation for it; West Virginia made a first appropriation for a library commission established some years ago; and Tennessee made an appropriation for the library division contingent on federal aid. Acts accepting federal aid for libraries when available and assigning administration to the state library agency were passed by 11 states —Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia.

State grants for public library development were again made by legislatures in four states—Arkansas, $100,000; Ohio, $100,000; Pennsylvania, $40,000; and Vermont, $25,000—and New Hampshire increased the appropriation for the state library commission to continue a regional book automobile service which had been begun on an experimental basis. In addition, well-organized campaigns in a number of other states seemed to have laid the foundation for success at a later session. The continuing, annual grants of $500,000, authorized by the Michigan legislature in 1937, were unfortunately repealed at the very end of the 1939 session as part of a hurried effort to balance the budget. Grants already made, however, have left their impress on the state, and a movement to reopen the matter with the next legislature is under way.

Four legislatures recognized the need for library units larger than a county by enacting amendments or new acts permitting joint county or regional libraries—Alabama, Indiana, Montana, and West Virginia.

Through WPA, demonstrations of library service in new areas, or help to newly established or older public libraries continued and increased. More and more these are set up as statewide projects under official sponsorship and direction of the official state library extension agency, resulting in correlated rather than competing programs. Decided progress is also being made in finding an unusual book needed by a scholar, through development of state and regional union catalogs and union lists of serials made by WPA workers under skilled direction.

Progress in establishment of county and regional libraries has been speeded up by state aid, by WPA demonstrations, and by the increasing interest in libraries on the part of citizen leaders and groups. Over 400 counties are now served by large unit libraries, which make books available throughout their areas. Especially notable are three regional services being developed in co-operation between the TVA, state, county and other groups in several counties around Huntsville, Alabama; Murray, Kentucky; and Knoxville, Tennessee. Other regional libraries are developing in Louisiana, with state aid, and in Virginia (The Tidewater Regional Library). In New England, the pattern of regional co-ordination of small public libraries, developed over all of Vermont, is being followed in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Extension by contract with an existing library is another type being used, notably by the federal resettlement community of Greendale through contract with the Milwaukee Public Library and the city for use of the main library and branches, to supplement its own community-school library. Migrant workers are served by special extension agencies of the Kern, Contra Costa, Tulare, and other California county libraries.

More than 42 million people are still without public library service, though this number was reduced by almost three million since 1934, according to a recount made by the ALA and published in July, 1939. These are largely rural people.

An intensive survey of the Chicago Public Library was made by the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago through a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, and has been published by the University of Chicago Press under the title, *A Metropolitan Library in Action,* for the help it will give other large libraries. Libraries of Cleveland, St. Louis, and Sheboygan were also surveyed. Very tangible results of earlier surveys are being reported. A survey of state library agencies by the United States Library Service Division is under way as part of a co-ordinated study of state education and library agencies being carried on by the United States Office of Education.

A study of cost accounting in public libraries is being conducted with a grant-in-aid from the Carnegie Corporation, with headquarters at the Montclair, New Jersey, Public Library, and with about 40 libraries participating both in keeping of time records and in support. Its purpose is to give librarians, trustees, and appropriating bodies a more complete and factual basis for the determination of operating costs; to provide a more uniform basis for the comparison of the methods and results of any two or more libraries of the same general type; and to provide statistical information as a check against the continuation of unprofitable operations or services and as an indication of others which might yield more satisfactory returns.

Several major building projects advanced during the year. The $5,000,000 central library for Brooklyn is all but completed, and administrative offices are already occupied. Plans for the public library of the District of Columbia are almost completed, and facade designs have been approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts. The $1,500,000 Toledo Public Library is nearing completion. Buildings have been constructed, enlarged, or authorized through PWA, WPA, and local bond issues in Chattanooga, Tennessee (to serve city and university jointly), Little Rock, Arkansas, Mason City, Iowa, Phoenix, Arizona, and in many smaller cities; and many city and county branch libraries have been built. Many more outgrown buildings need to be enlarged or replaced, however.

Personnel matters continued to receive great emphasis and were more and more considered in co-operation with public administration agencies. Louis J. Kroeger, of the California State Personnel Board, contributed to a personnel institute held in connection with the annual conference of the ALA, and spoke at several section meetings. Librarians participated in public administration institutes in California and Washington. Personnel committees of state library associations, notably in California, are working closely with governmental groups. As an experiment in administrative cooperation, civil service examinations for professional librarians were held jointly by the cities of Los Angeles, Long Beach, and Glendale and the county of Los Angeles. The TVA continued to experiment with library interns, this year in co-operation with the University of North Carolina Library School.

According to 1939 legislation, group insurance for public employees and county civil service in California will include library staffs if favorable action is taken by local jurisdictions. In Ohio the retirement of many older librarians under the general state retirement law has resulted in the appointment of librarians with professional training.

Two publications were widely used: the *Classification and Pay Plans for Municipal Public Libraries,* published early in 1939, and *Personnel Administration in Public Libraries,* by Clara Herbert, issued in June, 1939.

The Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam, retired with many honors, including the Lippincott Award of the American Library Association for the "most outstanding contribution to librarianship . . . He made the Library of Congress not only indispensable to the Congress itself, but an increasingly important instrument for the whole nation." Archibald MacLeish succeeded him, by appointment of President Roosevelt.

Professional Organization: Libraries

American Library Association

The American Library Association, now in its sixty-fourth year, is the national organization of libraries, librarians, library trustees, and friends of libraries. Its purpose is to promote library service and librarianship. Its activities are carried on through information and advisory service, personnel service, field work, annual and midwinter conferences, committee work, and publications. It has an individual membership of 13,646, and an institutional membership of 2,142, making a total of 15,788 on December 31, 1939, as compared with 14,811 for 1938, and with 11,731 five years ago.

The Association in 1939 expressed its belief in democracy, tolerance, and freedom of speech through two official statements, "The Library's Bill of Rights," and "The Library—1940." It published a reading course and a longer list on democracy. Through the pages of its *Bulletin* it urged libraries "to concentrate their efforts on helping Americans to understand the real meaning of democracy as a background for intelligent action." It continued to emphasize the function of the public library as an agency of adult education.

It is carrying on a study to define what constitutes adequate public library revenue under varying local conditions and to evolve objective criteria for determining the relative ability of various library districts to support public library service. The ALA supported legislation for federal aid to education including libraries (Harrison-Thomas bill S.1305 and Larrabee bill H.R.3517) and will continue that support in 1940. It advised state leaders in legislative campaigns for state aid for libraries.

It emphasized personnel problems, conducted a personnel institute in connection with its annual conference, published *Classification and Pay Plans for Municipal Public Libraries* (as adopted by the Council the end of 1938), and *Personnel Administration in Public Libraries,* by Clara W. Herbert, and studied postprofessional education and civil service for libraries. It compiled and published general and salary statistics from selected public libraries and from libraries of educational institutions. It conducted surveys of the public library of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and of the University of Georgia Library. It undertook to develop more effective library co-operation with Latin America through a series of studies by a newly appointed executive assistant to the committee concerned—an activity made possible by a special grant from a foundation.

The Association began publication of a quarterly, *College and Research Libraries;* and continued publication of the *A.L.A. Bulletin* (monthly including Handbook and Proceedings); the *Booklist* (twice a month); the *Subscription Books Bulletin* (quarterly); and the *Journal of Documentary Reproduction* (quarterly). Important books published are noted in another section.

It reconsidered its whole form of organization (through study and discussion at national and state meetings on the part of a special committee) and in December, 1939, adopted a scheme establishing closer relationships between state and national organizations, permitting special groups to function successfully within the organization, and providing for a more democratic Council.—Carl H. Milam, secretary, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Sources of Information: Libraries

Services of National and Federal Agencies

American Library Association—*520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago*

Gives free advisory and information service on library administration, development, and establishment (directly or in co-operation with state library extension agencies).

Co-operates with library or governmental officials, on request, in making library surveys.

Maintains free personnel service which aids librarians seeking positions and libraries needing librarians and assistants.

Publishes and sells books, periodicals, and pamphlets on various types of libraries, various aspects of library service including adult education and technical aids to book selection and to the organization and servicing of library resources.

Library of Congress

Sells substantially at cost to librarians and individuals printed catalog cards for books acquired.

Loans certain books ('the unusual book for the unusual need') to city libraries under the interlibrary loan plan.

Assists city libraries with an extensive bibliographic service.

Distributes free of charge such of its own publications as may seem to be of value to city libraries.

Exchanges duplicates with city libraries.

Provides information on the cataloging of periodicals, maps, and manuscripts, and on classification schemes.

Through its Union Catalog assists city libraries in locating books important to research to be found in other libraries.

Furnishes substantially at cost photo duplicates of materials in the collections when needed for use in investigations of a serious literary or scientific character.

Serves as a bureau of information in all matters involving the serious use of books.

Library Service Division—*Office of Education, Federal Security Agency*

Collects and interprets basic statistical data on public, school, college, university, and other types of libraries.

Fosters co-operation between libraries and between schools and libraries.

Assists on a national level in co-ordinating library service with other forms of adult education.

Promotes library participation in federal projects.

Issues bulletins and leaflets on library statistics, on library problems and practice, bibliographies on various aspects of library service.

Work Projects Administration—*Federal Works Agency*

Operates projects through which library buildings are constructed or improved; branch and traveling libraries and new reading rooms are established; and library books are renovated and cataloged.

Sources of Statistics: Libraries

Bulletin of the American Library Association. (Annual.) 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. General and salary statistics for public libraries serving more than 10,000 population. Book stock, registration, circulation, income, expenditures, employees, salaries, school salaries.

Selected Standard References: Libraries

CURRENT PROBLEMS IN PUBLIC LIBRARY FINANCE. Edited by Carl Vitz. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1933. 128pp. $1.25.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC LIBRARY. By Carleton B. Joeckel. The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 1935. 393pp. $3.

LIBRARY TRENDS. Edited by Louis R. Wilson. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 1937. 388pp. $2.

THE LIBRARY TRUSTEE. By Anna G. Hall. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1937. 194pp. $2.35.

PUBLIC LIBRARY. By Lloyd V. Ballard. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1937. 32pp. 35 cents.

PUBLIC LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION. By John A. Lowe. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1928. 185pp. $2.

New Books and Pamphlets: Libraries

CLASSIFICATION AND PAY PLANS FOR MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Board on Salaries, Staff and Tenure of the American Library Association. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1939. 189pp. Mimeo. $2.25.

CURRENT ISSUES IN LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION. Edited by Carleton B. Joeckel. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 392pp. 1939. $2.

HELPING ADULTS TO LEARN; THE LIBRARY IN ACTION. Edited by John Chancellor. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1939. 308pp. $3.

LIBRARIES AND READERS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK; THE STATE'S ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES. By Douglas Waples and Leon Carnovsky. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 1939. 160pp. $2.

LIBRARY OF TOMORROW. Edited by Emily M. Danton. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1939. 191pp. $2.50.

LIBRARY PERSONNEL AND TRAINING AGENCIES IN INDIANA; A SURVEY BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR LIBRARIANSHIP OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1939. 85pp. $1.

METROPOLITAN LIBRARY IN ACTION; A SURVEY OF THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY. By Carleton B. Joeckel and Leon Carnovsky. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 1940. 466pp. $3.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES. By Clara W. Herbert. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1939. 190pp. $2.25.

ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY TODAY AND TOMORROW: A SURVEY, INCLUDING ANNUAL STATISTICAL AND FINANCIAL REPORT, 1938-39. By C. H. Compton. Public Library, St. Louis, Missouri. 1939. 86pp. 50 cents.

THE STATE LIBRARY AGENCY, ITS FUNCTIONS AND ORGANIZATION; STATEMENT BY THE LIBRARY EXTENSION BOARD OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. (Third edition.) American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1939. 50¢. Mimeo.

Selected Periodicals: Libraries

ALA BULLETIN. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. $3.

LIBRARY JOURNAL. (Semimonthly, except monthly in July and August.) 62 West 45 Street, New York. $5.

LIBRARY QUARTERLY. (Quarterly.) The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. $5.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES. Special Libraries Association, 31 East Tenth Street, New York. $5.

Election Administration

Developments in 1939

By Joseph P. Harris

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The most notable development in election administration during 1939 was the enactment of an optional state law in Minnesota providing for the appointment of election officers in cities of the first class from civil service lists. Minnesota is thus the second state to extend the merit system to precinct election officers in the large cities, Milwaukee having adopted such a system with highly successful results in 1937. In Milwaukee the experience has indicated that it is entirely practicable to administer simple civil service examinations covering writing, spelling, simple arithmetic, tallying, checking for errors, etc., and to secure plenty of candidates for the positions. The results in St. Paul and Duluth, which have acted to adopt merit examinations for precinct officers, will be watched with interest. In the opinion of the writer, the use of simple examinations, conducted by the city civil service commission for the selection of precinct officers, is the most important development in election administration for many years and one which is probably destined to be adopted widely and to bring about great improvement in the conduct of elections in our large cities.

This provision in the Minnesota law was a part of a new election code adopted at the 1939 session of the state legislature. The code is a model of simplicity and brevity, as election codes go, despite the fact that it is 160 pages in length. It extends permanent registration to all cities and villages having a population of 7,000 or over. The registration sections, giving the city or village clerk clean-cut responsibility and adequate authority to utilize various sources of information to correct the registers, are also noteworthy.

The year 1939 afforded evidence of the backwardness of election administration in this country, with election frauds attracting public attention and being prosecuted in a number of states. In five states—New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, North Carolina, and Illinois—special commissions considered a revision of the election laws, but little significant progress was made in any of these states. In a number of states, including Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, and North Carolina, the governor urged study and revision of the election laws.

Proportional representation was retained in Cincinnati for the second time within recent years at a referendum in June, 1939, but new proportional representation charter provisions were turned down by the voters of Waterbury, Connecticut, and Schenectady, New Rochelle, and White Plains, New York. Onondaga County, New York, rejected a proposed county-manager proportional representation charter.

The movement for permanent registration continued during the year, with New Mexico enacting a law applicable to the entire state. In 1938 New York adopted a constitutional amendment specifically authorizing permanent, personal registration, and a special Joint Legislative Committee to Revise the Election Law, in its report to the 1939 legislature, considered among other things a proposal for permanent registration. The majority report advocated permanent registration for the outlying precincts where personal registration is not now required, stating that the results in such areas should be studied before permanent registration is extended to more populous areas. Even this modest proposal was opposed by the minority members, who advocated instead that personal registration be required of all voters every year. Missouri repealed its permanent registration law applicable to cities of 30,000 to 80,000 population, and returned to the previous form of registration, and enacted numerous amendments to the permanent registration laws applicable to St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Joseph. Colorado extended registration to all precincts of the state. Formerly registration was required only in cities over 2,000 population.

The New York joint legislative committee on election laws recommended a routine recanvass of election returns by the county election board in elections in which voting machines are used—a recommendation which was enacted into law. The county election board, acting as a canvassing board, is required to unseal the voting machines, and take off the returns indicated on the counters. Formerly a recanvass was authorized only in contested elections. The cost is nominal, and the recanvass provides substantial protection against fraudulent or careless work by the precinct election officers. Other recommendations are for the use of a central count for primary elections in which paper ballots are used, the use of only two registration books instead of four as at present, the mailing of a notice of the election to every voter in lieu of expensive newspaper advertising, and the requirement that election supplies and contracts be let through the central purchasing agent of the county. These recommendations were, for the most part, opposed in the minority report.

Voting machines were adopted in 1939 in a number of cities, including St. Paul and Duluth, and legislation facilitating their use was enacted in a number of states. On the other hand, Oregon, which had not used machines for a number of years, repealed its voting machine law.

North Carolina, which has experienced voting frauds for years through the use of absent voting, enacted legislation designed to tighten up the law, providing for the posting prior to the election at the county seat and also in each precinct a list of all persons who have sent in absent voting ballots. Oregon, on the other hand, adopted less stringent absent voting requirements. Indiana enacted legislation requiring the central count of primary elections where paper ballots are used, and authorizing the use of voting machines for primary elections to the extent that machines are available.

Tennessee provided for a state board of supervisors of election, superseding the former "state board of elections," with practically identical powers and provisions. The sole function of the state board is to appoint the county election boards. The members of the state board are elected by the state legislature, and nominated by party caucuses of members of the legislature. Each of the three members is entitled to name one of the county election commissioners in every county in the state, without regard to the other two members of the state board.

North Dakota enacted an open primary law similar to that which has existed in Wisconsin for many years. The tickets of all parties are printed on a single ballot, and the voter does not have to disclose his party affiliation, but may vote in any party primary he may choose.

Numerous changes were also made in the state laws relating to the time and place of elections, to nominating petitions, primaries, and corrupt practices. In many states the practice still exists for local or special election laws to be enacted, applicable to only one city or county. Numerous local laws of this character were passed in southern states in 1939, the state of Georgia, to cite one example, passing a law relating to the hours of voting in all counties having a population of 26,204 to 26,208 at the 1930 census. Kentucky and North Dakota passed laws designed to disqualify candidates defeated in the primary from running as independents in the general election.

Sources of Information: Elections

Sources of Statistics: Elections

International City Managers' Association. Municipal Year Book, 1935, pp. 170-87; 1936, pp. 171-88; 1937, pp. 183-99. Shows for each of the 960 cities over 10,000 population the number of registered voters, number who voted last council election, population over 21 in 1930.

United States Bureau of the Census. Citywide Proposals Voted Upon in Elections of 1939—Preliminary Report. December 27, 1939. 24pp. Gives statistics on number of proposals, total vote on separate proposals, differential margin on separate proposals for 122 reporting cities having a population over 25,000.

Selected Standard References: Elections

AMERICAN PARTIES AND ELECTIONS. (Rev. ed.) By Edward McC. Sait. D. Appleton-Century Company, Inc., 35 West 32 Street, New York. 1939. 790pp. $4.

ELECTION ADMINISTRATION IN THE UNITED STATES. By Joseph P. Harris. Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1934. 453pp. $3.

MODEL REGISTRATION SYSTEM; REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTION ADMINISTRATION. By Joseph P. Harris. National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. 1939. 73pp. 50 cents.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION. By Clarence G. Hoag and George H. Hallett, Jr. The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1926. 546pp. $5.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION; THE KEY TO DEMOCRACY. By George H. Hallett, Jr. and Clarence G. Hoag. National Home Library Foundation, Washington, D. C. 1937. 177pp. 25 cents.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN THE UNITED STATES. By Joseph P. Harris. Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1929. 390pp. $3.

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CITY-WIDE PROPOSALS VOTED UPON IN ELECTIONS OF 1939—PRELIMINARY REPORT. United States Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 1939. 24pp.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM IN CALIFORNIA. John Randolph Haynes and Foundation, 2324 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, California. 1939. 31pp. 10 cents.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM IN COLORADO. Legislative Reference Office, 251 State Capitol, Denver. 1939. 26pp.

INITIATIVE LEGISLATION IN CALIFORNIA. California State Chamber of Commerce, 350 Bush Street, San Francisco. 1939. Variously paged.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE TO REVISE THE ELECTION LAW, NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE. Apply to Clerk of Senate Document Room, Albany. 1939. 60pp.

MODEL REGISTRATION SYSTEM; REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTION ADMINISTRATION. By Joseph P. Harris. National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. 1939. 73pp. 50 cents.

PERMANENT REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN THE UNITED STATES. By O. Douglas Weeks. Reprint from *Temple University Law Quarterly*, Philadelphia. 1939. 15pp.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION; ANSWERS TO YOUR QUESTIONS. National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. 1939. 8pp.

PROPOSALS VOTED UPON IN CITY ELECTIONS, 1938—FINAL SUMMARY. United States Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C. 1939. 16pp.

SELECTION OF ELECTION OFFICIALS IN WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES. League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson Street, Madison, Wisconsin. 1940. 7pp.

VOTING BEHAVIOR; A CASE STUDY. By James Kerr Pollock. Bureau of Government, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 1939. 40pp.

Municipal Law and Courts

Court Decisions in 1939

By John A. McIntire *

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Executive Director of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers

The fields in which significant decisions were handed down in 1939 are those of civil liberties, taxation, and administrative procedure. More than three dozen cases directly affecting cities were presented to the Supreme Court of the United States for consideration. The outstanding decisions of the Supreme Court of importance to cities during the year were the *Hague* case[1] and the *Handbill* cases,[2] restraining certain exercises of local police power as an infringement of civil liberties and the case of *Graves* v. *O'Keefe*,[3] overruling *Collector* v. *Day*,[4] so as to change the whole complexion of the problem of intergovernmental immunity. These cases are discussed in the sections on civil liberties and taxation in this survey.

Civil Liberties and Local Police Power. The *Hague* case and the *Handbill* decisions resulted in a judicial pronouncement unfavorable to the local authorities involved. The *Hague* case involved the fundamental right to free speech and assembly, while the *Handbill* decisions involved freedom of the press as it relates to the distribution of handbill literature. The majority of the Court in the *Hague* case distinguished a prior decision of the Supreme Court in *Davis* v. *Massachusetts*,[5] which had held that the city of Boston as owner of the Boston Common could validly, by ordinance, prohibit any use of that park for assemblies, speeches, fireworks displays, or other purposes without a permit from a proper official. Without overruling this decision or expressly limiting it the Court distinguished it first by indicating that the scope of the ordinance was broader than that of the enactment presented in the Jersey City situation and that irrespective of anything said in the prior decision, the right of the municipal authorities to regulate and control the use of parks and streets is not absolute but relative. In so far as individual citizens were prevented from holding assemblies unless they had received permits, which permits could be withheld arbitrarily, they were denied the privileges and immunities guaranteed to them by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution. The decision of the Court in this case was not unanimous. The dissenting Justices took the position that the *Davis* case should control, and generally speaking, matters of local regulation of local assemblies, the use of local parks, streets, etc., should not be made a usual subject for federal inquiry. It is significant that in this decision the Court recognizes the fact that there is local power to control assemblies, speech, distribution of printed matter, etc. in municipal parks and streets, but that the exercise of this police power must be viewed as a relative matter from the standpoint of the benefit to the community and not as an absolute power which may be exercised arbitrarily so as to result in suppression of individual rights.

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[1] *Congress of Industrial Organizations* v. *Hague*, 306 U. S. 684 (1939).

[2] *Schneider* v. *State of New Jersey* (*Town of Irvington*); *Young* v. *State of California* (*City of Los Angeles*); *Snyder* v. *City of Milwaukee; Nichols* v. *Commonwealth of Massachusetts* (*City of Worcester*) (Sup. Ct. U. S., Nov. 21, 1939).

[3] 59 Sup. Ct. 595 (1939).

[4] 11 Wall. 113 (1871).

[5] 167 U. S. 43 (1807).

The last word by the Supreme Court of the United States in the field of protection of civil liberties is the decision of the *Handbill* cases [6] handed down November 22, 1939. In this opinion deciding four cases, presented and argued before the Supreme Court, the handbill ordinances of Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Worcester, and the canvassing ordinance of Irvington, New Jersey, were invalidated. In its opinion, the Court relied upon *Lovell* v. *City of Griffin* [7] and the *Hague* case.[8] In this case also the Court recognizes the validity of reasonable local police regulations necessary to protect the city from actual public nuisances or breaches of the peace resulting from certain methods of handbill distribution. The net result of the opinion, however, is to indicate that the Supreme Court of the United States values freedom of the press in all forms above any exercise of local police power for the purpose of preventing littering of the streets or the annoyance of handbill distribution.

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[6] Cases cited *supra* note 2. As the substance of these ordinances is of some importance in understanding the nature of the decision, the Court's summary of their provisions is here given: "The . . . ordinances under review do not purport to license distribution, but all of them absolutely prohibit it in the streets, and one of them in other public places as well." An Irvington, New Jersey, ordinance which prohibited canvassing, soliciting or distribution of circulars without a permit from the chief of police, and which differed from the other three ordinances in that it applied to private premises, was invalidated by the Court in the same opinion. Briefly stated, the facts of each of the four cases are here given. In Los Angeles the handbills bore a notice of a meeting to be held under the auspices of "Friends Lincoln Brigade," at which speaker would discuss the war in Spain. In Milwaukee the handbills were distributed by a picket in front of a meat market involved in a labor dispute. In Worcester leaflets were distributed announcing a protest meeting in connection with the administration of state unemployment insurance. In Irvington a member of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society called from house to house in the town at all hours of the day and night, leaving booklets discussing problems affecting the persons interviewed, and soliciting small contributions to promote the further distribution of leaflets and booklets.

[7] 303 U. S. 444 (1938).

[8] *Supra* note 1, see THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK for 1938, page 48.

The opinion expressly indicates that it does not relate to the regulation of the distribution of commercial literature or canvassing.[9] While the decision in this case on the Irvington, New Jersey, ordinance may possibly be construed as covering the situation, another type of ordinance seems to be on its way for further court test. The Irvington ordinance contained a restriction upon distribution of handbills on private premises without the permission of the police. If the Court's decision on this ordinance is grounded on the arbitrary power of the police to decide who should be allowed to distribute, the question is left open of the power of the city to make distribution of handbills on private premises without the permission of the owners a public nuisance on the analogy to the so-called "Green River Ordinances" prohibiting house-to-house canvassing without the permission of the owner of the premises.[10]

In a well-reasoned opinion by the District Court for the Southern District of California, an ordinance of Riverside, California, was upheld in its requirement that no handbills or advertising matter could be placed in the streets or parks, in automobiles and yards, or on the grounds of premises without a permit of the owner or adult occupant thereof.[11] This case is now pending an appeal and it may be that it will be treated as involving a situation not covered by the Supreme Court's opinion.

Another phase of the general problem of civil liberties and the relation of local police power thereto is presented by recent litigation dealing with antipicketing ordinances. On May 19, 1939 (rehearing denied June 26, 1939), the Supreme Court of Florida held that the town of Palm Beach has no power under its charter to enact an ordinance controlling picketing except for the preservation of peace and good order within the corporate limits of the municipality.[12] The complaint, brought under the provisions of an ordinance of the town which prohibited picketing regardless of whether a breach of the peace had occurred, was dismissed.

On July 18, 1939, the California Superior Court, Appellate Department, Los Angeles County, held unconstitutional as in conflict with the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment an ordinance of Los Angeles regulating picketing except in furtherance of a "bona fide strike." [13] The purposes of the ordinance were declared to be: first, to prevent obstruction of the streets and other public places and other interference with their use for passage; second, to prevent in labor disputes acts of intimidation and violence directed at persons engaged in those disputes or at other members of the public; third, to assure the public and those affected by such disputes freedom from unlawful disturbance and annoyance from picketing. The Court held in substance that the classification in the ordinance between lawful and unlawful acts of picketing bore no reasonable relation to the lawful purposes of the ordinance.

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[9] Compare in this connection *San Francisco Shopping News* v. *San Francisco*, 69 F. (2d) 879 (C. A. A. 9th 1934) *cert. den.* 293 U. S. 606 (1935).

[10] The cases on such ordinances are all collected and analyzed in Report No. 46 of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, Opinion No. 1.

[11] *Buxbom* v. *City of Riverside*, 29 F. Supp. 3 (Sept. 23, 1939).

[12] *State* ex rel. *Meredith* v. *Borman*, 189 So. 669.

[13] *People of California* v. *Gidaly*, 93 Pac. (2d) 660. In *People* v. *Tilkin*, 90 Pac. (2d) 148 (Cal. Super. Ct. 1939), the same ordinance was involved but defectively worded complaints caused dismissal of convictions under the ordinance without the necessity of passing upon its validity.

In a Texas case a picket walking on the sidewalk was held not to have violated an ordinance of San Antonio forbidding standing on city sidewalks so as to impede pedestrians.[14]

An ordinance of the City of Yakima, Washington, prohibited peaceful picketing except by employees employed three months or more at a place of business, who had been so employed within 60 days of the commencement of the picketing. The Court held that the ordinance is void because it conflicts with state statutes allowing peaceful picketing.[15]

It is to be expected that the Supreme Court decisions in the Hague case and the handbill cases will have an immediate influence on the decisions of the Court on such antipicketing ordinances.[16]

Taxation. Next in importance is the effect on local affairs of the Supreme Court decision in the case of *Graves* v. *O'Keefe*,[17] which in effect overrules *Collector* v. *Day* [18] and removes the long recognized immunity of public salaries from taxation. While this case immediately involved the taxability of the salary of a federal government corporation employee, nevertheless its direct effect in overruling *Collector* v. *Day* and in the light of the reasoning of the Court in *Helvering* v. *Gerhardt*,[19] is to remove the basis for the immunity previously enjoyed by local employees as to their salaries received from the state or city. The Public Salary Tax Act, passed by Congress and approved by the President on April 12, 1939, as Public No. 32, 76th Congress, expressly subjects the compensation of public officers and employees earned after December 31, 1938, to federal income taxes.[20] In light of the Supreme Court decision, the validity of this legislation is without serious question and the result of this situation is that public employees will be paying income taxes in 1940 for the first time.

Cases decided by courts on the subject of taxation during the past year cover such topics as occupation and privilege taxes,[21] sales, gross sales and gross receipts taxes,[22] wheel taxes,[23] license taxes,[24] the application of statutes of limitations to the collection of taxes,[25] etc.[26]

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[14] *Ferrio* v. *State*, 121 S. W. (2d) 597 (Tex. Crim. App. 1938).

[15] *City of Yakima* v. *Gorham*, 94 Pac. (2d) 180 (Wash. 1939).

[16] See "Constitutionality of Anti-Picketing Ordinances," 48 *Yale Law Journal* 308 (1938).

[17] Cited *supra* note 3.

[18] Cited *supra* note 4.

[19] 304 U. S. 405 (1938).

[20] This Act also consents to taxation of the income of federal employees by state and local subdivisions of states. See "The Constitutional Immunity of State and Municipal Securities" (1939), (brief of State Attorneys General and City Attorneys, published by the Conference on State Defense); Report of Tax Immunities Committee of National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, published in *Municipalities and the Law in Action for 1939*.

Interpretation of Local Powers. There is little evidence of a judicial tendency to recognize as appropriate to local powers any but the strictest construction. This same approach has been applied in the case of home rule cities. Except for the differences in the source of power and the necessarily resulting differences from the broad scope of powers conferred, the construction of powers in a home-rule city follows the same principles as those of nonhome-rule cities. [See *Bird, J.,* dissenting in *Bowler* v. *Nagel,* 288 Mich. 434, 200 N. W. 259 at 262 (1924), and *City of Kalamazoo* v. *Titus,* 208 Mich. 252, 175 N. W. 480 (1919).]

Unusually broad is the language used by the supreme court of Michigan in construing the powers of the city of Detroit in the case of *Detroit* v. *Safety Inv. Corp.,* 288 Mich. 511, 285 N. W. 42 (1939). The actual decision of this case is orthodox. The question presented was whether the city had authority to adopt a charter amendment providing for a specific method of foreclosure for tax liens. The court held that the power to levy taxes for the existence and financial support of the community must be construed as implying power to provide for prompt methods of enforcement. In discussing interpretation of the powers of the city of Detroit under the home rule act, however, the court quotes with approval language originally appearing in the case of *Thomas* v. *Board of Supervisors,* 214 Mich. 72 at 85, 182 N. W. 417 at 421 (1921):

"When action is taken by a state or one of its municipal subdivisions, manifestly in the interests of its people as a whole, and the rights of individuals are not abridged thereby, and such action is not within the inhibition of some constitutional or statutory provision, it should be upheld as a valid exercise of authority, though lacking in any positive grant of power to support it."

This language is significant as indicating an approach quite different from that of the classic definition of Judge Dillon. It seems to substitute for the carefully enumerated steps of strict construction a broad approach safeguarded by the limitations of the manifest interest of the people as a whole, the rights of private individuals, and specific constitutional or statutory limitations.

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[21] *Smith* v. *City of Tampa,* 186 So. 674 (Fla. 1939); *McAdams Oil Company* v. *City of Los Angeles,* 89 Pac. (2d) 729 (Calif. App. 1939); *Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co.* v. *City of Milwaukee,* 286 N. W. 602 (Wis. 1939).

[22] *Bentley-Gray Dry Goods Company* v. *City of Tampa,* 188 So. 758 (Fla. 1939); *Bluefield Produce and Provisions Company* v. *City of Bluefield,* 196 S. E. 568 (W. Va. 1938); *Sley Systems Garages* v. *City of Philadelphia,* 5 Atl. (2d) 583 (Pa. Super. Ct. 1939).

[23] *City of Chicago* v. *Hastings Express Company,* 17 N. E. (2d) 576 (Ill. 1938).

[24] *Rochell* v. *City of Florence,* 188 So. 247 (Ala. 1938); *Pearson* v. *City of Seattle,* 90 Pac. (2d) 1020 (Wash. 1939).

[25] *City of Louisville* v. *Louisville Asphalt Company,* 130 S. W. (2d) 739 (Ky. 1939); *City of Richmond* v. *Brockington,* 4 *Municipal Law Journal* 124, (Law and Eq. Ct. of Richmond, July 31, 1939).

[26] For a complete review of municipal legal problems on taxation, see: Report of Committee on Taxation and Revenues, National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, in *Municipalities and the Law in Action for 1939.*

A New York court in considering the validity of a local law purporting to authorize storekeepers and peddlers in New York City to display Christmas trees, holiday decorations, and toys on sidewalks, during December, found the act to be outside the power of the municipality. The court first read the measure in the light of the existing charter and found that it conflicted with a provision requiring that revocable licenses be required for any permitted use or obstruction of the streets or sidewalks for erection of booths, stands, displays, etc. The court then considered the possibility of interpretation of the measure as a charter amendment and found it invalid on this count because the procedure for enactment of a charter amendment had not been complied with. *People* v. *Berner,* 10 N. Y. S. (2d) 339 (N. Y. Co., 1939). The court said: "Governmental agencies, be they legislative, executive or judicial, may not trespass beyond their defined or fairly implied authority, nor infringe upon the limitations specifically expressed in the basic organism creating them and under whose authority they are enabled to exist and to function."

Several cases seem to have taken unnecessarily literal interpretations of powers,[27] while here and there a refreshing example of a more elastic view is found.[28] In general the cases interpreting the meaning of state as distinguished from local affairs do not show much tendency to enlarge the sphere of local autonomy by extension of the meaning of local affairs. In New York the organic source of home-rule powers has undergone revision and extension.[29] While in one state (West Virginia) it is reported that no cities have taken advantage of the legislative "home rule" provided for in 1937.

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[27] *In Re Opinion To The House of Representatives,* 5 Atl. (2d) 455 (R. I. 1939), invalidating a Providence, R. I., parking meter ordinance without relation to traffic regulation as a police measure; *Magnolia Pet. Co.* v. *City of Broken Bow,* 184 Okl. 362, 87 Pac. (2d) 319 (1939), holding "merchants of all kinds" not to include one who purchases for resale—wholesale rather than resale—retail.

[28] *King County* v. *Superior Court,* 92 Pac. (2d) 694 (Wash. 1939), holding "newspaper of general circulation" to include a paper defined by experts as a propaganda or house organ and not a "newspaper" in the scientific sense of the word.

[29] The famous *Optional City Government Law,* ch. 444 of the laws of 1914, under provisions of which many New York State cities now operate their city-manager or commission systems, is repealed for purposes of future adoptions. The City Home Rule Law has been revised and amended, so that in future all local laws and locally drawn charters will be under its provisions. This is to make the statutes conform to the constitutional revision of 1938, and to improve the machinery of city home rule generally. City autonomy in local matters is extended by specific inclusion of transit facilities and matters relating to taxation in the list of specified local powers. Further, the city is allowed to amend, repeal or alter the provisions of any state law, dealing with local matters, which does not in terms and effect apply to all cities in the state alike. (Chs. 765, 867, Laws of 1939.)

Distribution of Local Power and Forms of Local Organization. On the general question of the distribution of powers to municipal agencies and the nature and powers of the various units of the local government, the supreme court of Wisconsin has considered in detail the powers of the office of the city manager.[30] In this case the city adopted the council-manager form of government and abolished the board of police and fire commissioners and expressly assigned the board's powers and duties to the city manager. Among such powers was that of recommending salary decreases for firemen and policemen, without which recommendation a decrease by action of the council was invalid. After the abolition of the board of police and fire commissioners, the council decreased the salary of the plaintiff policeman without previous recommendation by the city manager. Plaintiff claimed that such action was invalid and sued to recover the amount of the salary decrease. Held, that prior recommendation by the city manager was not necessary, since the power to recommend decreases was legislative and being such could not be assigned to the city manager, since it was the intent of the legislature to make the city manager an administrative officer.

The creation of local housing authorities has been upheld.[31] A municipal board of health, although organized under the city charter of Akron, has been held to be nevertheless a state agency as the result of applicable state laws.[32] The result of this decision is that state instead of municipal civil service legislation will apply to the physicians on this board. As to local officers in general, a Supreme Court case decided that a local employee had no contract right in his office.[33]

Many cases have been decided interpreting salary and tenure ordinances and acts.[34] None of these cases are of unusual significance, however. A case of interest relating to the duty of a police officer in California is one which recognized his constitutional privilege to refuse to testify on the grounds of self-incrimination, but sustained the use of his refusal to so testify as a basis for dismissal, holding that this refusal was "unofficer-like conduct." [35]

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[30] *Webb* v. *City of Beloit,* 229 Wis. 51, 281 N. W. 666 (1938).

[31] For a complete list of decisions up to November, 1939, see 4 *Municipal Law Journal* 142.

[32] *State* ex rel. *Morrow* v. *Underwood,* 22 N. E. (2d) 424 (Ohio, 1939).

[33] *Higgenbotham* v. *City of Baton Rouge,* 306 U. S. 535 (1939). In *Turel* v. *Delaney,* 14 N. Y. S., Section 57 (Sup. Ct. of N. Y., 1939), the Court held that although civil service laws cannot be evaded by a contract for employment rather than appointment, a contract between a physician and a board of transportation of New York for physician's services for treatment of injured employees was properly treated as an agreement with an independent contractor and not with an employee under the civil service laws.

[34] *Ackerman* v. *Kern,* 22 N. E. (2d) 247 (N. Y., 1939); *Lovell* v. *Parrish,* 93 P. (2d) 163 (Calif. App. 1939); *Edwards* v. *Civil Service Commission,* 287 N. W. 285 (Iowa, 1939); *Underwood* v. *Isham,* 22 N. E. (2d) 468 (Ohio, 1939); *Freyermuth* v. *State* ex rel. *Pinter,* 21 N. E. (2d) 707 (Ind. 1939); *Sullivan* v. *McKinley,* 92 Pac. 892 (Calif. 1939); *Genthner* v. *Valentine,* 14 N. Y. S. (2d) 935 (Mun. Ct. Manhattan, 1939).

[35] *Crystal* v. *Police Commission of San Francisco,* 92 Pac. (2d) 416 (Calif. 1939).

Administrative Procedure. Cases on the administrative process in local affairs have in general applied the usual rules as to delegation, notice, hearing, and judicial review. A New York case holds that a department head may delegate the power to hear charges for removal, but he himself must act in ordering removal.[36] A case illustrating the problem of the combination of prosecutor and judge in the same person participating in an administrative hearing was decided in California on a problem orginating in the city of Fresno.[37] A member of the city commission, as part of his official duty, brought charges before the commission, seeking the removal of a city public health official. This official in proper proceedings sought to prevent the participation of this commissioner in the hearing on the ground that to permit him to do so would be to allow him to sit as prosecutor and judge so as to render the resulting hearing unfair. This contention was sustained by the Court of Appeals of California. The Supreme Court of California denied a petition asking it to review the Court of Appeals' decision, and the hearing was held before the commission without the participation of the complaining commissioner. The hearing resulted in the removal of the doctor and on December 8, 1939, this action was sustained by the Court of Appeals of California, in the case of *Nider* v. *The City Commission of the City of Fresno,* the case as yet unreported.

Affirming the general proposition that a township committee cannot delegate its power to an individual and that such a committee must act by way of ordinance or resolution, the Common Pleas Court of Monmouth County, New Jersey, held that a police officer can properly be discharged for violation of regulations which had been promulgated orally by the chief of police.[38] In this case the township committee had power to adopt rules and regulations for the management of the police department but it delegated the authority to do so to the chief of police who promulgated all regulations without any action thereon by the township committee. As to the control of discretion it has properly been held that where a true discretion has been conferred by statute, as where the administrative board has been given power to take certain action on certain facts, found to exist, this determination by the board is purely administrative and control by mandamus is not allowed.[39] In this case the Court also held that due process does not require any particular form of notice or method of procedure so long as the applicant has his day in court.[40]

Social Objectives and Local Powers. In the field of municipal activity toward the attainment of social objectives there has been considerable progress during the past year. Most significant is the consistency of the state courts in upholding state and local housing legislation in co-operation with the program of the United States Housing Authority. There are some 18 state decisions unanimously upholding this program.[41] Among the principles decided in these cases are the following: (1) That low-rent housing and slum clearance are valid public purposes; (2) municipalities may provide funds for local housing authorities formed for these purposes; (3) tax exemption of public housing projects has been declared constitutionally valid; (4) eminent domain powers granted to local authorities do not violate the state or Federal Constitution guarantee; (5) debts of local authorities do not violate state statute or constitutional limitations on indebtedness; (6) housing projects may be built in any area not necessarily on the same ground where slums are cleared; (7) co-operation between the local authority and the United States Housing Authority is not an abrogation of local home-rule or an invasion of the sovereign powers of the state. In addition to the housing cases, litigation has been reported relating to local security and pension programs.[42]

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[36] *Morrison* v. *Moses,* 14 N. Y. Supp. (2d) 67 (Sup. Ct. N. Y. County, 1939).

[37] *Nider* v. *Homan,* 32 Calif. App. (2d) 11, 21 (1939).

[38] *Harvey* v. *Poole,* 7 Atl. (2d) 630 (N. J. 1939).

[39] *Drummey* v. *State Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers,* 97 Calif. Decisions 272 (1939).

[40] *McDonough* v. *Goodcell,* 98 Calif. Decisions 30, 37 (1939), discussing the *Drummey* case, *ibid.,* and limiting it. See also note, 27 *Calif. Law Rev.* 739 (1939).

Activities in the field of recreation and health have been sustained. In the case of *Butterworth* v. *Boyd,*[43] the group health program for the city employees for the city and county of San Francisco was sustained.

Safety and Police Power. As a means toward greater public safety and the protection of the public from the hazard of automobile accidents, there has been a noticeable movement in states and municipalities toward the adoption of compulsory automobile inspection laws. These ordinances are adopted as an exercise of the municipality's power to control traffic and regulate the streets. The first case to test such an ordinance found it valid on this basis.[44] In 1938 the compulsory inspection ordinance of Cincinnati was upheld by the Supreme Court of Ohio and the United States Supreme Court denied certiorari.[45] These ordinances in order to withstand attack, even though passed pursuant to an admitted power to regulate the streets, must (1) not conflict with general state law; (2) not provide for a license fee so in excess of the cost of regulation or inspection as to amount to a revenue measure; (3) not involve the delegation of an unguided discretion to the inspection officials regarding the standards of safety required.[46]

The most recent case on this subject has invalidated the ordinance of Oklahoma City because that ordinance is held to conflict with state law.[47]

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[41] See *supra* note 31, and "Housing Forges Ahead: 1939," Report of Housing Committee, National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, in *Municipalities and the Law in Action for 1939.*

[42] *McAlpine* v. *Baumgartner*, 4 *Municipal Law Journal* 92 (Calif.), and cases cited *supra* note 34.

[43] 82 Pac. (2d) 434 (Calif. 1938). See annotation of this case 7 *Geo. Wash. Law Rev.* 124 (1938).

[44] *City of Evanston* v. *Wazau,* 364 Ill. 198, 4 N. E. (2d) 78 (1936).

[45] *Mayer* v. *Ames,* 133 Ohio St. 458, 14 N. E. (2d) 617 (1938), *Cert. den.* 305 U. S. 621 (1938).

[46] See Note (1937) 5 *Geo. Wash. L. Rev.* 262.

[47] *Martin* v. *Rowlett,* 93 Pac. (2d) 1090 (Okla. 1939).

The Supreme Court of Oklahoma holds that under a state statute prohibiting ordinances exacting a license for the use of public highways or excluding any motor vehicle from the free use of public highways, the compulsory inspection of vehicles within the city as a condition to the right to use the city streets, was an act beyond the city's power.

There has been continued interest during the past year in the use of parking meters as a means of traffic control. The three chief legal problems raised in reported parking meter cases to date are; (1) whether motorists are entitled to free use of streets; (2) are the parking meter ordinances a proper police power regulation or an invalid revenue measure? (3) do abutting property owners have rights that are interfered with by the meters? Parking meters have been sustained as a permissible means of traffic control in all states where the question has been raised, except Alabama, Rhode Island, and Louisiana.[48]

Of interest in this connection also are the cases dealing with the liability of an owner for the illegal parking of his automobile under ordinances making proof of registration of the automobile and the fact of illegal parking prima facie evidence of violation of the ordinance by owner of the car.[49]

Of great future importance in the field of public safety and local regulations toward this end is the movement toward the enactment of adequate state and local laws restricting the height of structures on property adjacent to airports, in order to prevent the erection of hazards in the zone of approaches to the airport.[50] One very poorly considered municipal court case has held that such legislation is not proper under the police power.[51] On the other hand, much opinion has been marshaled to the contrary[52] and a California decision has held that an owner of adjacent property may be enjoined from the erection of interfering structures and be required to remove 20-foot poles which he had erected adjacent to the airport runway on his own land for the purpose of obstructing flight.[53]

Business Regulations and Police Power. In the field of business regulations under the police power, in addition to handbill and picketing cases mentioned above,[54] the courts have given attention to cases involving licensing and regulation of wages and hours.[55] While economic regulations are a proper subject for the exercise of the state police power, all local ordinances enacted under the police power, whether for an economic end or any other, must be reasonable in their operations and relate to the general public welfare.[56] An example of an ordinance which was held invalid because of violation of this rule is an ordinance seeking to regulate the florist business in Detroit. This ordinance was held invalid in the case of *S. S. Kresge Company* v. *Couzens*.[57] This case is an excellent example of the proper approach in judicial review of local ordinances. During the year there have been attempts to regulate the hours of barber shops. Some of these ordinances have been sustained [58] and some held invalid.[59] Whether the regulation of the wages of firemen was a matter of local or state concern was decided in Illinois.[60]

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[48] See *Parking Meters As City Legal Problems,* Report No. 47 of National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, for citations to all cases, both reported and unreported, up to September, 1939. See also the as yet unreported case of *City of Shreveport* v. *Brister,* decided November 27, 1939, holding the city's parking meter ordinance invalid as contrary to a 1934 state tax statute.

[49] *People* v. *Kayne,* 282 N. W. 248 (Mich. 1939), City of Detroit ordinance; *Commonwealth of Kentucky* v. *Kroger,* 276 Ky. 20, 122 S. W. (2d) 1006 (Ky. 1938), City of Newport ordinance.

[50] See *Airports and Airplanes and the Legal Problems They Create for Cities,* report No. 42, National Institute of Municipal Law Officers.

[51] *Mutual Chemical Company* v. *Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, 4 Municipal Law Journal* 24; Rhyne: "Civil Aeronautics Act Annotated" (1939), at page 184 (Cir. Ct. No. 2 of Baltimore, Jan. 1939).

[52] See "Protection of Airport Approaches," mimeographed release, dated January 2, 1940, Civil Aeronautics Authority, Technical Development Division, Airport Section, Washington, D. C.

[53] *United Airports Company of California* v. *Hinman,* (U. S. Dist. Ct. So. Dist. of Calif., April 29, 1939), quoted in full in Release cited *ibid.,* as yet unreported.

Public Services. In the field of public services and public utilities the year has seen active operation of the Federal Power Commission in applying the Natural Gas Act and the federal power legislation. Several cities have been engaged in proceedings before the Federal Power Commission with respect to natural gas rates.[61] The Federal Power Commission has also approved an application for the co-operative purchase of private power utility property by a city and the TVA.[62] The Supreme Court of the United States has held that a private power company is without standing to object to such a program.[63]

In the field of bituminous coal and price fixing under the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937, the Bituminous Coal Division of the Department of Interior, carrying on the functions of the abolished National Bituminous Coal Commission, has been continuing its hearings on the fixation of prices. Constitutionality of this act was challenged by Atlanta in *City of*

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[54] See *supra* notes 2, 12-16.

[55] See 3 *Municipal Law Journal* 90, 119, and Report No. 30, of National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, Opinion No. 14.

[56] *Nebbia* v. *New York*, 291 U. S. 502 (1934).

[57] *S. S. Kresge* v. *Couzens*, 287 N. W. 427 (Mich., 1939).

[58] See note 55 and note (1939) 7 *Geo. Wash. L. Rev.* 242.

[59] See *City of Huron* v. *Munson*, 8 *U. S. Law Week* 111 (S. D., 1939); *Oklahoma City* v. *Johnson*, 82 Pac. (2d) 1057 (Okla., 1939); Opinion of The Justices, 3 *Municipal Law Journal* 58 (Mass., 1938).

[60] *People* ex rel. *Moshier* v. *City of Springfield*, 19 N. E. (2d) 598 (Ill. 1939), holding that such wages were a matter of state concern. Compare *Sullivan* v. *McKinley*, 98 *Calif. Decisions* 115 (1939), holding that a wage rate for a car painter in the municipal railway fixed by a salary ordinance which was not set forth in the annual budget established as required by charter, was unauthorized and invalid. In *Justessen's Food Stores, Inc.* v. *City of Tulare*, 84 Pac. (2d) 140 (Calif. 1939), an ordinance indirectly fixing hours of food stores was held invalid.

[61] For an excellent summary of the legal experience of cities in this field, see Report of Public Utilities Committee, National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, in *Municipalities and the Law in Action for 1939*.

[62] *Ibid.*

[63] *Tennessee Electric Power Company* v. *Tennessee Valley Authority*, 306 U. S. 118 (1939).

Atlanta v. *National Bituminous Coal Commission.* In this case the statutory three-judge court recognized the jurisdiction and the standing of the city to bring the action but upheld the constitutionality of the act and the power of the federal government to fix prices.[64] On appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court refused to take jurisdiction in the case on the ground that the city showed no injury and had no standing to sue.[65]

Several cases during the year have dealt with the problem of revenue financing in the purchase of public utilities.[66]

Tort Liability. A careful examination of the reported decisions in this field shows that well over 250 decisions of real substance, that is, other than run-of-mine situations, have been reported in this field during the year. These cases deal with liability for conditions of streets, notice of defective or dangerous condition, distinction between governmental and proprietary functions, the liability of the city for failure to enforce the law or perform a discretionary public duty, whether liability for injury to property may be considered as a taking of property, and the validity and interpretation of statutes requiring notice of claim as a condition to the maintenance of a suit.[67] None of these cases contribute anything new of real substance to the field of tort liability. Of most practical significance in this field is the trend of the cases interpreting notice of claim statutes. A recent Rhode Island decision sharply defines the fundamental purpose of statutes requiring notice to the municipality as a condition precedent to filing suit to enforce any tort liability.[68] This decision points out that the statute is designed to give to the municipality notice of the facts of the accident in order that it may be informed so as to undertake a timely investigation, locate witnesses, etc. It is not the purpose of such statutes to give notice of the theory on which the cause of action is based. While the notice operates as a condition precedent to the maintenance of the suit, it is to be distinguished from the kind of notice that is afforded by the pleadings in the action itself.

The practical effect of such statutes is of course to afford a peculiar type of short statute of limitations which may serve as a bar to claims against cities for injuries. The notice required by such statutes is to be clearly distinguished from notice of defects which must always be proved actually or constructively in order to sustain municipal liability for injury resulting from defective conditions of streets and highways. An example of the confusion resulting from a failure to so distinguish is found in the case of *Lyon* v. *City of Binghamton*.[69] In this case the court held that a city had notice sufficient to satisfy the notice of claim statute where the condition complained of was caused by city's agents.

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[64] 26 Fed. Supp. 606.

[65] 7 *U. S. Law Week* 531 (U. S. Sup. Ct., Nov. 13, 1939).

[66] See Report, *supra* note 61.

[67] See Report of Committee on Tort Liability, National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, in *Municipalities and the Law in Action for 1939.*

[68] *Brickle* v. *Quinn,* 7 Atl. (2d) 890 (R. I., 1939).

The details as to the content of the notice required and the period of time following the accident within which the notice must be filed vary considerably in the statutes now in force. Where the requirements of the notice statutes have been extremely technical and have been insisted upon with great particularity, a tendency has been observed on the part of the courts to be equally technical in construing the statutes against the city. It has even been said that some courts have gone so far as to imply a requirement of counter notice by the city to a claimant of the city's intention to take advantage of a technical defect in the notice, failure to comply with which waives the effect of the defect.

Conclusion. The above observations skim the high spots of the development of the law of municipal corporations during the past year. While the Supreme Court decisions have attracted most attention and the widest comment, the fact that those mentioned herein are unfavorable to the municipalities, is not to be taken as of primary significance in itself. In some quarters the *Handbill* decisions have been hailed as a great and unjustified restriction of the ordinary police power of cities and a hindrance on the proper performance of their local function.[70] The practical effect of these decisions has been to bring about a re-examination of local ordinances relating to this subject matter, but on the other hand, when viewed against the background of the very broad scope of municipal powers and functions, the primary purpose of which is to serve the public interest without undue invasion of private rights, the effect of the Supreme Court decisions as to civil liberties particularly, and even as to tax immunities, while of outstanding importance as milestones in particular fields, nevertheless, will have relatively very little effect on the many and varied problems of municipal law taken as a whole.

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[69] 10 N. Y. S. (2d) 951 (1939). For a discussion of other recent cases dealing with interpretation of the requirement of notice statutes, see *The American City*, December, 1939, page 109.

[70] Opinion cited *supra* note 2, for comment see *Nebraska Municipal Review*, December, 1939, 29, 32.

Judicial Administration

By Herbert Harley

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It is safe to say that there is no municipality in which there is a wholly acceptable administration of justice. Perhaps the least encouraging thing is the lack of positive convictions among lawyers and the helplessness of their clients. Many lawyers wish to improve modes of justice, but it is asking (or expecting) a great deal to look to them for reforms not really popular among the profession. Local judicial administration is but a part of state judicial administration. Stupid custom has assigned to the local field only inferior courts—inferior in jurisdiction and consequently pretty sure to be inferior in judicial personnel. In the larger cities there are a number of such courts, except in a dozen or more cities where the several local courts have merged and have rendered a superior service. In smaller cities the petty magistrate system has been generally superseded by police courts and civil courts with jurisdiction to $500 or even $1,000.

The one triumphal step in this field in 1939 was in the "People's Court" in Baltimore which was made over into a model of efficiency. In its procedure this court is in advance of all other courts in the land, its personnel is excellent, and it appears certain that a constitutional amendment will be adopted next year that will give this court the best mode of selection. The amendment provides that when a judicial term nears its end the incumbent judge may have his name put on the ballot for yes and no votes as to another term, there being no opposing candidate. If not re-elected the judge is disqualified and the place is filled by the governor's appointment. The result will be a bench every member of which has been appointed by the governor for a limited term and subject to popular removal. Under this tenure judges will be free from political opposition and worry, as independent as judges should be, and yet subject to the will of a majority of voters at stated intervals.

This improvement appears to be the only one in the city field. But in the field occupied by the justice of the peace, both urban and rural, the past year has seen encouraging interest and progress. It should be understood that in most states justices are constitutional officers, with the top limit of jurisdiction fixed, but not the bottom limit. The consequence of this slip of our forefathers is notable. It is possible for a legislature to provide a competitive magistrate system, and so reduce the justices' jurisdiction and fees that nobody will accept the office.

Virginia was the first state to take advantage of the omission in the constitution. A plan of permitting the circuit judges in a few counties to appoint each one assistant, with power to deal with the lesser civil and criminal cases subject to the judge's supervision, led soon to an extension to virtually all counties. The people were intelligent enough to add to the number of salaried officials in a time of depression, and their confidence that a better service would justify the cost was supported by proof. North Carolina, blessed with something like 5,000 justices, was the first state to react to the Virginia example. Of course it will take time to clean up the mess, and more legislation.

In Indiana there was brilliant success in 1939 for a reformed magistrate's system. It would appear that the legislature acted before the justices had time to organize for defense. Acceptance of an ideal system depends now on the action of individual circuit judges. It seems probable that experience in only one or two counties will lead to wider adoption. Instead of justices and other petty magistrates, the circuit judge will appoint and supervise assistant judges who may or may not be lawyers and are to be known as "trial justices."

The reform wave in Maryland did not stop with reformation of the Baltimore People's Court. Another law cuts down the jurisdiction of justices throughout the state so drastically that incumbents will not seek reappointment at the end of their two-year terms. Their successors, already appointed by the governor, are called "trial magistrates," and there are not nearly so many of them as of the old style justices. But the new magistrates will receive salaries, adjusted to the various counties and amount of service. As in Indiana the plan implies fewer and better magistrates, but in Indiana the system can come into use only as circuit judges choose to act, and they may be so fearful politically that they will do nothing. In Maryland, fortunately, magistrates have always been appointed by the governor, and so the new system begins forthright.

The extraordinary success of the conciliation branch court in Washington was briefly mentioned in the writer's report of 1938. The close of the first year further emphasized the value of this court. If the people in every large city could be informed of the facts there would be instant clamor for similar reform everywhere. Interested readers should see the report in the Journal of the American Judicature Society for December, 1939. There is no branch of government in which one simple little sensible reform can yield as great profits as in the judicial field.

The substitute for the justice of the peace system and for petty magistrates in cities of some size has proved successful. It fits into a pattern of responsible organization and direction of judicial officers. It may be that by 1941 there will be a struggle to get the system accepted in a few other states. Since lawyers have permitted such a shabby local judiciary to exist for generations it is obvious that they care little for courts which bring them no revenue. Who else is there to stimulate this promising reform if not lawyers? Without a more intelligent and patriotic attitude on the part of a considerable share of the profession, the efforts of the American Bar Association will accomplish only a little in any one decade. Why, then, should not the avowed friends of good government who are not lawyers be informed and enabled to assist in a great public work?

So much for the courts of minor jurisdiction. The year 1939 has advanced court reform measurably in its more conspicuous roles. The Ashurst bill, providing for the organization of all United States Courts, went into effect late in the year. Since 1879 the Department of Justice has dealt with all the fiscal and reporting functions. The new law, long hoped for, makes the judicial system master of its administrative system, and administration for the first time means vastly more than it has ever before meant or could mean under the old system.

The new law provides a chief administrator (and assistant) who shall supervise administration and make quarterly reports as to every trial court and the condition of dockets to the senior circuit judge in each circuit, who must at least once in each year summon his colleagues to study the needs of the trial courts. "It shall be the duty of the district judges promptly to carry out the directions of the council as to the administration of the business of their respective courts," says the law. The reports will form the basis for transfer of trial judges to districts most needing help.

Once each year there will be in each circuit a judicial conference, attended by all trial and circuit judges, for discussion of the problems of administration. Such conferences have been held several years in the Fourth Circuit, as a voluntary act of Judge John J. Parker, and they have proved exceedingly successful. For the first time ordinary organization principles are applied to our far-flung judicial system which has more than two hundred judges, and the system now insures integrated administration and judicial responsibility to a degree heretofore little more than a theory.

One other important measure for the federal courts awaits congressional action. It is authority for the Supreme Court to revise criminal procedure. What we have called a code is an unbelievably muddled hotchpotch. The first of the three great reforms came in 1938 in the adoption of a code of civil procedure by the Supreme Court made under authority delegated by Congress. It is now utterly important that Congress permits the writing of a code of criminal procedure that means something definite.

The year 1939 has given great promise for reform of civil procedure in the states. In Arizona, Missouri, Nebraska, and Texas the legislatures have conferred rule-making power on the supreme courts, and similar power has been for the second time delegated in Colorado and Maryland. There are now in all 18 states in which the supreme courts have power to regulate civil procedure, and in at least three the power extends also to criminal procedure. In some of these states the authority was granted years ago, but the judges, or the lawyers, or both, have prevented its exercise. At the present time work is going forward enthusiastically in Colorado, Missouri, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Texas, and it has been completed with great éclat in South Dakota. It became a settled practice in Washington and Wisconsin at least 10 years ago.

The fundamental reform of integrating the judiciary in each state is the more difficult because lawyers cannot visualize it, or else lack the courage to start. The new federal court administration will in this regard be very persuasive, as it has been in the last two years in respect to better civil procedure rules. And much can be done to make a state judicial system cooperative and self-governing (de facto) without a constitutional amendment.

The other most important reform—that of giving every practicing lawyer an equal right in respect to the management of the bar of his state, and of compelling his adherence to the ethical standards set up by his organization and by the courts—has gained ground in 1939. There are inclusive compulsory state bars in 23 states now, a gain of three in one year, and also such a bar in Puerto Rico. In a dozen more the chief program of the state bar associations is to acquire the same status. It calls for a long, hard fight in nearly every instance. The newly integrated state bars are in Arkansas, Texas, and Wyoming. In Oklahoma the legislature destroyed the unified bar but it was reconstructed promptly by the Supreme Court.

Professional Organization: Law

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers

THE National Institute of Municipal Law Officers was organized to serve cities through their city attorneys for the general improvement of municipal law administration. At the 1938 annual meeting the constitution of the Institute was amended to provide for membership of city attorneys of all cities in the organization. The Institute's legal staff performs for city attorneys the following services: (1) publishes the *Municipal Law Journal,* a monthly review of legal news and current problems, federal rulings, regulations and orders, briefs and opinions filed with the Institute, and important recent decisions in the field of municipal law; (2) prepares and distributes research reports on municipal legal problems; (3) serves as a clearinghouse for the exchange of briefs and opinions prepared by city attorneys; (4) prepares and distributes model ordinances on subjects of current interest to city attorneys; (5) drafts for city attorneys, upon request, ordinances to meet specific problems with which they are confronted; (6) represents member cities before federal agencies, administrative boards, and in the District of Columbia courts in co-operation with city attorneys; (7) prepares and assists city attorneys in preparing briefs and opinions for member cities; (8) maintains a general information service on all municipal legal problems.

Committees appointed and functioning during the year 1939 were: federal, state, and city relations; housing; ordinances and ordinance enforcement; public utilities; taxation; tort liability, civil liberties, and co-operation with the municipal law section of the American Bar Association. These committees presented exhaustive reports on their activities for 1939—these reports are published in *Municipalities and the Law in Action for 1939*. The *Municipal Law Journal* was increased in size and expanded in scope in 1939. Fifteen research reports were issued. The procedure followed in their development is illustrated by the research report entitled *Airports and Airplanes and the Legal Problems They Create for Cities.*

The Institute has represented a large number of cities in the proceedings before the Bituminous Coal Division of the Department of the Interior and before the Federal Power Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, and other federal administrative agencies. The Institute staff actively participated in court litigation by cities in the District of Columbia courts and in the Supreme Court of the United States. During 1939 much time was spent in negotiating with agencies of the federal government for the solution of legal problems which arise so frequently out of federal-city relations.—JOHN A. MCINTIRE, executive director, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Sources of Information: Law and Courts

Services of National Agencies

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MUNICIPAL LAW OFFICERS—*730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.*

Drafts model ordinances through co-operative action of city attorneys serving on the following committees: civil liberties; federal, state, and city relations; housing; ordinances and ordinance enforcement; public utilities; taxation; tort liability.

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Staff attorneys prepare briefs and legal opinions in reply to requests from city attorneys.

Selected Standard References: Legal

Codification and Drafting of Ordinances for Small Towns. By J. F. Sly, J. B. Fordham, and G. A. Shipman. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 70pp. 50 cents.

Municipal Corporations. By Eugene McQuillin. Callaghan and Company, 401 East Ohio Street, Chicago. 1928-39. 9 vol. $10 each.

One City's Legal Experience in Civil Liberties. By John A. McIntire and Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1938. 20pp. $1.

New Books and Pamphlets: Law and Courts

Administration of Public Tort Liability in Los Angeles, 1934-38. By Leon T. David and John F. Feldmeier. Committee on Public Administration, Social Science Research Council, 261 Broadway, New York. 1939. 67pp. $1.

Airports and Airplanes and the Legal Problems They Create for Cities. By John A. McIntire, Charles S. Rhyne, and Associates. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1939. 51pp. $1.

Law of Municipal Corporations; Cumulative Supplement. (Second edition.) By Eugene McQuillin. Callaghan and Company, 401 East Ohio Street, Chicago. 1939. 1,447pp. $15.

Manual and Regulations of Law Department, City of Chicago. By Barnet Hodes, Corporation Counsel, City Hall, Chicago. 1939. 52pp.

Municipalities and the Law in Action, 1938-B. (Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers.) Edited by John A. McIntire and Charles S. Rhyne. The Institute, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1939. 199pp. $3.

Parking Meters as City Legal Problems. By John A. McIntire and Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1939. 26pp. $1.

Supreme Court Looks at Some Handbill Regulations. By Ambrose Fuller. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 5pp.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

Administration of the United States Courts; Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 54pp. 10 cents.

Attorney General's Survey of Release Procedures: Volume 1, Digest of Federal and State Laws on Release Procedures; Volume 2, Probation; Volume 3, Pardon; Volume 4, Parole. United States Attorney General. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. $3.

Report of the Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate Jurisdiction of the Children's Courts. New York State Legislature. Apply to Clerk of the Senate Document Room, Albany. 1939. 310pp.

Report of the State Legislative Commission on the Administration of Justice in New York. Revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Apply to Clerk of the Senate Document Room, Albany. 1939. 464pp.

Rules of Criminal Procedure for the District Courts of the United States; Hearings before Subcommittee No. 2 of the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 41pp. 10 cents.

Selected Periodicals: Law and Courts

Journal of the American Judicature Society. (Bimonthly.) American Judicature Society, Law School Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 20 cents.

Legal Aid Review. (Quarterly.) Legal Aid Society, 11 Park Place, New York.

Legal Notes on Local Government. (Bimonthly.) Legal Research Bureau, New York University School of Law, 100 Washington Square East, New York. $6.

Municipal Law Journal. Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Panel. (Irregular.) Association of Grand Jurors of New York County, 105 West 40 Street, New York.

Selected Model Municipal Ordinances

(For scope of this list, see article, "How to Use the Year Book," and for addresses of state municipal leagues, see Table I in this Year Book.)

ADMINISTRATION

Cincinnati Bureau of Municipal Research. THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE AND MUNICIPAL CODE OF ORDINANCES. March, 1927. 48pp.

Kansas City, Missouri. ADMINISTRATIVE CODE OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. April, 1926. 84pp.

Saginaw, Michigan. THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF SAGINAW, MICHIGAN. Vol. 1. ADMINISTRATIVE CODE. 50 cents. Vol. 2 GENERAL CODE. $1.50. S. W. Corrigan, city clerk, Saginaw, Michigan. 1938. Unpaged.

Trenton, New Jersey. ADMINISTRATIVE ORDINANCE No. 1: COUNCIL-MANAGER FORM OF GOVERNMENT. June, 1935. 30pp.

Wheeling, West Virginia. ADMINISTRATIVE CODE. 1938.

AERONAUTICS

Civil Aeronautics Authority. STATE AERONAUTICAL LEGISLATION DIGEST AND UNIFORM STATE LAWS. October, 1939. 105pp. 15 cents. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. SURVEY OF STATE AIRPORT ZONING LEGISLATION. June, 1939. 28pp. Civil Aeronautics Authority, Washington, D. C.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. TO REGULATE THE OPERATION OF AIRCRAFT AND TO REQUIRE THE LICENSING OF AIRCRAFT AND PILOTS. 2pp. 30 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF AERONAUTICS. The Municipality, April, 1931. pp. 65-6. 25 cents.

National Association of State Aviation Officials. THE UNIFORM AERONAUTICAL REGULATORY ACT. 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago. September, 1936. 10pp.

National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. THE UNIFORM AIRPORT ACT. 1140 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. July, 1935. 6pp.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL ORDINANCE ON AERONAUTICS.

ANIMALS

Illinois Municipal League. ORDINANCE REGULATING DOGS (LAKE BLUFF). Illinois Municipal Review, June, 1937, pp. 116-17.

League of Kansas Municipalities. AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO DOGS, TAXING THE OWNERS AND HARBORERS OF DOGS. 7pp.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. ORDINANCE TO PROTECT AND PRESERVE THE PUBLIC HEALTH BY REGULATING THE KEEPING OF CERTAIN DOMESTIC ANIMALS. 2pp.

League of South Dakota Municipalities. ORDINANCE REGULATING DOGS. 1937.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE KEEPING OF ANIMALS AND FOWLS. The Municipality, June, 1935, pp. 111, 118-19. 25 cents.

—MODEL ORDINANCES ON REGULATION OF DOGS. The Municipality, August, 1929, pp. 216-17, 234-5. 25 cents.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL DEAD ANIMAL ORDINANCE. November, 1931. 2pp.

AUCTIONS

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL ORDINANCE PERTAINING TO AUCTIONS. November, 1930. 3pp.

—MODEL AUCTIONEER'S ORDINANCE. November, 1930. 3pp.

AWNINGS

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF AWNINGS OVER SIDEWALKS OR OTHER PUBLIC PLACES. National Municipal Review, Supplement, December, 1935, pp. 759-60.

BILLBOARDS AND SIGNS

Fort Myers, Florida. BILLBOARD ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR TAX OF 10 CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.

Illinois Municipal League. OUTDOOR ADVERTISING REGULATIONS. (Two suggested ordinances.) July, 1928. 7pp.

Illinois Municipal League. REGULATION OF OVERHANGING SIGNS. (Including model ordinance.) Illinois Municipal Review, July, 1936, pp. 152, 154.

Lake Worth, Florida. BILLBOARD ORDINANCE PROHIBITING BILLBOARD WITHIN 200 FEET OF STREET.

League of Iowa Municipalities. BILLBOARDS. 1930. 4pp. 25 cents.

League of South Dakota Municipalities. BILLBOARD ORDINANCE. 1937.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. MUNICIPAL REGULATION OF OVERHANGING STREET SIGNS. (Includes model ordinance.) The Municipality, June, 1936, p. 107.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL ORDINANCE REGULATING THE CONSTRUCTION, ERECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND USE OF SIGNS. February, 1924. 8pp.

—Model Ordinance to License and Regulate Bill Posting, Distributing Advertising Matter, Sign Tacking, and Sign Painting for Advertising Purposes. January, 1924. 5pp.

—Model Ordinances to License and Regulate the Construction, Erection, Alteration, Refacing, Relocation, Reconstruction, Maintenance and Use of Billboards. June, 1923. 8pp.

BUDGET

League of Minnesota Municipalities. To Provide a Budget System for a Municipality. 4pp. 60 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. A Budget Plan for Wisconsin Cities. September, 1932. 22pp. 50 cents.

See also Finance.

BUILDING

American Standards Association. Information on Sources of Material for Use in Preparing and Revising Local Building Codes. 1937. 12pp.

—Safety Code for Elevators, Dumbwaiters and Escalators. 1937. 137pp. $1.

California State Chamber of Commerce. Building Code for California. 1939. 473pp. $5.

Illinois Municipal League. Dangerous Buildings. (Includes Suggested Ordinances.) Illinois Municipal Review, May, 1936, pp. 115-117.

Kentucky Municipal League. Suggested Ordinance Requiring Demolition of Hazardous Buildings and Structures. Kentucky City, March, 1935, p. 20.

League of Nebraska Municipalities. Model Building Code. 1931.

League of Oregon Cities. The Abatement of Building Nuisances (contains a building demolition ordinance). 1936. 5pp. 25 cents.

League of Virginia Municipalities. Model Building Code. 1930. 24pp.

National Board of Fire Underwriters. Recommended Building Code. 85 John Street, New York. 1934. 316pp.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Ordinance Relating to Unsafe Buildings. November, 1930. 2pp.

—Model Ordinance Regulating the Removal of Buildings. September, 1930. 4pp.

New York State Conference of Mayors and State Department of Labor. Model Building Code. 1938.

Pacific Coast Building Officials' Conference. Uniform Building Code. 124 West Fourth Street, Los Angeles. 1940. 360pp.

U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. Minimum Live Loads Allowable for Use in Buildings. 1924. 38pp. 10 cents.

—Preparation and Revision of Building Codes. 1939. 18pp. 15 cents.

—Recommended Minimum Requirements for Fire Resistance in Buildings. 1930. 58pp. 10 cents.

—Recommended Minimum Requirements for Masonry Wall Construction. 1924 With Supplement 1931. 57pp. 15 cents.

—Recommended Minimum Requirements for Small Dwelling Construction. 1932. 107pp. 10 cents.

See also Plumbing.

CIVIL SERVICE

Colorado Municipal League. A Civil Service Ordinance for Colorado Cities. Colorado Municipalities, pp. 131-35. September, 1939.

Kentucky Municipal League. Suggested Form of Ordinance to Establish Civil Service Commissions in Cities of the Third Class.

League of California Cities. Suggested Forms of Civil Service Ordinances, Revised Edition. 1938. 23pp. $1.

—Civil Service Rules and Regulations, Supplementing the Suggested Forms of Civil Service Ordinances. 1938. 22pp. $1.

—Suggested Form of Civil Service Ordinance for City Manager Cities. 1938. 8pp. 50 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Model Ordinance Establishing a Civil Service System for City Employes. The Municipality, July, 1937, pp. 147-48, 157.

—Selection of Municipal Administrative Officials. The Municipality, March, 1937, pp. 51, 66.

National Civil Service Reform League. Draft of a City Civil Service Law. 521 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1931. 23pp.

New York State Department of Civil Service. Model Municipal Civil Service Rules. Albany. 1938. 54pp.

Saginaw, Michigan. Personnel Manual. City Hall, Saginaw. 1938. 34pp.

COUNCIL

Cincinnati, Ohio. Manual of Legislative Procedure and Rules of Council. City Hall, Cincinnati, 1929. 30pp.

Illinois Municipal League. Procedure of the City Council or Village Board of Trustees. Illinois Municipal Review, June, 1931, pp. 178-9, 184.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Conduct of Village Board Meetings. The Municipality, May, 1938.

COURTS

Arkansas Municipal League. Ordinance Providing for Municipal Courts. 1937.

Jackson, Michigan. Illustrative Municipal Court Provision. (Charter amendment adopted November 8, 1927.) In R. W. Maddox, Municipal Courts in Michigan. Michigan Municipal League, Ann Arbor, 1931. $1.

League of Iowa Municipalities. MAYOR'S COURT ORDINANCE. 1935. 6pp. 25 cents.

DANCE HALLS

League of Kansas Municipalities. MODEL ORDINANCE REGULATING PUBLIC DANCES. 1936. 11pp. Free to member cities, 75 cents to others.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE LICENSING AND MANNER OF CONDUCTING DANCES. 3pp.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE PUBLIC DANCES AND TO LICENSE AND REGULATE DANCE HALLS. March, 1931. 8pp. 15 cents.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL ORDINANCE TO REGULATE PUBLIC DANCES AND TO LICENSE AND REGULATE PUBLIC DANCE HALLS. July, 1923. 6pp.

Quincy, Illinois. AN ORDINANCE PROHIBITING WALKING MATCHES, SKATING MATCHES, MARATHON DANCES, WALKATHONS, SKATATHONS AND OTHER MENTAL AND PHYSICAL ENDURANCE CONTESTS OF SIMILAR NATURE. Illinois Municipal Review, July, 1936, p. 154.

ELECTIONS

Arkansas Municipal League. POLL TAX ORDINANCE. 1937.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. ORDINANCE ADOPTING AUSTRALIAN BALLOT SYSTEM FOR VILLAGE ELECTIONS. Minnesota Municipalities, November, 1937, pp. 372-76.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. THE ELECTION OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS. The Municipality, October, 1932, pp. 194, 202. 25 cents.

National Municipal League. A MODEL ELECTION ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM. 1927. 47pp. 50 cents. A MODEL REGISTRATION SYSTEM. (Third edition.) Revised, 1939. 73pp. 50 cents.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING

League of Iowa Municipalities. ELECTRIC INSTALLATION ORDINANCE. 1932. 4pp. 25 cents.

National Fire Protection Association. NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE. 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 1937. 334pp.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL ORDINANCE FOR THE EXAMINATION AND LICENSING OF ELECTRICIANS. February, 1928. 3pp.

U. S. National Bureau of Standards. NATIONAL ELECTRICAL SAFETY CODE. 1927. 525pp. $1.

FILLING STATIONS

Illinois Municipal League. A RECOMMENDED ORDINANCE REGULATING AUTOMOBILE FILLING STATIONS. November, 1927. 2pp. (Out of print.)

League of Kansas Municipalities. AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLE SERVICE STATIONS, IN THE STORAGE AND HANDLING OF INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS IN CITIES. March, 1932. $1.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. TO LICENSE AND REGULATE FILLING STATIONS. 3pp. 45 cents.

—TO REGULATE CURB GASOLINE PUMPS. 3pp. 45 cents.

New Jersey State League of Municipalities. GAS FILLING STATION ORDINANCE. 1931. 8pp.

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H. C. Speer & Sons Company. RESOLUTION AND ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR ISSUANCE OF BONDS TO PAY MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS. First National Bank Building, Chicago. 1935. 4pp.

League of California Cities. SUGGESTED FORM OF CITY TAX ORDINANCE. 2121 Allston Way, Berkeley. 1939. 45pp. 50 cents.

Morey, Lloyd. A MODEL MUNICIPAL APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE. Illinois Municipal Review, May-June, 1926, pp. 238-45.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. ESSENTIAL PROCEEDINGS AND PROOF FOR THE ISSUANCE OF BONDS. December, 1922. 7pp.

See also Budget.

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American Society of Mechanical Engineers. BOILER CONSTRUCTION CODE. 29 West 39 Street, New York. 1927. 218pp.

Berkeley, California. FIRE PREVENTION CODE. 1937. 50pp.

Illinois Municipal League. CITY OIL INSPECTION ORDINANCE. July, 1927. 4pp.

Kentucky Division of Fire Prevention and Rates. STANDARDS OF SAFETY. Auditor's office, Frankfort, Kentucky. 1937. 109pp.

Kentucky Municipal League. SUGGESTED FORM OF ORDINANCE TO ADOPT "STANDARDS OF SAFETY" OF KENTUCKY DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION AND RATES.

League of Iowa Municipalities. FIRE DEPARTMENT ORDINANCE. 1935. 6pp. 25 cents.

League of Kansas Municipalities. AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO BULK OR WHOLESALE STORAGE OF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS. March, 1932. $1.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. FIRE PROTECTION AND FIRE PREVENTION ORDINANCES. 1928. 12pp.

—TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT. 3pp. 45 cents.

—TO REGULATE SENDING FIRE EQUIPMENT OUTSIDE OF MUNICIPAL LIMITS. 2pp. 30 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. MANUAL FOR VOLUNTEER MUNICIPAL FIRE DEPARTMENTS IN WISCONSIN, June, 1938. (Contains model ordinance.) 38pp. 50 cents.

—OUTSIDE FIRE AID BY MUNICIPALITIES. Municipality, June, 1930, pp. 127-8, 142-3. 25 cents.

National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York:

—Building Code (Recommended). 1934. 316pp.

—Chimney Construction (Standard Ordinance). 1927.

—Fire Prevention (Suggested Ordinance). 1938.

National Fire Protection Association. 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston:

—Automatic Sprinkler Ordinance. 1938. 8pp.

—Automobile Tank Trucks and Tank Trailers. (Suggested Ordinance.) 1938. 10 cents.

—Building Exits Code. 1939. 112pp. 75 cents.

—Bureau of Fire Prevention (Suggested Ordinance Establishing). 1934. 8pp.

—Dust Explosions, Prevention of. 1940. 144pp. 75 cents.

—Flammable Liquids. 1939. 15 cents.

—Flammable Liquids and Gases. (Compilation of 36 standards.) 360pp. 1938. $1.50.

—Forest Fire Ordinances (County and Municipal). 1938. 19pp. 10 cents.

—Fumigation Ordinance (Model). 1939.

—Individual Liability for Fires Due to Carelessness or Neglect. 1936. 16pp.

—Oil Burner Ordinances. 1939. 16pp.

—Petroleum Wharves, Suggested Ordinance. 1938. 12pp. 10 cents.

—Private Residences, Specifications for. 1932. 32pp. 15 cents.

—Rural Fire Departments. Equipment, Apparatus; Organization; Volunteer Fire Department Ordinance and Rules; State Legislation for Fire Department Organization. 1938. 32pp. 20 cents.

—Spark Arresters, Standard for Construction and Installation . . . for Chimneys and Stacks. 8pp. 5 cents.

—Wooden Shingle Roofs, Suggested Ordinance Prohibiting.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Bonfire Ordinance. November, 1931. 1p.

—Model Combustible Material Ordinance. September, 1931. 2pp.

—Model Dry Cleaning Ordinance. December, 1927. 3pp.

—Model False Fire Alarm Ordinance. August, 1929. 1p.

—Model Fire Hose and Apparatus Ordinance. June, 1931.

—Model Fire Prevention Bureau Ordinance. August, 1927. 4pp.

—Model Gas Tubing Ordinance. April, 1927. 4pp.

—Model Ordinance on Fire Service Outside of City Limits. October, 1927. 1p.

—Model Ordinance to Regulate the Use, Handling, Storage and Sale of Flammable Liquids and the Products Thereof. May, 1927. 16pp.

Public Administration Service. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. A Model Records and Reporting System for Fire Departments. By DeWayne E. Nolting. 1938. 78pp., and sample forms.

U. S. Department of Labor. Safety Codes for the Prevention of Dust Explosion. 1936. 29pp. 15 cents.

U. S. National Bureau of Standards. Code for Protection Against Lightning. 1937. 90pp.

FIREWORKS

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Regulation of the Sale and Discharge of Fireworks (Includes two ordinances.) 1932. 3pp.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Municipal Regulation of the Sale and Use of Fireworks; with Two Model Ordinances. The Municipality, September, 1936, pp. 176, 190.

National Fire Protection Association. Model State Fireworks Law. 1938. 8pp. 10 cents.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Fireworks Ordinances. October, 1927. 7pp.

GAMBLING

Illinois Municipal League. Gambling Devices, Pin Ball and Marble Machines. Illinois Municipal Review, May, 1935, p. 113.

Kentucky Municipal League. Suggested Ordinance for Licensing Pin Ball Machines and Similar Devices not Prohibited by Law. Kentucky City, April, 1935.

League of Iowa Municipalities. Regulating Gambling and Gambling Devices. 1936. 1p. 25 cents.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Licensing and Regulating Pin Ball Games. Minnesota Municipalities, May, 1935, pp. 197-198.

—To License and Regulate Games of Skill. 3pp. 45 cents.

League of Virginia Municipalities. Regulation of Slot Machines. 1934. 11pp.

HANDBILLS

American Municipal Association. Ordinances Regulating the Distribution of Handbills. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. July, 1934. 15pp.

League of California Cities. Suggested Handbill Ordinance.

League of South Dakota Municipalities. Ordinance on Handbill Distribution. 1937.

HOUSE NUMBERS

League of Iowa Municipalities. Numbering Buildings. 1932. 4pp. 25 cents.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. To Provide for the Numbering of Houses and Buildings. 3pp. 45 cents.

League of South Dakota Municipalities. Street Numbering Ordinance. League of South Dakota Municipalities Bulletin, November, 1936. pp. 89-90.

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Committee Representing New York State Conference of Mayors, State Department of Health, and State Board of Housing. A Housing Code Recommended for Use by Municipalities of the State of New York. 1930.

League of South Dakota Municipalities. Ordinance on the Moving of Buildings. Bulletin, April, 1939. 2pp.

LICENSES

League of California Cities. A Study of Business License Ordinances. 1936. 10pp. $1.

Illinois Municipal League. Licensing Powers of Illinois Municipalities. 1928.

—Ordinance Licensing and Location of Junk Yards (Kewanee). Illinois Municipal Review, January, 1937, p. 17.

League of Iowa Municipalities. Barber Ordinance. 1935. 6pp. 25 cents.

—Billiard Halls, Regulating and Licensing. 1931. 5pp. 25 cents.

League of Kansas Municipalities. An Ordinance Relating to Billiard Tables, Pool Tables, Billiard Halls and Pool Rooms. 5pp.

League of West Virginia Municipalities. An Ordinance Regulating Retail Coal Sales. 1937. 5pp. Free.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Licensing of Public Amusement Places. The Municipality, February, 1931, pp. 31-32. 25 cents.

—Model Ordinance for the Regulation of Junk Dealers. The Municipality, January, 1931, pp. 9-10, 22. 25 cents.

—Municipal Licensing of Soft Drink Vendors. 1931. 9pp. 25 cents.

—Municipal Regulation of Closing Out Sales. The Municipality, December, 1934, p. 241. 25 cents.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Amusement Ordinance. December, 1924. 4pp.

—Model Ordinance to License and Regulate Cartmen. March, 1924. 5pp.

—Model Ordinance to License and Regulate Hotels, Lodging Houses and Rooming Houses. December, 1923. 6pp.

—Model Ordinance to License and Regulate Pool and Billiard Rooms and Bowling Alleys. March, 1922. 5pp.

—Model Ordinance to License and Regulate Second-hand Automobiles. September, 1923. 4pp.

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—Model Pawnbrokers' Ordinance. October, 1929. 6pp.

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United States Conference of Mayors. Solicitation for Charitable Purposes (Including Specimen Ordinances). 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. November, 1939. 11pp.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Arkansas Municipal League. An Ordinance Declaring the Business of Storing, Transporting and/or Selling of Liquors at Retail or Wholesale . . . to be a Privilege. . . . 1936. 2pp.

Illinois Municipal League. Control of Malt and Vinous Beverages by Municipal Ordinance. May, 1933. 7pp.

—An Ordinance on Regulation of Sale of Alcoholic Liquor. Illinois Municipal Review, June, 1934, p. 120.

—Recommended Municipal Liquor Ordinance. Illinois Municipal Review, March, 1934, p. 45.

Kentucky Municipal League. Suggested Ordinance for Licensing of Dealers in Intoxicating Liquors. March, 1934. 4pp.

—Two Ordinances on Beer. March 1933. 3pp.

League of Iowa Municipalities. Beer Ordinance. 1935. 3pp. 25 cents.

League of Kansas Municipalities. Ordinance Regulating Cereal Malt Beverage. Bulletin No. 108. Lawrence, Kansas. 1937. 13pp. $1.00.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Licensing and Regulating Liquor Sales in Minnesota Cities and Villages, Including Suggested Ordinances. January, 1934. 29pp.

—Procedure for the Establishment of Municipal Liquor Dispensaries. Minnesota Municipalities, February, 1934, pp. 57-59. 30 cents.

—Report of the Governor's Commission on Liquor Control. Recommendations for liquor control. Minnesota Municipalities, December, 1933, pp. 601-608.

—Sanitary Regulations for the Sale of Malt Liquor. Minnesota Municipalities, September, 1933, pp. 437-438.

—Suggested Liquor Licensing Ordinance. Minnesota Municipalities, February, 1934, pp. 53-56.

—Suggested Ordinance Licensing and Regulating the Sale of Non-intoxicating Malt Liquor. Minnesota Municipalities, April, 1933, pp. 161-163.

—To Prohibit Sale of Intoxicating Liquor. 2pp. 30 cents.

League of Nebraska Municipalities. Model Liquor Ordinances. Nebraska Municipal Review, June, 1935, pp. 9, 14-16, 25-26.

League of North Dakota Municipalities. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM ORDINANCES REGULATING THE RETAIL SALE OF BEER. September, 1933.

—ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF MUNICIPAL LIQUOR STORES. 5pp.

—SUGGESTED MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE REGULATING THE SALE AT RETAIL OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR. 1936. 12pp.

League of South Dakota Municipalities. SUGGESTED ORDINANCES FOR LIQUOR CONTROL. The League Bulletin, April, 1935, pp. 7-10.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. MUNICIPAL LIQUOR STORE ORDINANCE OF STOUGHTON, WISCONSIN. The Municipality, February, 1935, p. 39. 25 cents.

—THE REGULATION OF THE SALE OF BEER, LIGHT WINES, AND SOFT DRINK BEVERAGES BY WISCONSIN CITIES, VILLAGES, AND TOWNS. June, 1933. 23pp. 25 cents. (Revised as of May 26, 1938.)

—THE REGULATION OF THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS BY WISCONSIN CITIES, VILLAGES, AND TOWNS. February, 1934. 13pp. 50 cents. (Revised as of May 27, 1938.)

Michigan Municipal League. AN ORDINANCE TO CONTROL AND REGULATE THE TRAFFIC IN ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. May, 1934. 3pp. $1.

MARKETS

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. SUGGESTED MARKET ORDINANCE. 7pp.

—SUGGESTIONS FOR AN ORDINANCE TO ESTABLISH, LOCATE, REGULATE AND MAINTAIN A FARMERS' PUBLIC MARKET AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. (In Arthur E. Goodwin, MARKETS: PUBLIC AND PRIVATE. Montgomery Printing Company, Seattle, 1929, pp. 289-298.)

MILK

American Municipal Association. MILK CONTROL: GOVERNMENTAL REGULATION OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES. (Includes summary of state and local regulations.) Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1937. 49pp. 75 cents.

Colorado Municipal League. A STANDARD MILK INSPECTION ORDINANCE FOR USE IN COLORADO CITIES. 1931. 6pp.

Illinois Municipal League. ORDINANCE REGULATING THE SALE OF MILK. 1937. 5pp.

New York State Department of Health. SANITARY CODE (Chapter 3).

U. S. Public Health Service. MILK ORDINANCE AND CODE: 1939. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 160pp. 35 cents (stamps not accepted).

MOTOR CARRIERS

Institute of Municipal Law Officers. TAXING OUT-OF-TOWN VEHICLES USED IN MAKING DELIVERIES WITHIN CORPORATE LIMITS, WITH SAMPLE ORDINANCES. Report No. 3. 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. April, 1936. Variously paged.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. GRANTING TO PERSONS THE RIGHT, PRIVILEGE, AND AUTHORITY TO OPERATE AND CARRY ON THE BUSINESS OF A COMMON CARRIER FOR HIRE BY MOTOR BUSSES. 5pp. 75 cents.

—PROVIDING FOR THE LICENSING OF TAXICABS AND REGULATING THEIR OPERATION. 9pp. $1.35.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. MUNICIPAL LICENSING OF BUSSES AND MOTOR TRUCKS. The Municipality, October, 1931, pp. 199-200, 206. 25 cents.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. MODEL TAXICAB ORDINANCE. May 1924. 8pp.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Bendix Products Corporation. AN ORDINANCE REGARDING THE PERIODIC INSPECTION OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND THE INSTRUCTION OF MOTORISTS IN SAFETY. South Bend, Indiana, 1935. 3pp.

Hopkinsville, Kentucky. ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR COMPULSORY PERIODIC TESTING OF MOTOR VEHICLES OWNED AND OPERATED IN CITY FOR DEFECTIVE BRAKES, LIGHTS, etc. January, 1935. 5pp. (Available through Kentucky Municipal League.)

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Part Five

DIRECTORIES OF OFFICIALS

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

Directory of Officials in Cities Over 10,000

Mayors and Clerks in Cities 5,000 to 10,000

List of Directories of City Officials

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

SEVENTY-NINE appointments were made during 1939 to manager positions, which compares with the previous seven-year average of 78. This represents a turnover of 16.9 per cent, which again compares to 17.4 per cent as the seven-year average. The average length of service reached a new high of seven years and eleven months, which indicates a steady gain in the length of tenure. Another encouraging sign of an emerging profession is the continuing interest managers are showing in the in-service correspondence courses being offered by the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, conducted by the International City Managers' Association. At the close of the year 111 council-manager cities had enrolled one or more of their administrative staffs in these courses as compared to 85 the year before; and 52 city managers were themselves actively engaged in this training opportunity.

TABLE 1

COMPARISON OF CITY-MANAGER APPOINTMENTS

	1930	1933	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Promotions from administrative staff within city ..	25	26	24	19	17	25	17
Promotions from adminis. positions outside city	10	9	9	11	13	11	19
Promotions from one city to another	17	3	6	4	7	5	5
Former managers receiving appointments	7	9	8	12	20	9	10
Entering from nongovernmental positions	23	44	20	17	20	15	22
Unknown	0	0	7	2	7	7	6
Total appointments	82	91	74	65	84	72	79
Number of out-of-town appointments	36	15	21	22	26	22	27
Per cent of out-of-town to total	44	17	28	34	31	31	34

Of the 79 manager appointments made in 1939, 51, or 63 per cent, had had previous public experience. Five city managers were promoted from one city to another and ten former city managers re-entered the profession by appointment to manager positions. The distribution of city-manager appointments for several years past is shown in Table 1.

Local promotions were received from some other administrative posts in the city by nine public works directors, two mayors, a public safety director, a city accountant, a chief of police, a director of health and parks, a superintendent of recreation, and a teacher. Of the 19 appointees holding public positions outside the city, two were assistant city managers, one a city engineer, one a member of a city finance department, two in engineering departments of other cities, one a county auditor, four county engineers, one state commissioner, one head of a federal housing project, four WPA engineers, one PWA engineer, one former mayor, one clerk of a federal court.

Of the 22 appointees from nongovernmental positions, one was a superintendent of an engineering concern outside the city, one a local engineer, 17 were engaged in various kinds of private business, one was an architect, and one a student who had just finished his university work.

Table 2

Comparison of Number of Cities Served by Managers in Service as of December 31, 1933-1939

Number of Cities Served	Number of Managers in Service December 31 [1] 1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
One	362	356	378	383	377	381	401
Two	56	64	54	50	54	54	55
Three	17	17	13	16	18	21	19
Four	2	2	2	4	7	8	6
Five	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Six	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Seven	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Eight	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total	440	442	449	456	460	468	483

[1] The total number of managers in service at the end of each year does not represent the total number of manager cities as there are always some vacant positions. Prior to 1935 managers who had served the same city twice at different periods were counted as having served different cities. Beginning in 1935, such managers are counted as having served only one city. There were 26 such cases at the end of 1939.

Twenty-seven, or 34 per cent, of the 79 appointees resided outside the city. Of the 13 cities making appointments for the first time, seven were out-of-town men, three of whom had previous city-manager experience. Of the 143 cities and counties in which the plan went into effect during the years 1929 to 1939 inclusive, in 93, or 65 per cent, out-of-town men were appointed as the first managers.

The five city managers promoted from one city to another in 1939 made a total of 249 promotions in the city-manager profession since 1908. Promotions from one city to another and the appointment of former city managers are reflected in Table 2, which shows that at the end of 1939, 82 managers then in service had managed more than one city.

Length of Service. The average length of service, including all cities served, of the 483 managers in service at the end of 1939 increased five months during the year, to seven years, eleven months. This constitutes an increase of three years since 1930 as shown in Table 3.

Of the 483 managers in service at the end of the year, Table 4 shows that 61, or 13 per cent, had served 15 years or more; that 155 managers had managed cities for 10 years or longer; while 284, or 59 per cent, had had five or more years of manager experience.

TABLE 3

AVERAGE LENGTH OF SERVICE OF CITY MANAGERS INCLUDING ALL CITIES SERVED

End of Year	No. of Managers in Service	Average Tenure for All City Managers in Service
1915	53	1 year, 7 months
1920	171	2 years, 1 month
1925	332	3 years, 4 months
1930	401	4 years, 11 months
1935	449	6 years, 2 months
1937	460	7 years, 1 month
1938	468	7 years, 6 months
1939	483	7 years, 11 months

TABLE 4

LENGTH OF SERVICE OF MANAGERS INCLUDING ALL CITIES SERVED AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1933-1939

Completed Service in Years	Number of Managers in Service						
	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Less than 1	52	39	52	47	51	49	62
1	51	63	38	48	39	46	42
2	61	44	51	34	39	31	38
3	37	53	35	43	34	37	27
4	35	26	46	30	36	31	30
5	36	32	25	43	26	31	28
6	26	34	28	24	38	25	34
7	21	25	32	24	19	29	23
8	31	18	25	32	22	18	27
9	13	28	16	21	27	22	17
10	21	11	27	15	17	25	22
11	14	21	11	25	14	16	21
12	10	11	20	10	26	15	15
13	10	9	11	19	10	23	14
14	7	8	6	11	19	10	22
15	7	8	7	6	11	18	9
16	5	6	8	7	6	11	16
17	2	5	6	6	6	5	10
18		1	4	7	9	7	5
19			1	3	6	8	6
20				1	4	7	6
21	1				1	3	6
22						1	2
23							1
	440	442	449	456	460	468	483

Education of City Managers. Of the 483 city managers in service at the end of 1939, 183, or 38 per cent, had at least one college degree, and an additional 129, or 26 per cent, had attended college or taken extension courses.

TABLE 5

COMPARISON OF EDUCATION OF CITY MANAGERS
(Shown in Percentage)

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
No. Managers in Service	449	456	460	468	483
	%	%	%	%	%
Graduate degrees	2.0	2.4	3.0	3.3	3.3
Bachelor degrees in engineering	27.2	28.0	28.5	27.8	26.3
Bachelor degrees in other fields	7.8	8.3	7.6	7.5	8.3
Attended college	20.9	23.9	24.0	23.7	23.0
Extension courses only	3.1	3.9	5.0	4.3	3.9
No college	29.0	25.7	25.4	25.9	26.3
Unknown	10.0	7.8	6.5	7.5	8.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Separations from the Service. During 1939, 60 managers resigned or were removed from office and one died, making a total of 61 separations as compared to 55 in 1938, 69 in 1937, 50 in 1936, 59 in 1935, and 67 in 1934. Of the 60 managers who were separated from the service, 26 resigned voluntarily, two were apparently forced to resign, 31 were ousted, and one city was removed from the official list because the mayor was serving as both manager and mayor.

Eleven of these 60 men leaving manager positions went into private business, two went to private engineering firms, one took up law practice, one became the head of an industrial department of a chamber of commerce, three accepted administrative positions with the federal government, three went to state highway departments, one to a state utility commission, one has again become a city manager, another went to an unofficial city as manager, and one manager became a member of the staff of Public Administration Service. Nine secured positions in city governments other than manager: three as managers of utility plants and one each on a planning commission, as city solicitor, finance director, president of council, tax collector, and mayor. Eleven at the end of the year were unemployed, two resigned because of ill health, three retired, one died after leaving office, and the occupations of the remaining nine were unknown.

Table XXII

DIRECTORY OF APPROVED COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES, AND CITY MANAGERS

498 Cities and 6 Counties as of March 1, 1940

The figure following the city indicates the number of city managers to date and in the column headed "Plan" the letter "C" indicates adoption of the plan by charter, "O" by ordinance. (M) after the manager's name indicates Member and (Assoc. M) Associate Member of the International City Managers' Association; the figure indicates he has served more than one city. A summary of 1939 developments in the city-manager profession appears on the pages preceding this table. Other developments in council-manager government are reported elsewhere in this Year Book.

ARIZONA

City	Pop. 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Phoenix (19)	48,118	C	1914	Roy R. Hislop (Assoc. M)	1939
Tucson (3)	32,506	C	1930	(Vacancy)	
ARKANSAS					
Marianna (1)	4,314	O	1925	C. C. Mitchener	1926
CALIFORNIA					
Alameda (7)	35,033	C	1917	Chas. R. Schwanenberg (Assoc. M)	1937
Alhambra (8)	29,472	C	1916	O. S. Roen 3	1934
Avalon (3)	1,897	O	1919	E. R. Pollok	1931
Bakersfield (7)	26,015	C	1915	Fred W. Nighbert	1933
Berkeley (3)	82,109	C	1923	Chester C. Fisk (Assoc. M)	1940
Burbank (3)	16,662	C	1927	H. I. Stites (M)	1933
Chico (2)	7,961	C	1923	Harry H. Hume (M)	1929
Compton (7)	12,516	C	1925	J. H. Park (M)	1937
Coronado (6)	5,425	O	1920	Marvin W. Reed (Assoc. M)	1938
Fillmore (1)	2,893	O	1918	Clarence Arrasmith (Assoc. M)	1918
Glendale (7)	62,736	C	1914	Edwin A. Ingham (M) 2	1937
Hillsborough (2)	1,891	O	1928	E. P. Wilsey (M) 2	1937
Long Beach (10)	142,032	C	1921	J. W. Charleville (M) 3	1939
Monterey (2)	9,141	C	1925	B. J. Pardee (M) 2	1934
Oakland (2)	284,063	C	1931	John F. Hassler (M)	1933
Pacific Grove (2)	5,558	C	1927	Erwin Dames (M)	1929
Pasadena (3)	76,086	C	1921	C. W. Koiner (M)	1933
Pittsburg (5)	9,610	O	1919	Frank R. Chilton (M) 2	1939
Porterville (3)	5,303	C	1927	F. M. Pfrimmer	1934
Redwood City (2)	8,962	C	1929	C. L. Dimmitt (Assoc. M)	1937
Richmond (1)	20,093	O	1920	J. A. McVittie (M)	1920
Sacramento (4)	93,750	C	1921	James S. Dean (M)	1930
Sacramento County (1)	141,999	C	1933	Charles W. Deterding, Jr.	1933
Salinas (1)	10,263	O	1936	Victor J. Barlogio	1936
San Diego (7)	147,995	C	1932	Fred Rhodes	1939
San Jose (3)	57,651	C	1916	C. B. Goodwin (M)	1920
San Leandro (4)	11,455	C	1928	Ray L. Billings	1937
San Mateo (4)	13,444	C	1923	William D. Soule (M)	1937
Santa Rosa (6)	10,636	C	1923	Joseph P. Berry	1938
South Pasadena (4)	13,730	O	1920	Burton A. Garlinghouse	1934
Stockton (2)	47,963	C	1923	Walter B. Hogan (M)	1929
Tulare (6)	6,207	C	1923	W. D. Cook	1939
Ukiah (1)	3,124	O	1930	Fred L. Bosworth (Assoc. M)	1930
Upland (1)	4,713	O	1930	R. G. Manley (M)	1930
Ventura (2)	11,603	C	1933	Don C. McMillan (M)	1934
Visalia (2)	7,263	C	1923	J. J. Philippe (Assoc. M)	1933
COLORADO					
Boulder (5)	11,223	C	1918	Harold C. McClintock (Assoc. M)	1932
Colorado Springs (2)	33,237	C	1921	E. L. Mosley (M)	1930
Durango (4)	5,400	C	1915	O. W. Harrah (Assoc. M)	1937
Fort Collins (1)	11,489	O	1939	G. H. Palmes (Assoc. M)	1939

City	Pop. 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
COLORADO (Continued)					
Grand Junction (4)	10,247	C	1922	Bruce Brownson (Assoc. M)	1939
Montrose (7)	3,566	C	1914	Robert A. Finlayson (Assoc. M)	1936
CONNECTICUT					
Killingly (1)	8,852	C	1939	Lawrence F. McClusky (Assoc. M)	1939
New London (3)	29,640	C	1921	John W. Sheedy	1936
Stratford (5)	19,212	C	1921	William H. Shea (M)	1935
West Hartford (2)	24,941	C	1935	Rodney L. Loomis (M)	1935
DELAWARE					
Dover (1)	4,800	C	1929	L. D. Shank (M)	1929
Milford (1)	3,719	C	1932	Charles E. Banning (M)	1932
Rehoboth (2)	1,200	C	1937	Robert C. Hill	1939
FLORIDA					
Alachua (1)	500	C	1923	H. H. Hobbs	1923
Bartow (6)	5,269	C	1922	Charles H. Barnett	1939
Clearwater (5)	7,607	C	1923	F. L. Hendrix (Assoc. M)	1939
Coral Gables (4)	5,697	C	1925	A. B. Curry (Assoc. M)	1939
Daytona Beach (13)	16,598	C	1922	R. M. Ingram (Assoc. M) 2	1939
DeLand (2)	5,246	C	1926	Grant Bly (Assoc. M)	1933
Dunedin (4)	1,435	C	1926	R. L. Chalk	1939
Fernandina (5)	3,023	C	1923	William J. Deegan, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1938
Fort Lauderdale (7)	8,666	C	1925	J. H. Philpott (Assoc. M)	1939
Fort Meade (8)	1,981	C	1925	Wilma D. Murdaugh	1934
Fort Pierce (7)	4,803	C	1923	William T. McIlwain, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1939
Gainesville (4)	10,465	C	1921	J. B. Mobley, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1937
Haines City (5)	3,037	C	1925	M. D. Graf	1938
Hollywood (11)	2,869	C	1926	F. C. Dickey (Assoc. M)	1935
Jacksonville Beach (1)	1,094	C	1938	James Q. Palmer	1938
Kissimmee (6)	3,163	C	1923	James M. Buckles	1939
Lakeland (5)	18,554	C	1914	Charles F. Carleton (Assoc. M)	1939
Lake Worth (2)	5,940	O	1937	M. C. Baker (Assoc. M)	1939
Largo (14)	1,429	C	1913	W. F. Belcher	1937
Leesburg (3)	4,113	C	1923	A. C. Stubbs	1940
Melbourne (6)	2,677	C	1926	Charles R. Stickel (Assoc. M)	1934
Miami (7)	110,637	C	1921	L. L. Lee (M)	1939
Miami Beach (2)	6,494	O	1923	Claude A. Renshaw (M)	1925
Moore Haven (5)	612	C	1925	C. H. Parkinson	1940
New Smyrna (6)	4,149	C	1921	W. W. Gunn	1932
Ocala (9)	7,281	C	1918	E. P. Clark	1934
Palatka (5)	6,500	C	1924	G. D. Bogue (Assoc. M)	1940
Palm Beach (1)	1,707	C	1922	L. Trevette Lockwood (M)	1922
Panama City (1)	5,402	C	1940	Clyde E. Swank	1940
Pensacola (2)	31,579	C	1931	V. A. Bruno (Assoc. M)	1937
Plant City (6)	6,800	C	1927	Alvin H. Hinson	1938
Polk City (6)	222	C	1925	W. T. Bridges	1933
Punta Gorda (6)	1,833	C	1921	Fred Quedneau	1938
Quincy (2)	3,788	C	1923	Steve Edwards	1925
St. Augustine (4)	12,111	C	1915	Eugene Masters	1932
St. Petersburg (4)	40,425	C	1931	Glen V. Leland (Assoc. M)	1937
Sanford (6)	10,100	C	1920	H. N. Sayer	1939
Stuart (3)	1,924	O	1926	L. B. Eurit	1940
Tallahassee (5)	10,700	C	1920	Malcolm N. Yancey (Assoc. M)	1940
West Palm Beach (8)	26,610	C	1919	Francis B. McGarry (Assoc. M)	1939
Winter Haven (7)	7,130	C	1923	W. W. Jamison (Assoc. M)	1934
GEORGIA					
Albany (2)	14,507	C	1924	C. Q. Wright (M)	1925
Avondale Estates (1)	700	C	1927	H. H. Terrell	1927
Brunswick (5)	14,022	C	1921	F. J. Torras (M)	1931
Buford (1)	3,357	C	1939	V. W. Crawford 2	1939
Cartersville (4)	5,250	C	1917	John W. Dent	1932
Cedartown (1)	8,124	C	1938	H. M. Renner (M) 4	1938
Columbus (4)	43,131	C	1922	Marshall Morton (M)	1933
Cordele (3)	6,880	C	1923	John R. Brown (M)	1930
Cornelia (8)	1,542	C	1928	Lee Cannon	1940
Decatur (4)	13,276	C	1921	A. F. Newman (M)	1935

GEORGIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Eastman (4)	3,022	C	1922	W. C. Rozar	1938
Gainesville (5)	8,624	C	1922	Fred Roark	1938
Griffin (4)	10,321	C	1918	Richard A. Drake (Assoc. M)	1935
Moultrie (1)	8,027	C	1937	O. M. Lanham (M) 2	1937
Quitman (4)	4,149	C	1922	R. W. Hunter (M)	1934
Rome (2)	21,843	C	1919	S. S. King	1937
Tifton (4)	3,390	C	1921	S. A. Youmans	1936
Toccoa (1)	4,602	C	1932	E. P. Bridges (M) 2	1931
Waycross (5)	15,510	C	1923	L. V. Bean (M) 2	1940

ILLINOIS

Glencoe (2)	6,295	O	1914	George R. Young (M)	1927
Glenview (2)	1,886	O	1931	Walter J. Hoffman (M)	1935
Kenilworth (2)	2,501	O	1920	C. M. Osborn (M) 5	1936
Riverside (2)	6,770	O	1925	G. L. Opper (M)	1934
Wilmette (4)	15,233	O	1930	A. J. Koenig (M) 3	1938
Winnetka (2)	12,166	O	1915	H. L. Woolhiser (M)	1917

IOWA

Ames (2)	10,261	O	1920	John H. Ames (M)	1927
Clarinda (6)	4,962	O	1913	Warren D. Toyne (M)	1927
Dubuque (5)	41,679	C	1920	A. A. Rhomberg (M)	1937
Iowa Falls (4)	4,112	O	1914	Floyd Klippel	1931
Maquoketa (4)	3,595	O	1920	J. G. Thorne (M)	1935
Mason City (3)	23,304	C	1927	Herbert T. Barclay (M)	1935
Mt. Pleasant (1)	3,743	O	1916	T. W. McMillan	1916
Villisca (3)	2,032	O	1919	Edwin E. Jenkins	1928
Webster City (4)	7,024	C	1915	E. R. Compton (Assoc. M)	1935
West Liberty (2)	1,679	O	1920	C. J. Mackey	1928

KANSAS

Abilene (1)	5,638	C	1939	Walter F. Johnson	1939
Arkansas City (1)	13,946	C	1931	Clyde B. King (M) 2	1931
Atchison (3)	13,024	C	1921	Dean Van Ness (Assoc. M)	1940
Belleville (2)	2,383	C	1921	G. C. Pierce	1932
El Dorado (7)	10,311	C	1917	Frank L. Seymour (M) 3	1936
Hays (4)	4,618	C	1919	Ellis J. Allison (Assoc. M)	1938
Hoisington (2)	3,001	C	1924	Ralph B. Call	1927
Kinsley (4)	2,270	C	1922	W. H. Craft	1932
La Crosse (2)	1,355	C	1925	Jess C. Moser	1926
McCracken (3)	594	C	1919	J. I. Edwards	1929
Newton (4)	11,034	C	1927	W. O. Cuthbertson (Assoc. M)	1939
St. Marys (4)	1,304	C	1921	M. E. Coleman	1931
Salina (4)	20,155	C	1921	Herbert L. Brown (M)	1931
Sterling (3)	1,868	C	1925	Robert Peart (Assoc. M)	1934
Stockton (2)	1,291	C	1921	O. M. Goodrich	1922
Wichita (5)	111,110	C	1917	Alfred MacDonald (Assoc. M)	1939
Winfield (3)	9,398	C	1921	Ph. Frankenfeld (Assoc. M)	1937

KENTUCKY

Covington (3)	65,252	C	1932	(Vacancy)	
Hazard (2)	7,021	C	1938	James C. Harris (Student M) 2	1940
Lexington (4)	45,736	C	1932	Will White	1937
Newport (3)	29,744	C	1932	J. B. Morlidge	1938
Paducah (2)	33,541	C	1934	James P. Smith	1940

MAINE

Ashland (1)	2,198	C	1935	Robert W. Palmer (Assoc. M)	1935
Auburn (7)	18,571	C	1918	David Walton (Assoc. M)	1938
Baileyville (Woodland) (2)	2,017	C	1934	Frank Foggia (Assoc. M)	1937
Bangor (1)	28,794	C	1932	James G. Wallace (M)	1932
Belfast (1)	4,993	C	1930	Harrie D. Eckler (M)	1930
Brewer (1)	6,392	C	1932	F. D. Farnsworth (M) 2	1932
Camden (2)	3,606	C	1925	Percy Keller (Assoc. M)	1932
Caribou (0)	7,248	C	1940	(Vacancy)	
Dover-Foxcroft (1)	3,750	C	1938	L. Philip Theriault	1938
Ellsworth (2)	3,447	C	1934	Frank T. Adams	1939
Fort Fairfield (3)	2,616	C	1929	William B. Burns	1936

City	Pop. 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
MAINE (Continued)					
Houlton (1)	6,865	C	1939	W. E. Brackett (M) 4	1939
Lincoln	2,161	C	1940	(Vacancy)	
Milo (1)	2,912	C	1938	David H. Stevens (Assoc. M)	1938
Mount Desert (1)	2,022	C	1932	Herbert A. Thomas 2	1932
Oakland (2)	2,664	C	1935	Howard J. Charles	1938
Portland (2)	70,810	C	1923	James E. Barlow (M) 3	1928
Presque Isle (2)	4,662	C	1933	Mark Trafton (Assoc. M)	1935
Rumford (5)	8,726	C	1927	Arthur L. Dow (Assoc. M)	1938
South Portland (1)	13,840	C	1934	Harry A. Brinkerhoff (M) 2	1934
Washburn (3)	1,974	C	1931	Herman P. Bell	1936
MARYLAND					
Greenbelt (1)	3,100	C	1938	Roy S. Braden (M) 3	1938
MASSACHUSETTS					
Mansfield (4)	6,364	C	1921	Harold H. Everett (M)	1928
Middleboro (2)	8,608	C	1921	Edward C. Peterson 3	1938
Norwood (4)	15,049	C	1915	William C. Kendrick (M)	1933
Stoughton (1)	8,204	C	1922	B. L. Winslow (M)	1922
MICHIGAN					
Alma (3)	6,734	C	1919	W. E. Reynolds (M)	1937
Alpena (5)	12,166	C	1916	Arnold M. Hopperstead (Assoc. M)	1934
Bay City (5)	47,355	C	1921	J. Harry Nelson (M)	1936
Benton Harbor (5)	15,434	C	1921	Harry H. Crow (M)	1934
Big Rapids (5)	4,671	C	1914	George Lazell	1939
Birmingham (6)	9,539	C	1918	Donald C. Egbert (Assoc. M)	1936
Cadillac (3)	9,570	C	1914	George Johnston	1918
Crystal Falls (2)	2,995	C	1917	W. F. Jacka	1936
Davison (2)	1,298	C	1939	Robert D. Heitsch, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1939
East Detroit (2)	5,955	C	1929	A. H. Arens	1930
Escanaba (3)	14,524	C	1922	George E. Bean (M)	1936
Ferndale (2)	20,855	C	1924	Jay F. Gibbs (M)	1929
Flint (6)	156,492	C	1930	James R. Pollock (M) 2	1937
Gladstone (4)	5,170	C	1923	Alfred F. Raddant (Assoc. M)	1938
Grand Haven (6)	8,345	C	1915	Seymour Justema (M)	1935
Grand Rapids (5)	168,592	C	1917	C. Sophus Johnson (M)	1934
Grayling (2)	1,973	C	1935	George Granger (Assoc. M)	1936
Grosse Pte. Shores (4)	621	O	1916	Arthur H. Bennett (M)	1923
Harbor Springs (3)	1,200	C	1932	David King (Assoc. M)	1937
Huntington Woods (2)	1,500	C	1928	E. H. Waterhouse, Act. (Assoc. M) 3	1939
Iron River (2)	4,665	C	1926	D. M. Youngs	1930
Ironwood (6)	14,299	C	1925	A. G. Wood (Assoc. M)	1937
Jackson (12)	55,187	C	1915	Charles P. Ismon (Assoc. M)	1938
Kalamazoo (6)	54,786	C	1918	Edward S. Clark (Assoc. M)	1938
Kingsford (4)	5,526	C	1924	C. A. Miller (M) 2	1936
Lapeer (5)	5,008	C	1919	M. J. Wilson	1938
Manistee (4)	8,078	C	1914	Otto M. Damrow (M)	1927
Manistique (4)	5,198	C	1926	P. H. Beauvais (M) 3	1936
Mount Pleasant (3)	5,211	C	1921	W. K. Willman (M) 2	1930
Muskegon (4)	41,390	C	1920	Carl H. Peterson (M) 3	1934
Muskegon Hgts. (3)	15,584	C	1922	George F. Liddle (M)	1933
North Muskegon (1)	1,370	O	1939	Ewald H. Zeckzer	1939
Oak Park (Ferndale) (10)	1,079	C	1927	Sidney D. Strong (Assoc. M) 2	1939
Petoskey (6)	5,740	C	1916	P. T. Mitchell (M) 2	1925
Pleasant Ridge (2)	2,885	C	1919	A. J. Berst (Assoc. M)	1926
Plymouth (6)	4,484	C	1918	Clarence H. Elliott (M) 2	1936
Pontiac (6)	64,928	C	1920	W. P. Edmonson (M)	1933
Portland (1)	1,902	C	1919	F. L. Jenkins	1919
Rockford (2)	1,613	C	1935	Kenneth L. Carr (Assoc. M)	1937
Royal Oak (5)	22,904	C	1917	E. M. Shafter (M)	1931
Saginaw (1)	80,715	C	1936	L. P. Cookingham (M) 3	1936
St. Johns (2)	3,929	C	1919	Theodore H. Townsend	1919
St. Joseph (1)	8,349	C	1929	H. G. Crow (M)	1929
Sault Ste Marie (3)	13,755	C	1917	Henry A. Sherman (M)	1920
Stambaugh (1)	2,400	C	1924	Charles A. Nelson	1924
Sturgis (4)	6,950	C	1921	Lloyd Waterstraut	1932
Three Rivers (4)	6,863	C	1918	O. O. Johnson 2	1937

City	Pop. 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
MINNESOTA					
Albert Lea (2)	10,169	C	1929	R. L. Van Nocker (M)	1933
Anoka (4)	4,851	C	1914	C. R. Johnson	1938
Columbia Heights (9)	5,613	C	1921	P. Theodore Olsson	1939
Morris (4)	2,474	C	1914	John A. Mielke	1930
White Bear Lake (4)	2,600	C	1921	William Holzheid	1928
MISSOURI					
Excelsior Springs (8)	4,565	C	1922	Robert Lightstone	1938
Kansas City (2)	399,746	C	1926	W. D. Drennon	1939
MONTANA					
Bozeman (4)	6,855	C	1921	M. E. Henderson (Assoc. M)	1937
NEBRASKA					
Alliance (5)	6,669	C	1919	Clarence H. Hoper (M)	1936
NEW JERSEY					
Asbury Park (3)	14,981	C	1933	M. G. Farley (M)	1935
Bendix (1)	34	C	1938	L. F. Mitten (Assoc. M)	1938
Clifton (1)	46,875	C	1934	William A. Miller (M)	1934
Hackensack (2)	24,568	C	1933	Carl W. Wright	1939
Keansburg (3)	2,190	C	1925	Clinton B. Lohsen	1927
Teaneck (1) (township)	16,513	C	1930	Paul A. Volcker (M) 2	1930
NEW MEXICO					
Albuquerque (6)	26,570	C	1918	Charles E. Wells (Assoc. M)	1934
Clayton (5)	2,518	O	1921	J. H. Bender (M) 3	1934
Clovis (8)	8,027	C	1922	R. B. Worthington	1937
Roswell (3)	11,173	O	1914	Clyde D. Fulton	1920
NEW YORK					
Auburn (5)	36,652	C	1920	Arthur J. Adams	1940
Elmira (3)	47,397	C	1934	Ralph D. Klebes (Assoc. M)	1937
Mamaroneck (3)	11,766	C	1931	William H. Johnson	1940
Monroe County (1)	423,881	C	1936	Clarence A. Smith	1936
Newburgh (8)	31,275	C	1916	Joseph A. Fogarty	1940
New Rochelle (2)	54,000	C	1932	I. C. Brower (M) 4	1934
Niagara Falls (3)	75,460	C	1916	William D. Robbins (M)	1924
Rochester (4)	328,132	C	1928	Harold W. Baker (M)	1934
Saranac Lake (2)	8,020	C	1929	Millar S. Johnson	1935
Schenectady (2)	95,692	C	1936	C. A. Harrell (M) 3	1937
Sherrill (7)	2,150	C	1916	V. L. Allen (Assoc. M)	1934
Watertown (4)	32,205	C	1920	C. Leland Wood (Assoc. M)	1940
Watervliet (4)	16,083	O	1920	Frank Mahar (Assoc. M)	1932
Yonkers (1)	134,646	C	1940	R. J. Whitney (M) 3	1940
NORTH CAROLINA					
Asheville (3)	50,193	C	1931	P. M. Burdette (M)	1935
Chapel Hill (3)	2,699	C	1922	J. L. Caldwell	1932
Charlotte (3)	82,675	C	1929	J. B. Marshall (M)	1935
Durham (4)	52,037	C	1917	H. A. Yancey (M) 3	1935
Durham County (1)	67,190	C	1930	D. W. Newsom (M)	1930
Elizabeth City (7)	10,037	C	1915	J. B. Flora	1931
Gastonia (3)	17,093	C	1919	H. Rutter	1929
Goldsboro (5)	14,985	C	1917	Zeno G. Hollowell (M)	1926
Greensboro (4)	53,569	C	1921	Carl W. Smedberg (M)	1937
Hickory (8)	7,363	C	1913	Ralph E. Smyre	1939
High Point (5)	36,745	C	1915	E. M. Knox (M) 2	1928
Lexington (1)	9,652	O	1935	J. L. Gordon (M)	1935
Morganton (11)	6,001	C	1913	Chester F. Lewis (Assoc. M)	1938
Reidsville (3)	6,851	C	1921	J. L. Womack (Assoc. M)	1926
Rocky Mount (2)	21,412	C	1927	L. B. Aycock	1929
Roxboro (4)	3,657	O	1928	Percy Bloxam	1940
Salisbury (3)	16,951	C	1927	H. C. Holmes	1933
Thomasville (7)	10,090	C	1915	R. M. Cooksey (Assoc. M)	1923
Wilson (1)	12,613	C	1933	W. M. Wiggins	1933
NORTH DAKOTA					
Minot (1)	16,099	C	1933	J. W. Bliss (M)	1933

OHIO

City	Pop. 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ashtabula (8)	23,301	C	1916	William H. Flower (Assoc. M)	1939
Bedford (1)	6,814	C	1932	Arthur H. Wedge (M)	1932
Celina (3)	4,664	O	1926	Francis D. Kuckuck (Assoc. M)	1939
Cincinnati (2)	451,160	C	1926	C. O. Sherrill (M)	1937
Cleveland Heights (1)	50,945	C	1922	H. H. Canfield (M)	1922
Dayton (4)	200,982	C	1914	F. O. Eichelberger (M)	1921
East Cleveland (2)	39,667	C	1918	Charles A. Carran (M)	1922
Gallipolis (7)	7,106	C	1918	John R. Gwinn	1936
Hamilton (1)	52,176	C	1928	Russell P. Price (M)	1928
Ironton (2)	16,621	C	1930	Leonard G. Howell (M)	1930
Middletown (5)	29,992	C	1921	Walter J. Braun (M)	1934
Oakwood (Dayton) (1)	6,494	C	1932	Lawrence M. Dissinger (M)	1932
Oberlin (3)	4,292	C	1926	Victor Zahm	1935
Painesville (4)	10,944	C	1920	Clifford S. Fullerton	1935
Piqua (2)	16,009	C	1930	F. R. Buechner (M) [3]	1935
Portsmouth (3)	42,560	C	1930	Ross E. Windom (M) [2]	1940
Sandusky (6)	24,622	C	1916	R. L. J. Wagar (M)	1938
South Charleston (4)	1,208	C	1918	Ralph Pancake	1936
Springfield (10)	68,743	C	1914	Arnold J. Dillon	1940
Toledo (2)	290,718	C	1936	George N. Schoonmaker	1939
Washington Ct. House (2)	8,426	C	1936	Edwin C. Ducey	1940
Westerville (5)	2,879	C	1916	(Vacancy)	
Xenia (3)	10,507	C	1918	M. C. Smith	1930

OKLAHOMA

Ardmore (7)	15,741	C	1921	Lee Tyer	1939
Atoka (1)	1,856	C	1937	C. A. Bloom	1937
Bartlesville (1)	14,763	O	1927	Ross Taylor (M) [2]	1927
Chandler (4)	2,717	C	1925	J. C. Baucum	1938
Cleveland (2)	2,959	C	1931	George H. Greiner	1932
Coalgate (7)	2,064	C	1914	R. M. Lacy	1925
Cushing (1)	9,301	C	1929	James W. Flint (M) [2]	1929
Devol (3)	328	C	1920	J. C. Dulaney	1924
Duncan (8)	8,363	C	1920	Claude L. Frensley	1939
Edmond (4)	3,576	C	1925	H. L. Griffin	1938
Elk City (7)	5,666	C	1929	(Vacancy)	
El Reno (5)	9,384	C	1926	John O. Hall (Assoc. M) [2]	1939
Grandfield (4)	1,416	C	1921	F. G. Patterson	1939
Guthrie (3)	9,582	C	1929	John T. Hamill [2]	1935
Heavener (3)	2,269	C	1922	G. D. Hughes	1937
McAlester (8)	11,804	C	1919	C. A. Bentley	1938
Madill (7)	2,203	C	1917	Bruce May	1938
Mangum (11)	4,806	C	1914	Chester B. Lewis (Assoc. M)	1938
Muskogee (10)	32,026	C	1920	H. A. Von Unwerth	1940
Norman (6)	9,603	C	1919	R. E. Clement (M)	1931
Nowata (6)	3,531	C	1920	Ed Chouteau	1939
Oklahoma City (7)	185,389	C	1927	W. A. Quinn (Assoc. M)	1937
Pawhuska (10)	5,931	C	1921	J. N. Neelly	1939
Sallisaw (1)	1,785	C	1919	Fred E. Johnston (M)	1919
Sapulpa (4)	10,533	C	1922	Fred M. Boone	1932
Shawnee (1)	23,283	C	1930	T. E. Thompson (M) [2]	1930
Tecumseh (5)	2,419	C	1929	Clyde G. Pittman	1937
Walters (5)	2,252	C	1919	Bob Lines	1937
Woodward (3)	5,056	C	1929	C. C. Miller (Assoc. M)	1934
Yale (7)	1,734	C	1921	J. H. Bennington	1933

OREGON

Astoria (3)	10,349	C	1923	James O. Convill (M)	1934
Bend (1)	8,848	C	1929	C. G. Reiter (M) [2]	1929
Forest Grove (1)	1,859	O	1938	Walter Weber	1938
Hillsboro (3)	3,039	C	1924	J. W. Barney	1939
La Grande (12)	8,050	C	1913	E. H. Ford (Assoc. M)	1937
Milton City (2)	1,576	O	1938	H. H. Kramer (Student M)	1940
Oregon City (1)	5,761	C	1924	J. L. Franzen (M)	1925
Warrenton (8)	683	C	1923	G. Clifford Barlow	1938

PENNSYLVANIA

City	Pop. 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ambridge (4)	20,227	O	1918	(Vacancy)	
Aspinwall (1)	4,263	O	1925	Harry C. Lea	1925
Avalon (1)	5,940	O	1928	Joseph N. Arthur (M)	1928
Blairsville (2)	5,296	O	1922	H. C. McCrea (Assoc. M)	1934
Boyertown (1)	3,943	O	1938	Don C. Page (Assoc. M)	1940
Carlisle (2)	12,596	O	1921	George P. Searight (M)	1927
Cheltenham (1) (tnship)	15,731	O	1937	Harold C. Pike (Assoc. M)	1937
Edgewood (Pittsburgh) (1)	4,821	O	1931	E. O. Garrett 2	1931
Edgeworth (Sewickley) (4)	1,679	O	1914	H. F. Burkholder (M)	1923
Ellwood City (1)	12,323	O	1928	Lowell W. Monroe (M)	1928
Ephrata (1)	4,988	O	1938	Donald C. Wagner (M) 2	1938
Grove City (1)	6,156	O	1939	W. D. Breckenridge	1939
Hanover (1)	11,805	O	1928	C. A. Eckbert 2	1928
Lansdowne (1)	9,542	O	1922	Frank B. Titus	1922
Milton (3)	8,552	O	1925	Carl Fuehrer (Assoc. M)	1937
Mount Lebanon (3) (tnship)	13,403	O	1928	A. W. Johns (M) 2	1938
Northampton (2)	9,730	O	1932	J. H. Immel (Assoc. M)	1936
Osborne (2)	506	O	1921	H. F. Burkholder (M)	1923
Phoenixville (1)	12,029	O	1930	Norman G. Young (M) 2	1930
Sewickley (2)	5,599	O	1918	John C. Hiteshew (M)	1921
Sewickley Heights (1)	1,000	O	1936	Frank C. Sturm (M)	1936
Towanda (1)	4,104	O	1918	William T. Howie	1918
Waynesboro (1)	10,167	O	1922	A. Stover Fitz	1922
West Reading (3)	4,008	O	1926	Howard Rickenbach	1938

SOUTH CAROLINA

Beaufort (8)	2,776	C	1915	Ed Nelson (M)	1935
Florence (4)	14,774	C	1921	D. G. Adams (Assoc. M)	1933
Greenwood (1)	11,020	C	1939	A. C. Nichols (M) 2	1939
Rock Hill (5)	11,322	C	1915	J. J. Rauch (Assoc. M)	1939
Sumter (10)	11,780	C	1912	J. A. Raffield (M)	1934

SOUTH DAKOTA

Clark (2)	1,290	O	1912	Elmer Kirkeby	1924
Huron (1)	10,946	C	1935	Dow I. Sears (M) 2	1935
Rapid City (5)	10,404	C	1921	A. S. Holm (Assoc. M)	1936

TENNESSEE

Alcoa (1)	5,255	C	1919	V. J. Hultquist (M)	1919
Columbia (1)	7,882	C	1940	G. W. Shaw (M) 3	1940
Elizabethton (5)	8,093	C	1921	E. C. Alexander (Assoc. M)	1937
Johnson City (1)	25,080	C	1939	Murphy U. Snoderly (Assoc. M)	1939
Kingsport (3)	11,914	C	1917	F. L. Cloud (M)	1923
Knoxville (6)	105,802	C	1923	W. W. Mynatt (Assoc. M)	1940
Murfreesboro (2)	7,993	C	1920	S. S. Cox (M)	1927

TEXAS

Amarillo (8)	43,132	C	1913	H. R. Smith (M)	1933
Austin (2)	53,120	C	1926	Guiton Morgan (M)	1933
Beaumont (6)	57,732	C	1919	G. H. Petkovsek	1934
Belton (2)	3,779	C	1931	W. F. Hamner	1938
Big Spring (3)	13,735	C	1926	E. V. Spence (M) 2	1931
Borger (5)	6,532	C	1930	Steve Matthews (Assoc. M)	1939
Brownsville (6)	22,021	C	1915	Robert Runyon (Assoc. M)	1937
Bryan (7)	7,814	C	1917	W. W. Scott	1939
Burkburnett (5)	3,281	C	1923	Lynn Kincaid (Assoc. M)	1938
Dallas (3)	260,475	C	1931	James W. Aston (Assoc. M) 2	1939
Eastland (8)	4,648	C	1919	M. H. Kelly (Assoc. M)	1938
Fort Worth (5)	163,447	C	1925	Sam H. Bothwell (M) 3	1939
Gainesville (4)	8,915	C	1927	R. P. Reagan 3	1938
Goose Creek (6)	5,208	C	1928	John W. Harkins	1935
Jacksonville (2)	6,748	C	1931	A. E. Garner (Assoc. M)	1936
Kerrville (3)	4,546	O	1927	A. P. Hancock (M) 2	1933
Longview (2)	20,000	C	1923	Bill N. Taylor (M)	1928
Lubbock (4)	20,520	C	1917	W. H. Rodgers (M)	1931
Lufkin (8)	7,311	C	1919	C. L. Stine (M) 2	1938

TEXAS (Continued)

City	Pop. 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Marshall (1)	16,203	C	1927	H. J. Graeser (M) 3	1927
Mexia (5)	6,579	C	1920	Howard F. Mace (M)	1931
Navasota (1)	5,128	C	1923	R. J. Brule (Assoc. M)	1923
Pampa (3)	10,470	C	1927	W. T. Williamson (Assoc. M)	1938
Panhandle (3)	2,035	O	1923	J. G. Wadsworth	1930
Port Arthur (2)	50,902	C	1932	J. Campbell, Act.	1939
San Angelo (8)	25,308	C	1916	Sam O. Lawhom, Act.	1940
Sherman (3)	15,713	C	1915	W. Morgan Works (M)	1932
Stamford (5)	4,095	C	1918	R. G. Bowdry (M)	1933
Sweetwater (1)	10,848	C	1928	Roy Duckett, Act.	1939
Taylor (5)	7,463	C	1914	H. G. Richards	1936
Teague (3)	3,509	O	1915	F. F. Sims	1929
Temple (7)	15,345	C	1922	N. E. Trostle, Act.	1940
Terrell (6)	8,795	C	1919	C. H. Gray	1937
Tyler (6)	17,113	C	1915	G. D. Fairtrace (M) 4	1937
Waco (5)	52,848	C	1924	W. C. Torrence (M)	1934
Wichita Falls (5)	43,690	C	1928	J. Bryan Miller (M) 6	1936
Yoakum (5)	5,656	C	1915	L. W. Sheckles	1935

UTAH

Tooele (1)	5,135	O	1925	John D. Gollaher (Assoc. M)	1925

VERMONT

Barre (town) (1)	4,280	C	1939	John A. Gordon (Assoc. M)	1939
Bellows Falls (2)	3,930	C	1927	Morton F. Downing (Assoc. M)	1931
Castleton (1)	1,794	C	1939	Robert Baumberger (Stu. M)	1939
Hardwick (2) village	1,667	O	1937	L. S. Robie	1939
Hardwick (2) town	1,120	O	1937	L. E. Griggs	1939
Ludlow (3)	1,642	C	1926	Richard T. Linnell	1939
Middlebury (2)	2,003	C	1937	Elwin C. Boyden (Assoc. M)	1939
North Troy (2)	1,898	C	1935	Bryan Brannon	1939
Rockingham (1)	5,302	C	1927	Morton F. Downing (Assoc. M)	1931
St. Johnsbury (3)	7,920	C	1923	C. S. Sumner (Assoc. M) 2	1934
Springfield (3)	4,943	C	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (Assoc .M)	1937
Troy (2)	1,045	C	1935	Bryan Brannon	1939
Windsor (town) (2)	3,689	C	1931	Katherine E. Conlin	1936

VIRGINIA

Abingdon (0)	2,877	C	1940	(Vacancy)	
Albemarle County (1)	26,981	C	1933	H. A. Haden	1933
Alexandria (5)	24,149	C	1922	Carl Budwesky (Assoc. M)	1938
Altavista (2)	2,367	O	1936	B. R. Fuller (Assoc. M)	1939
Appalachia (2)	3,595	C	1931	J. H. Fletcher	1931
Arlington County (2)	45,000	C	1932	Frank C. Hanrahan (M) 2	1936
Bedford (3)	3,713	O	1920	W. C. Ballard	1930
Big Stone Gap (3)	3,908	O	1936	Harold R. Cheek (Assoc. M)	1939
Blackstone (3)	1,772	O	1914	C. H. Hardy (Assoc. M)	1925
Bluefield (3)	3,906	C	1930	John Baldwin	1937
Bristol (8)	8,840	C	1919	Asher W. Harman	1939
Charlottesville (7)	15,245	C	1913	Seth Burnley (M)	1932
Covington (3)	6,538	C	1925	J. S. Mathers (M)	1931
Crewe (2)	2,152	C	1926	H. H. McCanna	1939
Culpeper (2)	2,379	C	1930	V. Von Gemmingen	1931
Farmville (5)	3,133	C	1915	R. W. Catlin 2	1930
Franklin (4)	2,930	C	1922	S. J. Mahaffey (Assoc. M)	1937
Fredericksburg (2)	6,819	O	1912	L. J. Houston, Jr. (M)	1918
Front Royal (1)	2,424	C	1930	L. B. Dutrow (M)	1930
Galax (3)	2,544	O	1922	Orrin S. Rhudy (Assoc. M)	1937
Hampton (2)	6,382	C	1920	J. B. Sinclair, Jr.	1923
Henrico County (1)	30,310	C	1934	Willard F. Day (M) 2	1934
Hopewell (3)	11,327	C	1924	W. Guy Ancell (M) 2	1934
Lexington (1)	3,752	O	1938	Hugh B. Rice (Assoc. M)	1938
Lynchburg (2)	40,661	C	1920	R. W. B. Hart (M)	1926
Manassas (2)	1,215	O	1927	W. F. Cocke	1928
Newport News (3)	34,417	C	1920	J. C. Biggins (M)	1925
Norfolk (5)	129,710	C	1918	Charles B. Borland (Assoc. M)	1938
Norton (3)	3,077	C	1936	William P. Kanto	1939

VIRGINIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Orange (1)	1,381	C	1935	Reginald Blankenship (M)	1935
Petersburg (5)	28,564	C	1920	(Vacancy)	
Portsmouth (7)	45,704	C	1917	Charles F. Harper (M)	1936
Radford (6)	6,227	C	1920	Henry T. Roberts (Assoc. M)	1935
Roanoke (1)	69,206	C	1918	William P. Hunter (M)	1918
Salem (5)	4,833	C	1922	Carlton C. Massey (Assoc. M)	1938
Staunton (5)	11,990	C	1908	W. L. Hall (M)	1935
Suffolk (1)	10,271	C	1919	R. H. Brinkley (M)	1919
Tappahannock (1)	427	O	1938	Edward A. Beck (Assoc. M)	1938
Vinton (1)	3,610	C	1936	H. W. Coleman (M) 4	1936
Warrenton (3)	1,450	O	1920	Sidney Shumate	1923
Waynesboro (1)	6,226	C	1928	I. G. Vass (M) 2	1928
Williamsburg (1)	3,778	C	1932	A. L. Meisel (Assoc. M)	1932
Winchester (5)	10,855	O	1915	S. Lee Grant (Assoc. M)	1939
Wytheville (2)	3,327	C	1927	R. W. Arthur (Assoc. M) 2	1929

WEST VIRGINIA

City	Pop. 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Bluefield (5)	19,339	C	1921	E. P. Mitchell (Assoc. M)	1937
Clarksburg (11)	28,866	C	1921	L. B. Davisson	1939
Morgantown (5)	16,186	C	1921	Elmer W. Prince (M)	1933
St. Marys (2)	2,182	C	1921	J. Bernard Riggs	1925
Wheeling (2)	61,659	C	1935	Walter C. Smith	1939

WISCONSIN

City	Pop. 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Beloit (5)	23,611	C	1929	A. D. Telfer (M)	1936
Fort Atkinson (2)	5,793	C	1931	Richard Biehl (M) 4	1938
Greendale (1)	2,510	C	1939	Sherwood L. Reeder (Assoc. M)	1939
Janesville (1)	21,628	C	1923	Henry Traxler (M) 2	1923
Kenosha (3)	50,262	C	1922	H. C. Laughlin (M)	1933
Rhinelander (3)	8,019	C	1926	Theodore M. Wardwell (M)	1929
Two Rivers (2)	10,083	C	1925	E. J. Donnelly (M)	1928

CANADA—ALBERTA

City	Pop. 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Lethbridge (1)	13,489	C	1927	J. T. Watson	1928

NEW BRUNSWICK

City	Pop. 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Woodstock (5)	3,259	C	1919	A. Gordon Bailey (Assoc. M)	1933

ONTARIO

City	Pop. 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Chatham (3)	14,569	C	1922	T. M. S. Kingston	1935
Niagara Falls (2)	19,046	O	1923	(Vacancy)	

QUEBEC

City	Pop. 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Arvida (2)	1,835	O	1926	D. J. Wyber (M)	1930
Baie Comeau (2)	2,291	C	1937	A. Babin (Assoc. M)	1938
Grand'Mère (3)	6,461	C	1920	J. Henri Valiquette (M) 3	1934
La Tuque (5)	7,871	C	1921	Jean Asselin (M)	1934
Montreal-East (1)	2,242	C	1925	J. N. Langelier (Assoc. M) 2	1925
Mount Royal (1)	3,153	O	1934	(Vacancy)	
Outremont (2)	27,850	O	1918	R. E. Lacroix (M)	1924
St. Lambert (2)	6,075	C	1924	M. J. Rutledge 2	1927
Shawinigan Falls (3)	15,345	C	1921	Robert Dorion (Assoc. M)	1939
Temiskaming (2)	3,000	C	1918	A. K. Grimmer (Assoc. M)	1923
Verdun (1)	56,000	C	1938	J. R. French (Assoc. M)	1938
Westmount (2)	24,189	C	1913	Percy E. Jarman (M)	1930

IRELAND

City	Pop. 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Cork (1)	78,490	C	1929	Philip Monahan	1929
Dublin (2)	400,000	C	1930	P. J. Hernon 2	1937
Dun Laoghaire (2)	35,111	C	1930	James W. Smyth	1937
Limerick (2)	39,000	C	1934	James J. Berkery	1939

PUERTO RICO

City	Pop. 1930	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
San Juan (2)	114,715	C	1931	Bolivar Pagan (Act.)	1938

Directory of City Officials

TURNOVER of 11 officials in the cities over 10,000 population has been compiled from the directories of officials, Tables XXIII-A and XXIII-B and recorded in Table 1 below. The only cities included in the compilation are those which reported a name for the position in 1939 and a name (or a vacancy) for the same position in 1940. The director of parks and recreation has been omitted this year because the large number of temporary and federally paid persons in this position makes the figure of doubtful significance. The larger number of municipal elections held in odd-numbered years is reflected in higher rates of turnover in 1939 as compared to 1938. It is difficult to discern any other pronounced trend for any office or for the entire group, other than the consistent differences among the several offices. School superintendents and librarians repeatedly record the two lowest turnovers, while in every year the four highest rates (in different orders in different years) occurred in the positions of mayor, chief finance officer, health officer, and director of public works.

TABLE 1

TURNOVER OF CITY OFFICIALS IN 1939 IN CITIES OVER 10,000

City Official	No. Cities Reporting in 1939 and 1940	No. Replaced During 1939	Per Cent of Turnover				
			1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Mayor	909	270	29.7	19.5	30.2	16.8	34.8
City Manager[1]	186	24	12.9	11.2	16.2	15.3	13.9
City Clerk	909	111	12.2	8.7	13.9	9.5	13.4
Chief Finance Officer	838	140	16.7	20.7	27.7	18.5	21.6
Assessor[2]	813	114	14.0	15.9	18.4	15.3	15.7
Health Officer	878	220	25.1	16.7	18.8	16.3	24.3
Director of Public Works	909	219	24.1	17.0	23.6	21.4	...
Chief of Police	909	149	16.4	12.2	15.1	14.2	18.7
Fire Chief	905	126	13.9	12.7	13.7	9.3	13.4
Superintendent of Schools	911	80	8.8	10.8	10.9	6.8	9.0
Librarian	910	96	10.5	5.4	10.5	7.8	8.2
City Attorney	909	181	19.9	14.8	21.3	...	...
All Officials	9,986	1,730	17.3	14.5	18.9	14.1	19.7

[1] Turnover for city managers in 1935 was computed for all cities irrespective of size, but in 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939, was computed for cities over 10,000. [2] Includes some county officers.

Salaries. Average salaries for 11 administrative officials shown in Table 2 were reported by city officials and figures were used only for those cities

TABLE 2

LARIES OF 11 MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS IN CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1930, 1934, 1938, 1940

Title of Official	No. of Cities	Average Salary[1]				Distribution of 1940 Salaries				
		1930	1934	1938	1940	Lowest	Lower Quartile[2]	Median[2]	Upper Quartile[2]	Highest
CITIES OVER 500,000										
ayor[3]	11	$14,390	$13,823	$14,754	$14,527	$10,000	$10,000	$12,300	$18,000	$22,500
ty Clerk	7	6,157	5,633	6,871	6,100	4,700	4,800	6,000	7,200	8,000
ief Finance Officer	10	10,308	9,706	9,450	9,950	6,300	7,150	8,000	12,750	18,000
ty Assessor	6	6,900	6,816	6,416	6,179	4,000	4,375	6,250	8,019	8,075
perintendent of Schools	10	13,900	12,315	12,791	13,200	10,000	10,000	12,000	15,000	25,000
orarian	7	6,900	6,885	6,757	6,614	4,800	5,000	6,000	8,500	9,000
rector of Public Works	7	8,571	7,780	9,428	10,142	8,000	8,000	10,000	12,000	15,000
re Chief	10	7,020	7,134	7,342	7,627	5,600	6,275	7,350	8,440	11,250
lice Chief	10	7,537	7,604	8,340	8,265	6,500	6,500	7,350	10,000	11,250
ealth Officer	10	8,720	8,545	8,820	8,410	6,000	6,875	8,700	10,000	10,000
torney	9	9,755	10,231	11,255	10,505	7,300	8,250	10,000	12,500	15,000
CITIES WITH 200,000 TO 500,000 POPULATION										
ayor[3]	15	7,100	5,627	6,717	6,983	5,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	10,000
ty Clerk	19	4,478	3,770	4,384	4,172	2,400	3,000	4,200	5,000	7,500
ief Finance Officer	19	6,132	5,019	5,581	5,684	3,300	5,000	5,500	6,000	9,000
sessor	7	4,888	4,447	4,750	5,530	4,212	5,000	5,000	6,000	7,500
perintendent of Schools	10	9,700	9,866	9,050	8,400	5,000	6,875	8,500	10,000	12,000
orarian	11	5,684	4,978	5,222	5,860	3,160	4,000	6,000	8,000	10,000
rector of Public Works	17	5,488	4,726	5,418	5,459	3,000	4,500	5,000	7,000	7,500
re Chief	18	4,878	4,301	5,005	4,958	3,600	4,155	4,950	5,250	8,000
lice Chief	18	4,930	4,345	5,102	5,101	4,000	4,725	5,000	5,250	8,000
ealth Officer	18	5,974	5,001	5,614	5,713	3,600	4,000	5,595	6,500	10,000
torney	21	6,728	5,684	6,581	6,648	4,500	5,000	6,000	7,500	15,000
CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 200,000 POPULATION										
ayor[3]	32	6,309	5,439	5,695	5,795	3,500	4,632	5,225	7,000	10,000
ty Clerk	42	3,614	3,066	3,434	3,536	2,280	3,000	3,190	4,050	6,000
ief Finance Officer	39	4,547	3,998	4,278	4,264	1,000	3,500	4,200	5,000	6,500
sessor	26	4,273	3,725	4,103	4,130	2,400	3,454	3,950	4,500	9,000
perintendent of Schools	22	7,347	6,434	7,140	7,515	3,800	6,888	7,500	8,400	11,000
orarian	24	3,970	3,684	3,800	3,788	2,500	3,000	3,600	4,725	6,000
rector of Public Works	38	4,855	4,191	4,641	4,796	2,756	4,000	4,660	5,184	9,000
re Chief	42	3,991	3,508	3,946	3,971	2,400	3,500	3,820	4,500	6,500
lice Chief	42	4,085	3,583	4,057	4,017	2,400	3,540	3,950	4,500	7,000
ealth Officer	35	4,388	3,905	4,452	4,559	1,800	3,600	4,224	5,000	9,000
torney	43	5,313	4,478	4,909	4,966	2,000	3,700	5,000	5,500	10,000
CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION										
ayor[3]	50	4,618	3,915	4,387	4,472	2,000	3,575	4,500	5,000	7,500
y Clerk	73	3,366	2,817	3,164	3,168	400	2,400	3,000	3,900	6,000
ief Finance Officer	61	3,764	3,276	3,593	3,718	1,500	3,000	3,600	4,500	6,000
sessor	47	3,467	2,822	3,124	3,243	1,650	2,750	3,200	3,720	5,500
perintendent of Schools	28	7,900	6,960	7,598	7,547	3,600	6,000	7,000	8,500	15,000
orarian	32	3,144	2,746	3,024	3,059	1,920	2,470	3,000	3,600	4,100
rector of Public Works	63	4,243	3,492	4,051	3,960	1,800	3,000	3,900	4,800	6,500
e Chief	69	3,568	3,069	3,481	3,566	2,280	3,000	3,500	4,000	6,000
ice Chief	69	3,646	3,152	3,554	3,617	200	3,060	3,600	4,000	6,000
alth Officer	59	3,489	2,902	3,460	3,457	500	2,400	3,600	4,500	7,000
orney	69	4,019	3,380	3,783	3,747	1,600	3,000	3,600	4,650	6,500

TABLE 2.—SALARIES OF 11 MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS IN CITIES OVER 10,000—*Continued*

Title of Official	No. of Cities	Average Salary[1]				Distribution of 1940 Salaries				
		1930	1934	1938	1940	Lowest	Lower Quartile[2]	Median[2]	Upper Quartile[2]	Highest
CITIES WITH 30,000 TO 50,000 POPULATION										
Mayor[3]	65	$2,828	$2,627	$2,922	$2,916	$300	$2,000	$3,000	$3,800	$6,000
City Clerk	78	2,826	2,503	2,646	2,723	960	2,265	2,620	3,000	5,490
Chief Finance Officer	68	2,851	2,498	2,834	2,942	360	2,400	3,000	3,450	6,000
Assessor	44	2,644	2,383	2,548	2,600	600	1,725	2,500	3,135	7,000
Superintendent of Schools	33	5,887	5,293	5,788	5,863	4,100	5,000	5,750	6,500	10,000
Librarian	44	2,286	2,064	2,289	2,343	900	2,000	2,320	2,700	3,750
Director of Public Works	72	3,337	2,935	3,319	3,399	1,200	2,625	3,300	3,750	9,350
Fire Chief	81	2,908	2,533	2,819	2,861	600	2,400	2,820	3,200	5,000
Police Chief	82	3,062	2,715	2,952	3,000	1,980	2,400	3,000	3,600	5,000
Health Officer	72	2,529	2,208	2,309	2,370	600	1,650	2,050	3,000	6,000
Attorney	85	2,971	2,707	2,901	2,999	900	2,100	3,000	3,600	7,650
CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 30,000 POPULATION										
					Average 1940					
Mayor[3]	429	....	....	....	1,606	50	900	1,500	2,200	6,000
City Clerk	546	....	....	....	2,197	120	1,800	2,160	2,700	6,000
Chief Finance Officer	468	....	....	....	2,032	150	1,200	2,000	2,700	6,000
Assessor	271	....	....	....	1,759	50	1,000	1,800	2,400	6,600
Superintendent of Schools	260	....	....	....	4,625	310	4,000	4,500	5,000	10,000
Librarian	291	....	....	....	1,721	60	1,380	1,700	2,100	4,500
Director of Public Works	510	....	....	....	2,624	100	1,980	2,500	3,120	9,000
Fire Chief	497	....	....	....	2,026	50	1,750	2,100	2,400	6,500
Police Chief	542	....	....	....	2,348	210	1,920	2,240	2,600	7,000
Health Officer	464	....	....	....	1,589	50	800	1,320	2,000	9,000
Attorney	524	....	....	....	1,702	100	1,080	1,500	2,200	9,000

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[1] Officials paid $1 a year, officials paid in part by fees, and other such special cases have been excluded from the tabulation.

[2] The lower quartile, the median, and the upper quartile are found by arranging all salaries in order of increasing size and counting from the lowest salary one-quarter, one-half, and three-fourths of the total number of cases. An example will indicate the meaning of these values: in cities over 500,000, the upper quartile for mayors' salaries is $18,000. This means that salaries in three-fourths of these cities are less than or equal to $18,000 and in one-fourth of the cities they are equal to or more than $18,000.

[3] Excluding mayors in cities with the council-manager form of government.

which reported salaries for each of the four periods. Salaries of most officials decreased between 1930 and 1934 but increases since 1934 have brought salaries up approximately to the 1930 level. The mayor is the highest paid official in cities over 500,000, but in all other population groups the superintendent of schools is highest by a wide margin. In cities between 30,000 and 50,000 the average salary of the chief finance officer, the director of public works, and the police chief also exceeds that of the mayor, while in cities between 10,000 and 30,000 the mayor is the lowest paid of all officials except the health officer. The position of mayor is seldom full-time in the smaller cities.

TABLE XXIII-A

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1940

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council or Selectmen
P—President of Council or Village President

Code for Chief Finance Officer:
A—Auditor
C—Comptroller or Controller
T—Treasurer

Code for Assessor:
†—Chairman of a Board of Assessors
‡—County Officer

Council-manager cities are indicated by an asterisk (*) after city.

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor[1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Aberdeen, S. D.	Ira Kruger	Lydia W. Kohlhoff A	Lydia W. Kohlhoff A	J. G. Barger	C. J. Dalthorp	Dorothea Heins
Aberdeen, Wash.	Herbert Horrocks	Victor Lindberg	Victor Lindberg C	Theodore Wheeler‡	Edward C. Bloom	Florence K. Lewis
Abilene, Tex.	Will Hair	Lila Fern Martin	Otis Childress A	G. P. Holland	L. E. Dudley	Maude Cole
Ada, Okla.	Bill Crawford	Albert Chamberlain	Albert Chamberlain T	Bill Beavers‡	Dan Proctor	Mrs. Vera Little
Adams, Mass.	Frank Kruszyna C	Harriet L. Mooney	James N. Young	Arthur J. Hoffmann†	J. Franklin Farrell	Catherine M. St John
Adrian, Mich.	George W. Armstrong	Fannie N. Collins	Fred L. Johnson T	S. Howard Swift	George H. Little	Agnes H. Jewell
Akron, Ohio	Lee D. Schroy	C. M. Butler	P. W. Ferguson	C. L. Bower‡	Ralph Waterhouse	Will Howard Collins
Alameda, Calif.*	Henry A. Weichhart	Loreme R. Beatie	Fred J. Croll A	Fred J. Croll	William G. Paden	Isabel J. Curtis
Albany, Ga.*	W. J. Collins	Mrs. S. T. Dillingham	Mrs. S. T. Dillingham T	J. H. Mock†	J. O. Allen	Emma Menko
Albany, N. Y.	John Boyd Thacher, 2nd	Frank V. Hogan	Lawrence J. Ehrhardt C	Richard J. Lewis	Austin R. Coulson	Elizabeth M. Smith
Albert Lea, Minn.*	Edgar L. Hayek	Olaf Lee	R. L. Van Nocker	Olaf Lee	H. R. Peterson	Gyla Caulfield
Albuquerque, N. M.*	Clyde Tingley	Ida V. Malone	G. Albert Linder T	Daniel O'Bannon‡	John Milne	Freda Conrad
Alexandria, La.	V. V. Lamkin	P. J. Couvillon	Ben F. Bradford	Trent James‡	H. M. Wells	Lillie J. Thornton
Alexandria, Va.*	R. L. Ruffner	Herman Riley	A. C. Moss A	C. H. Callahan	T. C. Williams	Katherine Scoggins
Alhambra, Calif.*	Val Woodbury P	R. B. Wallace	R. B. Wallace A	John R. Quinn‡	George E. Bettinger	Eugene C. McKnight
Aliquippa, Pa.	George L. Kiefer	E. A. Thomas	L. Fontana	(Board)‡	L. M. Wilson	Susan Himmelwright
Allentown, Pa.	George F. Erich	George W. Kistler	Fred W. Fegley	Elmer W. Osenbach	William L. Connor	Isabel MacTurner
Alliance, Ohio	F. H. Senn	Frank Greneisen	Harry Roderick T	Lester S. Lash‡	B. F. Stanton	H. B. Sohn
Alpena, Mich.*	John D. Bingham	Herbert M. Howe	Herbert M. Howe	W. Albert Denton	Russell Wilson	Lucille A. Penniman
Alton, Ill.	Leo J. Struif	Earl Linkogle	F. T. Boschert T	Harry T. Hartman‡	R. W. Curtis	Mrs. James Bassett
Altoona, Pa.	Charles E. Rhodes	W. H. Baird	Guy S. Tippery	Guy Z. Pearce	Levi Gilbert	Virginia Krick
Amarillo, Tex.*	Ross D. Rogers	Katheryne Burwell	J. M. Barker A	Perry C. Burks	Charles M. Rogers	Ruth Delzell
Ambridge, Pa.*	P. J. Caul	S. L. Card	S. L. Card	(Board of 4)‡	Joseph Miller	Sarah Caldwell
Ames, Iowa*	Frank D. Paine	J. W. Prather	J. W. Prather A	M. A. Manning	J. L. Larson	Letha M. Davidson
Amesbury, Mass.	Fred O. Gonthier C	Albert M. Grant	Charlotte H. Moore	Albert M. Grant†	Fred C. English	Marguerite Merrill
Amsterdam, N. Y.	Arthur Carter	Walter J. Going	Frank A. Howlan T	John Redpath†	Heth G. Coons	Clara K. Lyons
Anaconda, Mont.	Ralph E. Thorson	Jake Kenne	Emmett Gallagher T	Charles Unti‡	Mary McManus	Florence E. Catlin
Anaheim, Calif.	Charles H. Mann	Charles E. Griffith	Beatrice Miller A	Harry S. Jayne	M. A. Gauer	Elizabeth J. Calnon
Anderson, Ind.	Harry R. Baldwin	Richard L. Kettron	Earl J. McCarel C	Ward Canady‡	Arthur Campbell	(Vacancy)
Anderson, S. C.	G. Cullen Sullivan	E. U. Shealy	J. D. Hammett	W. H. Shearer†‡	E. C. McCants	Olivia Duckett
Annapolis, Md.	George W. Haley	Katherine E. Linthicum	George F. Quaid T	George Cromwell‡	George Fox	Ruth King
Ann Arbor, Mich.	Walter C. Sadler	Fred C. Perry	William F. Verner T	Herbert W. Crippen	Otto W. Haisley	Frances A. Hannum

TABLE XXIII-A.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor [1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Anniston, Ala.	W. S. Coleman C	W. T. Morton	L. O. Treadaway T	J. Charles Stanley‡	C. C. Moseley	Mildred Goodrich
Ansonia, Conn.	Andrew F. Nolan	Paul E. Schumacher	Abraham Savelewitz T	Michael W. Riordan†	John J. Stevens	Anne G. Richards
Appleton, Wis.	John Goodland, Jr.	Carl J. Becher	Carl J. Becher C	George E. Peotter	Ben J. Rohan	Nancy Thomas
Ardmore, Okla.*	E. E. Denton	L. M. Thurston	L. M. Thurston	W. A. Jolly‡	George Hann	Myrtle Jones
Arkansas City, Kan.*	Harry L. Long	James F. Clough	James F. Clough	Eva Yorke‡	C. E. St. John	Gertrude Hull
Arlington, Mass.	Ernest W. Davis C	Earle A. Ryder	Clarence Needham	David A. Wilcox†	Joseph S. Keating	Lucinda F. Spofford
Arnold, Pa.	M. F. Horne	Tom Tannas	John R. Baxter	(Board of 3)‡	H. L. Holste	None
Asbury Park, N. J.*	Clarence E. F. Hetrick	Mary E. Vaccaro	Walter P. Haight C	William E. Harrison	Amos E. Kraybill	Josephine E. Porter
Asheville, N. C.*	Holmes Bryson	Mrs. Glenn Morris	P. M. Burdette	Frank E. Laycock†‡	R. H. Latham	Frances Auld
Ashland, Ky.	H. D. Shanklin	Charlie Simpson	A. N. Richardson A	Mary M. Runyon	W. L. Brooker	Etta Beale Grant
Ashland, Ohio	Howard S. Lutz	Lotta Westover	Lotta Westover	F. E. Wicks‡	J. E. Bohn	Lola Grabill
Ashland, Wis.	G. F. Johnson	E. B. Johnson	E. B. Johnson C	C. J. McGeehan	George A. Bassford	Cele Fennelly
Ashtabula, Ohio*	Carl J. Carper P	J. H. Shaw	J. H. Shaw A	W. R. Hillyer‡	M. S. Mitchell	Ethel McDowell
Astoria, Ore.*	W. C. Logan	O. K. Atwood	O. K. Atwood A	Guy W. Spicer‡	Arle C. Hampton	Katherine C. Barker
Atchison, Kan.*	W. B. Hayes	Don Hanny	Don Hanny	Andy Clark‡	W. D. Wolfe	Mrs. Will Shelly
Athens, Ga.	Robert L. McWhorter	J. M. Howell	J. M. Howell T	Harry Elder‡	B. M. Grier	None
Athol, Mass.	Warren C. Karner C	Walter E. Farnum	William K. Wheeler	Everett Sawyer†	William A. Spooner	Gladys C. Greene
Atlanta, Ga.	W. B. Hartsfield	J. L. Richardson	B. Graham West C	(Board of 3)	Willis A. Sutton	Fanny Hinton
Atlantic City, N. J.	Charles D. White	Bertram E. Whitman	Frank B. Off	Harold Cain†	Arthur S. Chenoweth	Jessie F. Adams
Attleboro, Mass.	John W. McIntyre	Annie A. Wheeler	Edward H. Brown A	Patrick J. Byrnes†	Lewis A. Fales	Lucille E. Palmer
Auburn, Me.*	L. K. Greene	Mabel H. Bedell	George A. Arnold A	George K. Anthony†	George R. Gardner	Georgiana Lunt
Auburn, N. Y.*	Carl R. Brister	John Karpenski	A. P. Briggs C	James McGrath	Charles Hetherington	Theodora Kellogg
Augusta, Ga.	James M. Woodall	Jesse Westmoreland	C. G. Paschal C	Gordon Lamback	T. J. Fender	Sara H. Crawford
Augusta, Me.	Frederick G. Payne	S. Sewall Webster	S. Sewall Webster A	A. J. Toulouse†	Fred W. Burrill	Virginia Hill
Aurora, Ill.	H. B. Warner	D. D. Ricker	D. D. Ricker	W. O. Verhines‡	K. D. Waldo	Eleanor Plain
Austin, Minn.	Jacob Becker	J. H. Weiland	L. H. Williams T	William Ellickson	S. T. Neveln	Tanye B. Hines
Austin, Tex.*	Tom Miller	Hallie McKellar	George G. Grant	T. B. Marshall	A. N. McCallum	Darthula Wilcox
Bakersfield, Calif.*	George E. Wilson	V. Van Riper	V. Van Riper A	Earl J. Miner	L. E. Chenoweth	Gretchen D. Knief
Baltimore, Md.	Howard W. Jackson	None	R. Walter Graham C	Robert L. Mainen	David E. Weglein	Joseph L. Wheeler
Bangor, Me.*	Benjamin C. Kent	Archie R. Lovett	Ralph A. Waymouth T	William J. Largay†	Arthur E. Pierce	Louis Felix Ranlett
Barberton, Ohio	Fred Marvin	W. L. Carson A	W. L. Carson A	C. L. Bower‡	U. L. Light	Tallulah Kirk
Barre, Vt.	Edwin F. Heininger	Ralph Olliver	Ralph Olliver T	George Young†	William H. Carter	Mildred Phelps
Bartlesville, Okla.*	R. J. Daugherty	Eva Sanderson	Eva Sanderson	Walter Coombs‡	H. E. Wrinkle	Ruth Brown
Batavia, N. Y.	Frank H. Homelius	Anthony A. Volz	John C. Pratt T	Frank J. Dooley†	Clyde P. Wells	Mabel L. Case
Baton Rouge, La.	W. H. Bynum	George F. Brogden	W. H. Perkins	John R. Grand‡	C. B. Turner	Mary Reed
Battle Creek, Mich.	Floyd H. Barry	Thomas H. Thorne	Frank C. Wagner	William R. Kennedy	Eldon C. Geyer	Adah S. McCutcheon
Bay City, Mich.*	W. H. Tomlinson	E. B. Bennett	O. A. Kasemeyer C	J. Winfield Pearsall	Benjamin Klager	Isabel Ballou
Bayonne, N. J.	James J. Donovan	John F. Lee	Horace K. Roberson	William F. Keating	Preston H. Smith	Mary G. Peters
Beacon, N. Y.	Robert T. Pugsley	Thurlow Weed	Harry F. Straney	Thurlow Weed	Earl D. Hewes	Nancy Lamont
Beatrice, Neb.	John M. Ostrander	C. M. Carpenter	Velmer J. Morris	E. E. Powell‡	E. L. Novotny	Madge Evans

Beaumont, Tex.*	R. A. Coale	Raymond Edmonds	G. H. Petkovsek	C. J. Strack	E. W. Jackson	Pearle Burr
Beaver Falls, Pa.	John S. Tress	W. H. Anderton	G. W. Major	W. W. Webster	J. Roy Jackson	Elsie Rayle
Bedford, Ind.	Henry S. Murray	Margaret Johnson	Margaret Johnson T	Elmer Norman‡	Harry Mourer	Minta Stone
Bellaire, Ohio	W. T. Robertson	Ed Kinkade	Ed Kinkade A	E. E. Taylor‡	J. V. Nelson	Ethel Houston
Belleville, Ill.	George Remnsnider	Carl Siegel	John Courar T	John Keeley†‡	Harold Calhoun	Belle Steuernagel
Belleville, N. J.	William H. Williams	Florence R. Morey	William H. Williams	John F. Coogan, Jr.	Wayne R. Parmer	Elizabeth A. Shattuck
Bellevue, Pa.	John H. Bragdon B	Philip S. Strain	C. E. Braden T	James Rae †‡	H. E. Brumbaugh	Mrs. E. Newell
Bellingham, Wash.	B. E. Hanning	Harry A. Binzer	Harry A. Binzer C	Harry Ingersoll‡	C. Paine Shangle	Dorothy Alvord
Belmont, Mass.	J. Watson Flett C	Arthur E. Hough	E. Jefts Beede A	George H. Webster†	Frank A. Scott	Lucy D. Luard
Beloit, Wis.*	John T. Wootton P	Myrtle F. Sturtevant	Myrtle F. Sturtevant	H. L. McCarthy	Victor F. Dawald	Nell B. McAlpin
Benton Harbor, Mich.*	William C. Ellet	John Null	George W. Larkworthy T	George E. Knapp	S. C. Mitchell	Theodosia Falkingham
Berkeley, Calif.*	Frank S. Gaines	Florence Turner	Mabel W. Jensen A	James H. Briggs	Virgil Dickson	Susan Smith
Berlin, N. H.	Aime Tondreau	Gaston A. Cournoyer	Leo J. Campagna T	Arthur Lettre†	Clare N. Pettit	Catherine Cyr
Berwick, Pa.	Arnold J. Crisman B	D. William Arndt	R. C. Culp T	(Board of 4)‡	M. E. Houck	Mrs. L. Bowman
Berwyn, Ill.	Anton Janura	Emil Vacin	Ernest W. Mau T	John S. Clark‡	Williams Hawkes	Margaret Ely
Bessemer, Ala.	Jap W. Bryant	J. M. Scott	Jap W. Bryant	Roy Johnson‡	J. C. Orr	Mrs. W. T. Warlick
Bethlehem, Pa.	Robert Pfeifle	Bertram L. Nagle	Robert A. Hinkle	Earl A. Ziegenfus	William H. Weiss	Harriet T. Root
Beverly, Mass.	Daniel E. McLean	Edward P. Eldredge	Bertha L. Hayward A	Edgar S. Foster†	Starr M. King	Marjorie H. Stanton
Beverly Hills, Calif.	Edward E. Spence	B. J. Firminger	B. J. Firminger	John R. Quinn‡	Edward Hummel	Mary Boynton
Biddeford, Me.	Wilfrid Landry	Armand Duquette	William E. Shaw T	Thomas H. Simpson†	A. Alton Garcelon, Jr.	Dane Yorke
Big Spring, Tex.*	R. V. Jones	H. W. Whitney	E. V. Spence	H. W. Whitney	W. C. Blankenship	Theresa Caldwell
Billings, Mont.	Charlie T. Trott	O. W. Nickey	M. C. Stolt	T. A. Cothron‡	Merle C. Gallagher	Margaret Fulmer
Biloxi, Miss.	Louis Braun	F. A. Tucei	C. J. Moore A	F. A. Tucei	George Ditto	Florence Friedhoff
Binghamton, N. Y.	Charles W. Kress	George R. Beers	Arthur J. Ogden C	John J. Cucci	D. J. Kelly	Helen Stratton
Birmingham, Ala.	J. M. Jones, Jr. P	Eunice S. Hewes	C. E. Armstrong C	Roy Johnson‡	C. B. Glenn	Lila May Chapman
Bismarck, N. D.	Neil Churchill	Myron H. Atkinson	Myron H. Atkinson A	E. O. Bailey	H. O. Saxvik	Ellen B. Lawin
Bloomfield, N. J.	Harry E. Newell	J. Cory Johnson	Raymond Edgerley T	Ole Olsen	Edgar S. Stover	Janet Melvain
Bloomington, Ill.	Mark B. Hayes	Porter C. Noble	John A. Cleary C	W. A. Burkholder‡	Paul Gossard	Nellie E. Parham
Bloomington, Ind.	L. J. Bruner	Vanna Thrasher	Vanna Thrasher T	Sherman Wright‡	Clarence Leuck	Bertha Ashby
Bluefield, W. Va.*	W. C. Snyder	Ralph E. Shupe	M. S. Stupalsky	R. C. McClaugherty‡	C. H. Archer	Mrs. F. R. Dow
Blue Island, Ill.	John Hart	L. F. Schwartz	August W. Schreiber T	John S. Clark‡	A. Perrin	Louise Denton
Blytheville, Ark.	W. M. Williams	Mrs. B. Malin	A. G. Hall A	W. W. Watson‡	W. D. McClurkin	Mrs. Ira Gray
Bogalusa, La.	I. A. Magnitzky	K. I. Bean	Jim W. Richardson T	W. O. Burris‡	M. J. Israel	May Davis
Boise, Idaho	James Straight	Robert Weatherall	Robert Weatherall	R. D. Leonardson‡	W. D. Vincent	Eunice Von Ende
Boone, Iowa	Thomas J. Heaps	Loran McCambridge	Loran McCambridge	John B. Mathers‡	H. J. Van Ness	Sarah F. Bibbs
Boston, Mass.	Maurice J. Tobin	Wilfred J. Doyle	Charles J. Fox A	Edward T. Kelly†	Arthur L. Gould	Milton E. Lord
Boulder, Colo.*	Frank W. Thurman	Mayme Graham	Mayme Graham	A. A. Smith‡	V. M. Rogers	Iola Neill
Bowling Green, Ky.	T. B. Callis	Henry Funk	Henry Funk	Clarence Neighbors	L. C. Curry	A. H. Hill
Braddock, Pa.	James H. Rose B	Henry Wadkowski	A. H. Wooldridge T	James Rae †‡	William Evans	Vincent D. Kline
Bradford, Pa.	James Coit	M. E. Cornelius	J. B. Callahan	E. C. Charlton	Floyd Fretz	Grace Steele
Brainerd, Minn.	Frank B. Johnson	Walter Fall	George Tracy T	Erick Kronberg	G. B. Ferrell	Zita A. Miller
Braintree, Mass.	Henry D. Higgins C	Ernest C. Woodsum	John W. Harding T	Norris H. Pinault†	C. Edward Fisher	Alice E. Holbrook
Brawley, Calif.	Frank Kretz	O. Juvenal Wear	S. D. Carey	O. Juvenal Wear	G. K. Anderson	Eleanor Heimark
Bremerton, Wash.	Homer R. Jones	E. J. McCall	H. A. Bruenn	Douglas T. Bubar‡	Tillman Peterson	Lucille Bresnan
Bridgeport, Conn.	Jasper McLevy	Fred Schwarzkopf	Perry W. Rodman C	William Connelly	Worcester Warren	Julian Sohon
Bridgeton, N. J.	Bertram R. B. Aitken	Charles P. Corey	Michael Steinbrook C	Anthony George†	Leigh M. Lott	Grace L. Todd
Bristol, Conn.	James P. Jennings	Rolfe E. Rowe	Allen W. Hall C	Junius Z. Douglass†	Karl A. Reiche	Charles L. Wooding

Table XXIII-A.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor [1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Bristol, Pa.	Clifford L. Anderson	William J. Lefferts	William J. Lefferts T	(Board of 6)‡	Warren P. Snyder	Mary P. Rogers
Bristol, R. I.	J. F. Huistis P	John W. Church	W. H. Angervine T	Robert Newbold†	Elmer S. Mapes	Esther J. Osterberg
Bristol, Tenn.	Fred V. Vance	W. K. Carson	G. W. Vance	D. E. Brumit	J. H. Arrants	Mrs. James R. Fain
Brockton, Mass.	Fred D. Rowe	J. Albert Sullivan	Charles F. Gilmore A	William T. Card†	John L. Miller	William T. O'Rourke
Brookfield, Ill.	John G. Bergman	Frank Fanning	Frank B. Carroll T	John S. Clark‡	E. N. Cassady	Mrs. F. Wiley
Brookline, Mass.	Samuel F. Blanchard C	Arthur J. Shinners	Leon L. Allen	Michael D. Mealey†	Ernest R. Caverly	Louisa M. Hooper
Brownsville, Tex.*	Royce Russell	Kermit Cromack	Robert Runyon	J. B. Puckett	E. C. Dodd	Mrs. C. S. Morton
Brownwood, Tex.	Wendell Mayes	F. E. Scott	A. N. Thomason A	Henry Gresham	E. J. Woodward	Mrs. G. C. Skinner
Brunswick, Ga.*	J. H. Hopkins	Hugh Burford	Hugh Burford	George Cook	George Wannamaker	Mrs. J. C. Stiles
Bucyrus, Ohio	W. F. Whiteamire	E. C. Oppenlander	E. C. Oppenlander A	Clarence Metzger‡	D. C. Baer	Grace J. Fuller
Buffalo, N. Y.	Thomas L. Holling	John J. Coffey	Frank M. Davis C	John R. Plunkett†	Robert Bapst	Alexander Galt
Burbank, Calif.*	Frank C. Tillson	Robert R. Hill	J. B. Brown T	John R. Quinn‡	Buel F. Enyeart	Elizabeth Ripley
Burlingame, Calif.	A. F. Hunt	James R. Murphy	Frank A. Bloom T	James R. Murphy	Lester D. Henderson	Irene Smith
Burlington, Iowa	Max A. Conrad	Robert Schlampp	Frank N. LaPoint	T. W. Schaefer	Ray H. Bracewell	Mrs. Cora P. Millard
Burlington, N. J.	Thomas J. Johnson	Samuel C. Stafford	Howard E. Gordon T	Harold T. Blinn†	Vann H. Smith	Lydia Weston
Burlington, Vt.	John J. Burns	Wesley T. Abell	Walter O. Lane T	R. L. Soule†	Lyman C. Hunt	George Dana Smith
Butler, Pa.	George M. Thompson	Philip O. Miller	Walter Morris	William H. Miller	Roy W. Wiley	Mary Mitchell
Butte, Mont.	Charles A. Hauswirth	Beryl Wilson	W. I. Wright A	Joe Lester‡	Maybelle Hogan	Charles Jackman
Cairo, Ill.	August Bode	Robert A. Hatcher	Grace E. Nordman C	William H. Bode‡	L. E. Hinkle	Effie A. Lansden
Calumet City, Ill.	William F. Zick	Steve J. Maciejewski	Steve J. Maciejewski	John Clark‡	Eric E. Brown	Dorothy Rosenberger
Cambridge, Mass.	John W. Lyons	Frederick H. Burke	John J. McKenzie A	John C. Haverty†	Michael E. Fitzgerald	Thomas J. Sullivan
Cambridge, Ohio	Homer Sherrard	Jennie A. Diehl	Jennie A. Diehl A	Ralph R. Castor‡	Hugh R. Hick	Grace Robins
Camden, N. J.	George E. Brunner	Clay W. Reesman	S. P. McCord C	Maurice Clymer†	Leon Neulen	Harold G. Many
Campbell, Ohio	Anthony F. Pacella	John B. Ross	John B. Ross A	George W. Jones‡	Andrew S. Klinko	Clarence W. Sumner
Canonsburg, Pa.	Harry L. Cook	Bernard M. Lee	John T. McNary T	(Board of 3)‡	C. A. Mathewson	Jennie McBurney
Canton, Ill.	J. Grant Davis	Katherine Sporer	M. J. Miller T	Harold L. James‡	Ben Kietzman	Dorothea Nelson
Canton, Ohio	E. S. Folk	Robert Beck	Robert Beck A	Lester S. Lash‡	Jesse Mason	Laura B. Breisemeister
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Edward L. Drum	W. C. Kaempfer	Paul R. Brooks	W. C. Blair	Louis J. Schultz	Lenore Mezger
Carbondale, Pa.	William L. Monahan	Romayne Conmy	James J. Connor	Harold Donovan	Mary B. McAndrew	Maude D. Johnson
Carlisle, Pa.*	Frank T. Adams	Mary Bitner	George P. Searight	(Board of 5)‡	J. W. Potter	William H. Ames
Carnegie, Pa.	J. Elmer Magee	A. B. Lafferty	T. L. Latimer T	James Rae†‡	N. Glasser	Mary Harris
Carteret, N. J.	Joseph W. Mittuch	August J. Perry	Alexander Comba T	George Bensulock, Jr.	Calvin F. Dengler	Mrs. Loretta Nevill
Casper, Wyo.	J. F. Cowan	W. W. Slack	C. W. Mapes T	George Pattillo‡	Dean Morgan	Geneva Brock
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	F. K. Hahn	L. J. Storey	V. E. Vane A	D. Feiereisen	Arthur Deamer	Alice B. Story
Central Falls, R. I.	John J. Healey	Ronaldo E. Lemay	Frank J. Cooney	Robert J. Connolly	James E. Martin	Rose L. McCormick
Centralia, Ill.	Wendell W. Webster	James Maxfield	Miss C. Sundermeyer	Homer Lewellen‡	R. V. Jordan	Goddina Welden
Chambersburg, Pa.	Robert C. Vanderau B	E. W. Davis	C. H. Pensinger	(Board of 5)‡	U. L. Gordy	Evelyn Gehret
Champaign, Ill.	James D. Flynn	B. J. Marshall	E. T. Bassett	Harry A. Little‡	V. L. Nickell	Ethel G. Kratz
Chanute, Kan.	B. M. Dunham	Ross Cooper	R. A. Light	Pearl Mahaffey‡	L. H. Petit	Pearl Hallenberg
Charleroi, Pa.	S. L. Woodward B	V. E. McVay	Joseph M. Brand	(Board)‡	T. L. Pollock	None

Charleston, S. C.	Henry W. Lockwood	A. J. Tamsberg	L. M. Redd C	Diedrich Stehmeyer†‡	A. B. Rhett	Ellen M. Fitz Simons
Charleston, W. Va.	D. Boone Dawson	H. C. Walker	C. B. Early A	J. H. Abbott‡	Virgil Flinn	Mrs. B. VonSchlechtendal
Charlotte, N. C.*	Ben E. Douglas	Alice B. McConnell	L. L. Ledbetter T	J. Arthur Henderson‡	H. P. Harding	James E. Gourley
Charlottesville, Va.*	G. T. Huff	C. E. Moran	Seth Burnley	Jack F. Fowler	J. G. Johnson	Nancy W. Duke
Chattanooga, Tenn.	E. D. Bass	Frank K. Rosamond	Alvin Shipp T	Wink V. Milligan‡	W. T. Robinson	Adelaide Rowell
Chelsea, Mass.	Edward J. Voke	Joseph A. Tyrrell	Vincent Cassani A	Charles J. Donahoe†	Leo P. Casey	Alton E. Briggs, Act.
Chester, Pa.	C. H. Peoples	Benjamin Newsome	E. D. McLaughlin	Albert H. Hughes	Herman Fritz	Gertrude Hewes
Cheyenne, Wyo.	Ed Warren	J. K. Stoddard	J. K. Stoddard A	Ira L. Hanna‡	Mrs. Neil Smith	Frances Metzger
Chicago, Ill.	Edward J. Kelly	Ludwig D. Schreiber	R. B. Upham C	John S. Clark‡	William H. Johnson	Carl B. Roden
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Joseph Gannon	Arno W. Toll	Maurino Ricchiuto	John S. Clark‡	Ben Sylla	Mrs. M. Donaldson
Chickasha, Okla.	John Worley	G. R. Craddock	L. E. Pettigrew A	Clyde McCauley‡	Bruce J. Myers	Ida Mae Sherman
Chicopee, Mass.	Leo P. Senecal	Arthur Balthazar	Joseph A. Ritchott A	Joseph Harnisch†	John J. Desmond, Jr.	Anne Smith
Chillicothe, Ohio	Harold H. Brown	Ira M. Korst	Ira M. Korst A	W. H. Herrnstein‡	M. M. Berry	Burton Stevenson
Cicero, Ill.	George Stedronsky P	Nicholas Hendrikse	Nicholas Hendrikse C	John S. Clark‡	George Schwebel	Rose Cuchna
Cincinnati, Ohio*	James G. Stewart	J. C. Brennan	Henry Urner A	George Guckenberger‡	Claude V. Courter	Chalmers Hadley
Clairton, Pa.	John J. Mullen	P. G. Miller	J. W. Miller	M. A. McCormley	H. D. Teal	Anna O'Toole
Claremont, N. H.	(Selectmen)	V. E. Charron	Gertrude A. Freeman	E. C. Hoisington†	Albert B. Kellogg	Sarah Gilmore
Clarksburg, W. Va.*	None	Lloyd D. Griffin	Lloyd D. Griffin T	J. Lee Hornor‡	J. A. Jackson	Ethel Green
Clarksdale, Miss.	T. M. Dye	Adrian H. Boyd	Adrian H. Boyd	Adrian H. Boyd	H. B. Heidelberg	Hoyland Lee Wilson
Cleburne, Tex.	T. S. Moon	Miss Johnnie Gordon	J. S. Hoffman A	Joe B. Post	Emmett Brown	Mrs. V. M. Fulton
Cleveland, Ohio	Harold H. Burton	Christian J. Bannick	G. A. Gesell	John A. Zangerle‡	Charles H. Lake	Charles E. Rush
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio*	Frank C. Cain	H. M. Kimpel	H. M. Kimpel A	John A. Zangerle‡	F. L. Wiley	Pauline Reich
Cliffside Park, N. J.	Joseph C. Woodcock	Arthur H. Abrams	George M. Schlicht	Nelson Neumann	George F. Hall	Mrs. J. H. Koch
Clifton, N. J.*	Godfrey M. Meyer	William A. Miller	John Franz	John P. Vogler†	George J. Smith	Marion A. Scheideman
Clinton, Iowa	R. N. Howes	Harry W. Cowles	Harry W. Cowles A	Ed Lind	M. M. Schell	Lillian Sutherland
Clinton, Mass.	Edward Goodwin C	Thomas F. Fallon	William V. O'Connell T	Patrick E. Kerrigan†	Thomas F. Gibbons	Clara Attridge
Coatesville, Pa.	Albert R. Bergstrom	Frank P. Pennegar	A. Gustave Luebert	Howard E. Carson	Harvey R. Vanderslice	
Coffeyville. Kan.	John D. Byers	A. P. Irvin	Arthur R. Wilson	Earl Blount‡	Kenneth W. McFarland	Edith M. Norton
Cohoes, N. Y.	Rudolph Roulier	Eugene M. Hebert	Lambert Roulier C	Joseph N. Boudreau†	William S. Schneider	Francis M. Tessier
Collingswood, N. J.	Arthur E. Armitage	Reginald S. Wigfield	R. J. Mattern	Walter H. Kille†	Carl M. Diefenbach	Mrs. K. B. DeGinther
Colo. Springs, Colo.*	George G. Birdsall	R. F. Sonnekson	Louise Huff A	A. W. Sparkman‡	H. M. Corning	Margaretta Boas
Columbia, Mo.	Rex P. Barrett	Bruce J. Carl	Bruce J. Carl	W. E. Points	W. E. Rosenstengel	Pearl Clarkson
Columbia, Pa.	Arthur E. Snavely	Luther J. Shroder	Joseph Lutz	(Board of 9)‡	J. B. Kennedy	Edna L. Yergey
Columbia, S. C.	L. B. Owens	G. A. Pitts	G. A. Pitts T	G. A. Collins†	A. Cline Flora	Lucy H. Bostick
Columbus, Ga.*	Edward Murrah	Clay Taylor	W. N. Hays	W. C. Pease, Jr.†	Paul M. Munro	Mrs. J. T. Gordy
Columbus, Miss.	T. W. Harris	T. W. Lewis, Jr.	T. W. Lewis, Jr. T	D. C. Nickles	C. N. Brandon	None
Columbus, Ohio	Floyd F. Green	Helen T. Howard	James A. Rhodes A	Newton A. Thatcher‡	George E. Roudebush	John J. Pugh
Compton, Calif.*	A. Leroy Aylmer	Mrs. Clyde J. Harlan	Otis K. Reifsnyder C	Ed W. Hopkins‡	Mrs. Ardella Tibby	Rena Hathorn
Concord, N. H.	John W. Storrs	Arthur E. Roby	Carl H. Foster T	Joseph E. Shepard†	Chester A. Moody	Marion Holt
Concord, N. C.	W. A. Wilkinson	Waller D. Brown	A. R. Howard	Charles N. Field‡	A. S. Webb	Mrs. Richmond Reed
Connellsville, Pa.	Ira D. Younkin	S. T. Benford	Abe I. Daniels	J. L. Williams	W. G. Davis	Sally Seaton
Connersville, Ind.	Ross W. Castle	F. G. Coats	F. G. Coats T	Virgil J. Barker‡	Edwin Dodson	Marcelle K. Foote
Conshohocken, Pa.	William H. Longacre B	Joseph J. Quinn	F. J. Bobenrieth T	Norman Zendt†‡	Robert C. Landis	Julia H. R. Foley
Coraopolis, Pa.	C. L. Isenberg B	W. E. Cain	C. L. Richey T	James Rae†‡	G. W. Cassler	Elizabeth Mott
Corning, N. Y.	Daniel Stimson	Charles E. Hause, Jr.	Chester R. Hallock T	Frank H. Suits†	Hugh Gregg	Mary McCabe
Corpus Christi, Tex.	A. C. McCaughan	T. Ray Kring	Herbert S. Lowery C	T. Ray Kring	R. B. Fisher	Helen T. Coffin
Corsicana, Tex.	J. S. Murchison	J. P. Welch	J. Harry Burke	J. M. Pugh	W. H. Norwood	Mrs. M. C. Houston

Table XXIII-A.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor [1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Cortland, N. Y.	Boyd Letts	Philip C. Lohman	Archie A. Somers T	Clarence L. Green†	E. G. Simmons	Byrl J. Kellogg
Coshocton, Ohio	Ben M. Hardy	W. J. Beall	W. J. Beall A	H. C. McConnell‡	A. C. Pence	Margaret Sahling
Council Bluffs, Iowa	S. W. McCall	George Henderson	Philip E. Minner A	J. V. Crowe	J. A. True	Eva T. Canon
Covington, Ky.*	H. A. Knollmann	W. H. Ritte	W. H. Newhall A	William Wehry	Glenn O. Swing	Catherine Towers
Cranston, R. I.	Ernest L. Sprague	Caleb H. Kenyon	William M. Lee T	Frank Bowerman†	Clarence Bosworth	None
Crawfordsville, Ind.	Thomas L. Cooksey	Clark D. Jones	Clark D. Jones T	Floyd Cornell‡	Maynard Darnall	Myrtle Weatherholt
Cudahy, Wis.	C. T. Cassebaun	James F. Keller	Edward L. Stringer T	Edward C. Petri	John E. Jones	Mary Jankovich
Cumberland, Md.	Harry Irvine	Samuel E. Griminger	Arthur B. Gibson A	Somerville Nicholson	Charles L. Kopp	Mary C. Walsh
Cumberland, R. I.	A. L. Healey P	Stephen A. Fanning	Thomas S. Dwan T	James Dwyer	Bernard F. Norton	Lucia Dana
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	J. W. Haines	H. O. Bolich	M. E. Brown T	C. L. Bower‡	Gilbert Roberts	Laura Vaughn
Dallas, Tex.*	J. Woodall Rogers	Earl Goforth	James W. Aston	Fred Cullum	N. R. Crozier	Cleora Clanton
Danbury, Conn.	Martin J. Cunningham	William J. Hannan	Albert H. Henebry T	G. E. Allingham	Harold F. Dow	Hannah Morrison
Danvers, Mass.	Andrew G. Hammond C	A. Preston Chase	A. Preston Chase T	Walter T. Stone†	Ivan G. Smith	Elizabeth G. Putnam
Danville, Ill.	Frank P. Meyer	Charles Ahrens	J. F. VanAllen C	W. E. Wayland‡	C. E. Vance	Belle Seiwell
Danville, Va.	Edmund B. Meade	Emmett G. Frizzell	Emmett G. Frizzell A	P. G. Ragland	G. L. H. Johnson	Mrs. J. L. Hogan
Davenport, Iowa	John H. Jebens	Frank A. Hass	Clarence F. Schmidt T	Charles I. Hild	Irvin H. Schmitt	Edna Geisler
Dayton, Ohio*	Charles J. Brennan	O. F. Mauch	E. E. Hagerman	Jesse Haines‡	E. H. Landis	William L. Hamilton
Daytona Beach, Fla.*	E. L. Padgett	C. H. Edmondson	C. H. Edmondson	C. H. Edmondson	W. B. Treloar	Jenny Morrill
Dearborn, Mich.	John L. Carey	Myron A. Stevens	Lysander E. Maples C	Joseph M. Karmann†	Ray H. Adams	Isabelle L. Chaffin
Decatur, Ala.	T. R. Harrison	H. O. Troup	H. O. Troup	J. M. Maxwell‡	S. E. Alverson	Mrs. E. A. Tillery
Decatur, Ga.*	A. B. Robertson C	Mrs. Mortie H. Christian	A. F. Newman	S. R. Christie†	Lamar Ferguson	Mrs. A. B. Burrus
Decatur, Ill.	Charles E. Lee	George E. Albert	Chris Albert	Emery Thorneel‡	Robert B. Ernest	Minnie A. Dill
Dedham, Mass.	Andrew Geishecker C	Don Gleason Hill	John T. Gaynor T	John B. Dressman†	John Anthony	Anna P. Rolland
Del Rio, Tex.	W. S. Gibbons	P. H. Geib	P. H. Geib	E. S. Block	Drury Woods	None
Denison, Tex.	Clarence Scott	C. C. Hicks	Clarence Scott	W. P. Lebrecht	B. McDaniel	None
Denver, Colo.	Benjamin F. Stapleton	George F. Rock	William McNichols A	Frank E. Wilson	Charles E. Greene	Malcolm Wyer
Derby, Conn.	Cornelius Caldwell	James S. Donahue	Henry T. Waters T	(Board of 2)	Richard T. Tobin	Emma E. Lessey
Des Moines, Iowa	Mark L. Conkling	Rex Ramsay	L. P. Love	Bert Zuver	A. W. Merrill	Forrest Spaulding
Detroit, Mich.	Edward J. Jeffries., Jr.	Fred W. Castator	Donald Slutz C	Joseph A. Schulte†	Frank Cody	Adam Strohm
Dickson City, Pa.	Anthony Matuszewski	Frank Sysak	Edward Rutkoski	James F. Lally†‡	P. M. Brennan	None
Dodge City, Kan.	Z. A. Nevins	R. A. Pittman	S. P. Reynolds	T. E. Young‡	A. G. Schroedermeier	Ora Vawter
Donora, Pa.	M. J. Sweeney	George W. Allen	George W. Allen	(Board of 8)‡	John E. Shambach	Mrs. H. C. Goodman
Dormont, Pa.	Lee Llewellyn B	F. A. Heakin	None	James Rae†‡	David Stewart	None
Dothan, Ala.	I. C. Bates	I. P. Scarborough	J. L. Vaughn A	E. G. Collins‡	Bruce Flurry	Thenie Johnson
Dover, N. H.	Samuel B. Blair	Walter S. McDaniel	Margaret Redden T	James F. Dennis†	Gordon L. Fox	Beatrice M. Jenkins
Dover, N. J.	John Roach, Jr.	Earl C. Nelson	Harry A. Armitage T	Samuel J. Gibson	Roswell Bowlby	Martha Burnet
Du Bois, Pa.	W. L. Hoover	Edna V. Johnson	J. W. Bailey	W. A. Bennett	Herbert E. Reisgen	Carl William Hull
Dubuque, Iowa*	George R. Murphy	J. J. Shea	R. P. Marshall A	George Bennett‡	E. D. Cline	May Clark
Duluth, Minn.	C. R. Berghult	C. D. Jeronimus	C. A. Williams	J. Allyn Scott	H. H. Eelkema	Janet Morey
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Thomas J. Egan	Raymond D. Schmatz	Frank J. Janice T	Marion Frey†	Jerome J. Wheeler	Viarda C. Brubeck

Dunmore, Pa.	Thomas A. Ferguson	Andrew O'hora	Lawrence A. Durkin T	James F. Lally†‡	James R. Gilligan	None
Duquesne, Pa.	Elmer J. Maloy	Kenneth J. March	Frank Kopriver, Jr.	Edward A. Steimer	Fred C. Gillespie	C. E. Wright
Durham, N. C.*	W. F. Carr	C. B. Alston	D. H. Umstead A	Hubert Warren‡	W. F. Warren	Clara Crawford
East Chicago, Ind.	Frank Migas	Norwood Markey	Albert Lesniak C	Tom Kennedy‡	Roy W. Feik	Frank E. Whitmore
East Cleveland, Ohio*	Frank R. Anderson P	Grant T. Apthorp	Grant Apthorp T	John A. Zangerle‡	Otto J. Korb	Sarah Miller
Easthampton, Mass.	W. H. Campbell C	William A. Walker	Nora Connery T	Thomas Lynn†	H. D. Casey	Emma H. Parsons
East Hartford, Conn.	John J. Burke	William E. Hines	D. Clement Tobin	Thomas Shea†	Percival S. Barnes	Helen Crowley
East Liverpool, Ohio	Earl Greenwalt	Allen McKeever	Allen McKeever A	Ross Tisher‡	H. G. Means	Mary H. Hall
East Moline, Ill.	Ray I. Klingbiel	Arnold Neihaus	Eldon Fisher	Paul A. Dahlen‡	D. B. Hoffman	Gladys Fallberg
Easton, Pa.	Joseph Morrison	C. E. Rogers	Everett C. Weller	Reginald Rogers	James C. Bay	Richard D. Minnich
East Orange, N. J.	Charles H. Martens	Alice I. Webster	Francis Gilbert A	Philip C. Williams†	Henry E. Kentopp	Adeline Davidson
East Providence, R. I.	Leon E. Smith P	Chester E. Butts	Lottie L. C. Ray T	Orlo O. Hobbs†	James R. D. Oldham	Harriet M. Briggs
East St. Louis, Ill.	John T. Connors	John Tierney	John T. English	John Keeley†‡	D. Walter Potts	J. Lyon Woodruff
Eau Claire, Wis.	D. D. Lockerby	O. E. Oien	O. E. Oien C	G. A. Hackett	Alvin T. Stolen	Laura Olsen
Ecorse, Mich.	W. Newton Hawkins	Don H. Beckman	Paul Vollmar T	Thomas Weber	Claude J. Miller	Ada B. Roscoe
El Dorado, Ark.	Walter L. Goodwin	John Y. Goode	Caddie H. Kinard A	E. F. Gathright‡	J. I. McClurkin	Mrs. C. C. Wilking
El Dorado, Kan.*	J. C. Truman	Frank E. Lichlyter	Frank E. Lichlyter	H. M. Wait‡	J. F. Hughes	Ruth Austin
Elgin, Ill.	Myron M. Lehman	M. H. Brightman	M. H. Brightman	W. O. Verhines‡	O. F. Patterson	Katherine L. Abbott
Elizabeth, N. J.	James T. Kirk	Patrick F. Keelan	Patrick F. McGann C	Michael J. Battersby†	Ira T. Chapman	Charles A. George
Elizabeth City, N. C.*	J. B. Flora	L. E. Skinner, Jr.	L. E. Skinner, Jr.	S. E. Tillitt‡	E. E. Bundy	Lydia Cohoon
Elkhart, Ind.	Clyde Paxson	Earl S. Sears	Glenn W. Anderson C	Roy R. Berlin‡	J. F. Wiley	Flora M. Case
Ellwood City, Pa.*	William McGlincy B	E. B. Moyer	E. B. Moyer	(Board of 5)‡	J. Ellis Bell	Catherine Charles
Elmhurst, Ill.	Claude L. Van Auken	Francis N. Neumann	Francis N. Neumann	Walter R. Youngberg‡	V. L. Beggs	Ruth Strand
Elmira, N. Y.*	J. Maxwell Beers	Russell F. Gee	Eleanor F. Conevery	Max F. Dennis	Oscar F. Kerlin	S. Gilbert Prentiss
Elmwood Park, Ill.	John A. Cullerton	Harold A. Hommersand	H. A. Hommersand	John S. Clark‡	George Wells	Lola Miller
El Paso, Tex.	J. E. Anderson	W. R. Collins	G. R. Daniels A	Joseph B. Graves	A. H. Hughey	Maude D. Sullivan
Elwood, Ind.	George M. Bonham	Calvin D. Sizelove	Calvin D. Sizelove	Mrs. Dovie Canady‡	William F. Smith	Lucille Snow
Elyria, Ohio	Joseph Q. Petro	Ellsworth Alheit	Ellsworth Alheit	C. S. Kelser‡	R. C. Maston	Edna Grace Moore
Emporia, Kan.	Frank Lostutter	E. T. Mendel	S. W. Kufahl	Ted Newcomer‡	W. M. Richards	Nora Daniel
Endicott, N. Y.	Joseph H. Kelly	George H. Nichols	David T. Lewis T	Lona Morris	Herbert H. Crumb	Beatrice Scott
Englewood, N. J.	Clarence A. Clough	Thomas J. Ahrens	Charles Aery A	J. Marshall Gorham†	Winton J. White	Florence G. Finney
Enid, Okla.	C. L. Walker	F. K. Beekman	E. W. Groh T	L. D. Smith‡	DeWitt Waller	Mabel B. McClure
Erie, Pa.	Charles R. Barber	M. J. Henry	Paul F. Watson	A. J. Sterrett	C. Herman Grose	Charlotte E. Evans
Escanaba, Mich.*	Peter N. Logan	Carl E. Anderson	E. E. Petersen C	Carl E. Anderson	John Lemmer	Adele Hessel
Euclid, Ohio	Kenneth J. Sims	W. A. Abbott	W. A. Abbott A	John A. Zangerle‡	R. K. Erwine	Elma A. Whitney
Eugene, Oregon	Elisha Large	C. M. Bryan	C. M. Bryan	Welby Stevens‡	J. F. Cramer	Alma L. Hendricks
Eureka, Calif.	H. R. Simmonds	J. C. Barkdull	J. C. Barkdull A	George F. Stewart	J. Warren Ayers	H. A. Kendall
Evanston, Ill.	Henry D. Penfield	Edward W. Bell	A. DeLapp C	John S. Clark‡	J. R. Skiles	Ida Faye Wright
Evansville, Ind.	William H. Dress	Frank Spahn	Gilbert H. Bosse C	Edward Kraft‡	Ralph Irons	Ethel McCollough
Everett, Mass.	Frank E. Lewis	John M. Carroll	Arthur MacKinnon A	Howard A. Goodwin†	Frederick A. Ashley	Georgia W. Rathbone
Everett, Wash.	S. F. Spencer	H. Arends	A. C. Edwards	M. C. Reardon‡	J. A. Reeves	Mabel Ashley
Fairfield, Ala.	C. N. Gilley	C. D. Sallade	C. D. Sallade T	J. R. Johnson‡	B. B. Baker	Mrs. Duane Egbert
Fairhaven, Mass.	E. Eben Brown C	William D. Champlin	William D. Champlin T	Christopher J. Birtwistle†	Charles F. Prior	Avis M. Pillsbury

TABLE XXIII-A.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor [1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Fairmont, W. Va.	Fred T. Wilson	Marchie M. Nutter	Paul E. Amos T	James W. Davis‡	J. J. Straight	Mrs. W. H. Conaway
Fall River, Mass.	Alexander C. Murray	Emile F. Bergeron	Ernest A. Floyd A	W. J. Colbert†	Hector Belisle	Marjorie Wetherbee
Fargo, N. D.	Fred O. Olsen P	Carl O. Jorgenson	Carl O. Jorgenson A	M. G. Hagen	H. H. Kirk	Inga L. Rynning
Faribault, Minn.	Hadley P. Bell	T. A. Mealia	Louise Thonet T	Frank N. Quinn	C. W. Cross	Florence D. Love
Farrell, Pa.	Lewis Levine	Lloyd S. Newton	Anthony J. Pintar	Andrew A. Stefanak	W. W. Irwin	Elizabeth Houser
Fayetteville, N. C.	H. C. Blackwell	Sallie W. Tomlinson	S. W. Tomlinson T	B. C. Bramble‡	Horace Sisk	Margaret O'Rourke
Ferndale, Mich.*	Theodore L. Degenhardt	T. H. O'Donoghue	Wilfred A. Laking	Roy F. Goodspeed	Edgar F. Down	Etta M. Vivian
Findlay, Ohio	Cloyce H. Duttweiler	Charles E. Simpson	Charles E. Simpson A	Frank H. Huffman‡	F. L. Kinley	Katherine Achord
Fitchburg, Mass.	Alfred Woollacott	Sanford E. Worthington	James B. Perault A	John J. Foley†	George Francis	J. Emerson Greenaway
Flint, Mich.*	Harry M. Comins	Ned J. Vermilya	Lloyd G. Kirby	Mark E. Older	L. H. Lamb	William Webb
Floral Park, N. Y.	F. H. Heidtmann	Edward J. Rock	Edward J. Rock	Jordan L. Klahn	Rena C. Hayden	Lois C. Preston
Florence, Ala.	William I. Collier	S. B. Howard	S. C. Harlan	Herman Longshore‡	J. W. Powell	None
Florence, S. C.*	D. E. Ellerbe	Miles H. Anderson	Miles H. Anderson T	P. E. McMillan†	John W. Moore	Marie B. Willcox
Fond du Lac, Wis.	Leo J. Promen	John E. Murray	T. C. Rosenthal C	Nick Entringer	L. P. Goodrich	Leila Janes
Forest Park, Ill.	Tom Collis, Jr.	C. J. Compagna	Henry Desens T	John S. Clark‡	W. Dimmett	Josephine Austin
Fort Collins, Colo.*	Ray R. Mathews	Miles F. House	Earl Douglass T	Ed Wright‡	Ward I. Miller	Rozetta T. Cowan
Fort Dodge, Iowa	C. A. Garlock	H. R. Sittig	H. R. Sittig	Ivar Linder‡	K. D. Miller	Mary Parmelee
Fort Madison, Iowa	L. H. Childs	L. F. Albers	Margaret Jaeger	A. P. Meyer	A. I. Tiss	Irma Hopley
Fort Scott, Kan.	Harry C. Brooks	Christena Luffel	Charles P. Hamlin	Verne Hessong‡	V. M. Liston	Mrs. J. R. Prichard
Fort Smith, Ark.	James Jordan	C. W. Steuart	Frances Buck T	Jess McConnell‡	J. W. Ramsey	Mrs. K. L. Pardew
Fort Thomas, Ky.	L. L. Ross	Marion Carroll	D. W. Snyder T	William Putman	D. W. Bridges	None
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Harry W. Baals	Leonard H. Ellenwood	Louis F. Crosby C	Elmer M. Cook‡	Merle Abbett	Rex Potterf
Fort Worth, Tex.*	T. J. Harrell	E. S. Birdsong	S. H. Bothwell	W. S. Curlee	William Green	H. N. Peterson
Fostoria, Ohio	C. B. Shuman	Gerald D. King	Gerald D. King A	John C. Harriman‡	H. L. Ford	Elizabeth Hansmann
Framingham, Mass.	Edward D. Bement C	William S. Walsh	John P. Dunn T	Otis H. Adams	Burr J. Merriam	Edith B. Hayes
Frankfort, Ind.	William P. Lockwood	John W. Campbell	John W. Campbell T	Lewis A. King‡	M. N. O'Bannon	Edith Thompson
Frankfort, Ky.	D. D. Smith	Mervin Parrent	(Finance Committee)	Isaac A. Kennady	C. D. Redding	Rebecca Gayle
Franklin, Pa.	J. G. Bohlender	J. G. Crawford	J. L. Harrison	Vance W. Sayers	K. M. Russell	Mary H. Clarke
Frederick, Md.	Lloyd C. Culler	Louis E. Eichelberger	Louis E. Eichelberger T	Alfred W. Gaver‡	Eugene W. Pruitt	Josephine Etchison
Freeport, Ill.	Luke Stuart	George W. Loveland	W. C. Shouer T	Walter F. Rideout‡	B. F. Shafer	Ruth Hughes
Freeport, N. Y.	Robert E. Patterson	Howard E. Pearsall	Stephen W. Hunt T	August Petry	John W. Dodd	Lena Rupel
Fremont, Neb.	N. H. Mapes	A. J. Forman	J. A. Van Anda T	Herman Suhr‡	John G. Hanson	Mildred Palmer
Fremont, Ohio	Amer L. Wrigley	Russell H. Colvin	Russell H. Colvin	Carroll E. Cox‡	U. E. Diener	Winifred Carlsen
Fresno, Calif.	Frank A. Homan	H. S. Foster	William Glass	Walter S. Henderson‡	Clarence W. Edwards	Sarah McCardle
Fullerton, Calif.	H. H. Kohlenberger	F. C. Hezmalhalch	F. C. Hezmalhalch	James Sleeper‡	R. E. Green	D. Carrie Sheppard
Fulton, N. Y.	Charles Baldwin	Frank A. Campbell	Harold A. Fielding T	Clinton H. Hulett†	George R. Bodley	Ethel Dunham
Gadsden, Ala.	J. H. Meighan C	P. M. McCall	J. H. Meighan	R. L. Bishop‡	C. A. Donehoo	Lena Martin
Gainesville, Fla.*	J. M. Butler	A. Clarence O'Neill	A. Clarence O'Neill T	Sam P. Harn	Horace F. Zetrouer	Mary B. Swinney
Galesburg, Ill.	Joe E. Anderson	Alfred Nystrom	Alfred Nystrom	Carl T. Goethe‡	Richard V. Lindsey	Curtis Wynn
Galveston, Tex.	Brantly Harris	Mildred M. Oser	F. A. Quin A	W. R. Willard	S. B. Graham	Joseph S. Ibbotson

Gardner, Mass.	Fred E. Perry	Benjamin F. Holden	A. Robert Bourgeois A	Jaddus V. Leger†	Fordyce T. Reynolds	Barbara H. Smith
Garfield, N. J.	John M. Gabriel	Joseph J. Novack	Walter Walsh C	George W. Sabo†	Joseph Moriarity	Olga Katz
Garfield Heights, Ohio	Raymond H. Ring	Thomas Mulcahy	Thomas Mulcahy A	John W. Zangerle‡	Harold R. Maurer	None
Gary, Ind.	Ernest L. Schaible	Anthony E. Dobis, Jr.	John A. Sabo C	Tom Kennedy‡	H. S. Jones	Ralph Robert Shaw
Gastonia, N. C.*	George B. Mason	J. L. Kendrick	Guy C. Killian T	T. W. Ware‡	Hunter Huss	Lottie Blake
Geneva, N. Y.	F. W. Warder	E. R. Dobbin	John J. Chartres A	James R. Hanlon†	Lynn Houseman	Mary Skinner
Glen Cove, N. Y.	Horace Sherwood	W. A. McCahill	George E. Hawkins	John A. Neafsey	Hannibal H. Chapman	Lois Allen
Glendale, Calif.*	William J. Goss	Glenn E. Chapman	A. H. Haak C	John R. Quinn‡	Willard S. Ford	Bess R. Yates
Glens Falls, N. Y.	John Bazinet	Gerald T. Hayes	Powell J. Smith	George Rugg†	A. W. Miller	J. Thatcher Sears
Gloucester, Mass.	Sylvester F. Whalen	Allen F. Grant	Kenneth S. Webber A	Edward S. Degnan†	Ernest W. Fellows	Barbera Shute, Act.
Gloucester City, N. J.	John F. Gorman	Daniel J. Lane	A. D. Koenemann	Edward Ronan†	Marvin E. Porch	Eva Stites
Gloversville, N. Y.	Chauncey C. Thayer	William H. Marple	E. A. James T	Bertha B. Eaton	Harry W. Langworthy	Lucy Edel
Goldsboro, N. C.*	J. H. Hill	J. G. Spence	J. G. Spence	J. H. Hawley‡	Ray Armstrong	Mary DeVane
Goshen, Ind.	Gordon D. Pease	Ray M. Kitson	Ray M. Kitson	Roy R. Berlin‡	Ort L. Walter	Marie Stouder
Grand Forks, N. D.	J. Earl McFadden P	Charles J. Evanson	Charles J. Evanson A	Henry Brenna	Elroy Schroeder	Irma Walker
Grand Island, Neb.	O. A. Abbott	F. S. White	John R. Geddes T	Walter H. Loescher‡	C. Ray Gates	Daisy Houck
Grand Junction, Colo.*	O. E. Boston P	Helen C. Tomlinson	Helen C. Tomlinson A	Terrill Ellington‡	J. Fred Essig	Margaret Sauer
Grand Rapids, Mich.*	George Welsh	Jacob VanWingen	Byron J. Green A	Frank C. Steinmann†	Arthur W. Krause	Samuel H. Ranck
Granite City, Ill.	M. E. Kirkpatrick	Edwin Rigg	Carroll Bright C	Harry T. Hartman‡	A. M. Wilson	Olive Stallings
Great Falls, Mont.	Julius J. Wuerthner	W. P. Harrison	T. Loye Ashton T	W. J. Burton‡	I. W. Smith	Louisa M. Fernald
Greeley, Colo.	E. M. Colpitts	W. A. Hamnett	Lena Pleak T	C. M. Whiteside‡	H. D. Eldridge	Mrs. Frank Phelps
Green Bay, Wis.	Alex Biemeret	H. A. Draeger	John Tease C	James D. Beth	George E. Denman	Sybil Schuette
Greenfield, Mass.	Whitman B. Wells C	Dana W. Parkhurst	John E. Kiley T	George D. Haskins†	Frederick W. Porter	Gilbert C. Rich
Greensboro, N. C.*	R. L. Lewis	Hargrave Bowles	C. H. Porterfield A	A. C. Hudson‡	Ben L. Smith	Nellie Rowe Jones
Greensburg, Pa.	H. S. Coshey	James F. Giffen	Harry B. Armbrust C	Joseph B. Cherry	William H. McIlhattan	None
Greenville, Miss.	M. C. Smith	C. I. Brown	Clive Metcalf	John Hanway	F. W. Murphy	Amanda Worthington
Greenville, S. C.	C. F. McCullough	B. F. Dillard	B. F. Dillard T	A. G. Furman‡	J. L. Mann	Fannie Taber
Greenville, Tex.	Mrs. A. S. Moore	Mrs. Oscar Long	None	Chester Bull	H. H. Chambers	Ida Pennington
Greenwood, Miss.	S. R. Keesler	Bonner Duggan	S. R. Keesler	T. R. Gregory‡	W. C. Williams	Sanders Smith
Greenwood, S. C.*	E. Devore Andrews	R. M. McConnell	A. C. Nichols	J. Mac. Marshall‡	W. E. Black	Nancy M. Harper
Griffin, Ga.*	W. B. Harris	R. A. Drake	R. A. Drake	(Board)	S. N. Gardner	Mrs. Logan Wallace
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.	Alfred J. Garska P	William G. Stamman	Joseph W. Glaser C	William G. Stamman	Edwin R. VanKleeck	Miss Seivers
Gulfport, Miss.	J. W. Milner	Ivan Ballenger	J. W. Milner	J. K. Milner‡	B. F. Brown	Hyacinth Yerger
Hackensack, N. J.*	Paul J. Foschini	Ethel M. Hoyt	Robert Featherstone A	Francis C. Koehler	George A. Merrill	Mary Boggan
Hagerstown, Md.	Richard H. Sweeney	F. Richard Crowther	George E. Slaybaugh A	Guy G. Gantz‡	B. J. Grimes	Mary Louise McDearman
Hamilton, Ohio*	Leo J. Welsh	Adele Edmonds	Mark C. Thomas	R. H. Smith‡	Clyde W. White	Gladys Sepin
Hammond, Ind.	Frank R. Martin	Arthur H. Spoerner	G. Bertram Smith C	Thomas Kennedy‡	L. L. Caldwell	James A. Howard
Hamtramck, Mich.	Walter Kanar	Frank Matulewicz	Peter Szymczak C	Leonard A. Dysarz	M. A. Kopka	Ruth Miller
Hannibal, Mo.	L. E. Fisher	W. C. Fisher	Walter Storrs	S. T. McIntyre‡	E. T. Miller	Helen D. Burch
Hanover, Pa.*	Harry B. Slagle B	Richard A. Myers	Horace C. Thoman T	(Board of 5)‡	R. A. Bagshaw	Mabel C. Wolcott
Harlingen, Tex.	Hugh Ramsey	Charles Stovall	J. A. Seagrove	Charles Stovall	E. C. Deering	Mrs. L. P. Rorke
Harrisburg, Ill.	J. E. Rose	Bernice Brown	N. A. Hermann	Dick Cook‡	Russell Malan	Agatha Collins
Harrisburg, Pa.	Howard E. Milliken	Herman A. Earley	Robert A. Enders	Charles W. Burtnett†	Robert R. Abernethy	Alice R. Eaton
Harrison, N. J.	Frederick J. Gassert	Francis J. McDonald	Harry J. McLynden T	Edward A. Riordan	John P. Murray	Alma M. Lewis
Hartford, Conn.	Thomas J. Spellacy	John A. Gleason	George H. Gabb T	George F. Kinsella†	Fred D. Wish, Jr.	Truman R. Temple

Table XXIII-A.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor [1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Harvey, Ill.	F. W. Bruggemann	Frank C. Norton	Charles H. Applegate	John S. Clark‡	C. C. Thompson	Marcia Broek
Hastings, Neb.	Leonard T. Waterman	Raymond L. Crosson	Helen Weiler T	A. K. Deffenbaugh‡	A. H. Staley	Ellen Smith
Hattiesburg, Miss.	Travis H. Boykin	J. H. McCaa	Travis H. Boykin	A. M. Fairley	S. H. Blair	Miss Clyde Smith
Haverhill, Mass.	Albert W. Glynn	Bernard H. Donahue	Albert W. Glynn	Howard G. Brown†	Arlington Ingalls Clow	Donald K. Campbell
Hawthorne, N. J.	Robert Robertson	George Grillo	Robert Robertson	John Van Hassell	Mr. Garrison	Harriet d'Archambaud
Hazleton, Pa.	James P. Costello, Jr.	(Vacancy)	William J. McNelis	Daniel Meehan	J. R. Hinkle	Alice Willigerod
Helena, Mont.	Albert J. Roberts	Victor N. Kessler	Albert J. Roberts	Gar. Lutey‡	Frances Forgey	Mabel T. Miller
Hempstead, N. Y.	George M. Estabrook	Lael Von Elm	Lozere Thompson	Adam Stein	William A. Gore	Adelaide M. Faron
Henderson, Ky.	Robert B. Posey	Phil J. Thomy	Griffin Sutton	S. A. Banks	C. E. Dudley	Susan Towles
Herkimer, N. Y.	Guy C. Marshall	Helen F. Gillette	Helen F. Gillette	Helen F. Gillette	L. W. Bills	Edith M. Sheaf
Hibbing, Minn.	W. E. Horn	W. W. Brandt	S. L. Carroll A	C. J. Anderson	S. A. Patchin	Laila Kojala, Act.
Highland Park, Ill.	Frank J. Ronan	V. C. Musser	R. L. Erskine	Garfield R. Leaf‡	R. H. Price	Mary A. Egan
Highland Park, Mich.	Blaine Colman	Thomas E. Shawcross	Lilias F. Evans C	George L. Voorhis	William Lemmel	Katharyne Sleneau
High Point, N. C.*	O. Arthur Kirkman	Lois Welborn	H. L. Crowe	T. R. Short‡	Charles F. Carroll	Nancy K. Poston
Hoboken, N. J.	Bernard N. McFeely	Arthur Malone	William Gilfert T	(Board of 5)	Daniel Kealey	Nina Hatfield
Holland, Mich.	Henry Geerlings	Oscar Peterson	Oscar Peterson	Peter Van Ark	Egbert E. Fell	Dora Schermer
Holyoke, Mass.	Henry J. Toepfert	John F. Sheehan	Ralph J. Thompson A	Bernard J. Grady†	William R. Peck	Frank G. Willcox
Homestead, Pa.	J. J. McLean B	Harry C. Lewis	Samuel E. Graham C	James Rae†‡	Port Eckles	William F. Stevens
Hopewell, Va.*	D. Lane Elder	E. Louise Strickland	Hugh T. Birchett T	J. B. Haywood	R. W. Copeland	Mrs. Burton P. Short
Hopkinsville, Ky.	Walter H. Cobb	Hattie Wood	James F. Bell	Roy Cary	Gladstone Koffman	Mrs. Willie Rust
Hoquiam, Wash.	Ralph L. Philbrick	Ola Hall	Madge Peterson T	R. F. Wheeler‡	H. C. Crumpacker	Marian Taft
Hornell, N. Y.	Ernest G. Stewart	Jay Nisbet	Howard P. Babcock T	George Sexsmith	Harrison Dodge	Helen G. Thacher
Hot Springs, Ark.	Leo P. McLaughlin	Emmett Jackson	Emmett Jackson	Mack Wilson	Harvey H. Haley	Ethel Thompson
Houston, Tex.	Oscar F. Holcombe	Hollis Jacobs	W. H. Maunsell C	W. T. Trammell	E. E. Oberholtzer	Julia Ideson
Hudson, N. Y.	Earl J. Colwell	Harry R. Deacon	William H. Clapp T	Thomas F. Moy†	John T. Kaemmerlen	Lydia Trimper
Huntington, Ind.	Foster E. Cutshall	Wallace Reed	Wallace Reed T	Claude Wise‡	C. E. Byers	Priscilla McArthur
Huntington, W. Va.	George R. Seamonds	M. Dayton Lewis	George R. Seamonds	W. M. Martin‡	O. C. Nutter	Annette Harvey
Huntington Park, Calif.	Elmer E. Cox	W. P. Mahood	W. H. Boss A	John R. Quinn‡	Verling Kersey	Ann Dierker
Huntsville, Ala.	A. W. McAllister	N. M. Payne	N. M. Payne T	George Darwin‡	W. G. Hamm	Hoyt R. Galvin
Huron, S. D.*	Charles R. Kent	Mervin F. Walt	M. F. Walt A	William R. Joy	A. J. Lang	Blanche Battin
Hutchinson, Kan.	Willis N. Kelly	T. C. Smith	W. E. Murphy	W. D. Kellogg‡	J. W. Gowans	Lucy Nichols
Independence, Kan.	Ralph C. Mitchell	G. H. Krienhagen	G. H. Krienhagen	Earl Blount‡	J. H. Clement	Mabel Bays
Independence, Mo.	Roger T. Sermon	James S. Craig	James S. Craig	W. H. Miller‡	W. E. Matthews	Carrie Wallace
Indianapolis, Ind.	Reginald H. Sullivan	John M. Layton	James E. Deery C	Ira Haymaker‡	J. Malcolm Dunn	Luther L. Dickerson
Inglewood, Calif.	Raymond V. Darby	Otto H. Duelke	Otto H. Duelke A	John R. Quinn‡	Robert E. Cralle	Roberta Whitmore
Iowa City, Iowa	H. F. Willenbrock	Grover C. Watson	E. B. Raymond T	William J. White	Iver Opstad	Jessie Gordon
Irondequoit, N. Y.	Thomas E. Broderick	Fred E. Hussey	Thomas E. Broderick T	Lorin E. Mason‡	A. C. Hamilton	None
Iron Mountain, Mich.	Joseph Giacobina	H. C. Lindholm	Joseph A. Michela	Maude Beauparlant	John Jelsch	Lucille Monroe
Ironton, Ohio*	George C. Hugger P	Don Hopkins	Ralph F. Mittendorf A	Pearl A. Pratt‡	John Miller	Helen Cloran
Ironwood, Mich.*	Evald Johnson	Leo Adriansen	Leo Adriansen	Edwin Hedlund	A. E. Erickson	Eileen K. FitzGerald

Irvington, N. J.	Herbert Kruttschnitt	Walter H. Jamouneau	F. V. Schoonover C	James S. McDonough	Herschel S. Libby	May E. Baillet
Ithaca, N. Y.	Joseph Campbell	F. H. Springer	F. H. Springer C	Lewis E. Dofflemyer†	Claude L. Kulp	H. G. Stutz
Jackson, Mich.*	Daniel J. Hackett	Clifton H. Vedder	Clifton H. Vedder	A. H. Anderson	Harold Steele	Dorothy Dowsett
Jackson, Miss.	Walter A. Scott	Mrs. F. B. Allred	D. W. McGehee A	T. W. Chandler	Kirby Walker	Annie M. Parker
Jackson, Tenn.	A. B. Foust	W. T. Teague	A. B. Foust	Fenner Phillips, Sr.‡	C. B. Ijams	Alice Drake
Jacksonville, Fla.	George C. Blume	W. C. Almand	J. E. Pace A	John L. Hall	R. C. Marshall	J. F. Marron
Jacksonville, Ill.	H. H. Vasconcellos	John R. Phillips	Marie M. Finney T	Earl Hembrough‡	R. O. Stoops	Dorothy Hyatt
Jamestown, N. Y.	Leon F. Roberts	Joseph Midgley	Frank L. Weekman C	Oscar W. Nordstrom	Clinton Bush	Lucia Henderson
Janesville, Wis.*	George J. Ryan P	M. A. Puerner	M. A. Puerner	A. J. Olsen	Vernon Klontz	Bernice Colby
Jeannette, Pa.	John M. O'Connell	J. Claire Manson	W. U. Gillespie	(County)	F. B. Snowden	Mrs. Howard E. Bolton
Jefferson City, Mo.	Jesse N. Owens	Henry W. Ells	Roy C. Cobble T	Carney Stone	Russell T. Scobee	Julia Andrae
Jeffersonville, Ind.	Homer G. Vawter	Clara Crooks	Clara Crooks T	Millard Badger‡	W. E. Wilson	Emma Bricker
Jersey City, N. J.	Frank Hague	Joseph Colford	R. M. Greer C	(Seven)	James A. Nugent	Edmund W. Miller
Johnson City, N. Y.	Benjamin W. Ash	Clarence R. Nimmons	Clarence R. Nimmons T	Clarence R. Nimmons	Howard Eccleston	Harriet J. Stiles
Johnson City, Tenn.*	Sam H. Sells	E. J. Quillen	E. J. Quillen T	Charles S. Miller‡	C. E. Rogers	Gladys Thomas
Johnstown, N. Y.	Walter P. Barter	Archibald Wands	Edward D. O'Neil T	Joseph R. Younglove†	Earl L. Ackley	Nina Isabelle Sloan
Johnstown, Pa.	John A. Conway	John W. Cramer	Fulton I. Connor	M. M. Chudy	Dale McMaster	L. Helen Berkey
Joliet, Ill.	George T. Jones	Arthur R. Blackburn	William H. Lennon	James Bell‡	Louis Bottino	Rena Barrickman
Jonesboro, Ark.	Herbert J. Bosler	James Carr Cobb	H. J. Bosler	Cecil Gage‡	R. H. Moore	Mary C. Neely
Joplin, Mo.	O. P. Mahoney	Maude E. Fones	Beauford F. Herron	Warren Lofton‡	E. A. Elliott	Blanche Trigg
Kalamazoo, Mich.*	Frank E. McAllister	C. Ray Howard	Douglas P. Turnbull A	Wilbur Hunting	Loy Norrix	Flora B. Roberts
Kankakee, Ill.	Albert F. Hattenburg	Ralph B. Farmer	Walter L. Ehrich T	F. A. Preisel‡	Irving Munson	Dorothy Brown
Kansas City, Kan.	Don C. McCombs	Howard Payne	George T. Darby	Benedict A. McDonald‡	F. L. Schlagle	Donald Kohlstedt
Kansas City, Mo.*	Charles S. Keith	Charles W. Regan	A. L. Darby	Frank McCabe	George Melcher	Louis Nourse
Kearny, N. J.	Frederick T. Law	William B. Ross	James Ness, Jr. T	John Benson‡	Edmund L. Tink	Ruth W. Thiel
Keene, N. H.	Richard L. Holbrook	Frank H. Whitcomb	Frank H. Whitcomb	John H. Smith†	Laurence O. Thompson	Mary Lucina Saxton
Kenmore, N. Y.	Clifford F. Lane	Walter Ducker	Thomas W. Dickson T	Morris P. Thomas	Frank C. Densberger	Margaret Hirschiser
Kenosha, Wis.*	None	A. E. Axtell	A. E. Axtell T	(Board of 2)	Guy F. Loomis	Cora Frantz
Keokuk, Iowa	Frank A. Willmering	Helen Horne	Harold C. Kiser	Charles E. Langley	R. L. Reid	Nannie P. Fulton
Kewanee, Ill.	Mark A. Saunders	J. A. Todd	J. A. Todd	R. T. Justus‡	Charles Bruner	Elizabeth B. Curry
Key West, Fla.	Willard M. Albury	Archie Roberts	L. C. Brinton	Samuel B. Pinder	Melvin E. Russell	Mary Wardlow
Kingsport, Tenn.*	E. W. Tipton	J. R. Pecktal	J. R. Pecktal	Walker Nelms	Ross N. Robinson	Mrs. T. E. Hurst
Kingston, N. Y.	Conrad J. Heiselman	Edgar J. Dempsey	Lester C. Elmendorf T	George W. Moore	A. J. Laidlaw	Mrs. C. K. Goodrich
Kingston, Pa.	Lewis S. Reese	Charles H. Blochberger	E. M. Rosser T	Ambrose Langan†‡	Bela A. Smith	Frances Dorrance
Kinston, N. C.	Jack Skinner	T. W. Heath	T. W. Heath	J. T. Pratt	W. A. Graham	Irene Hester
Klamath Falls, Ore.	Clifton Richmond	Carl K. Cook	Ruth Bathiany T	Charles Mack‡	Percy J. Wells	Enola Hawkins
Knoxville, Tenn.*	Fred L. Allen	W. H. Stapleton	Allen Frierson	John R. Boring	Harry Clark	Helen M. Harris
Kokomo, Ind.	Harold G. Freeland	C. Darwin Middleton	C. Darwin Middleton	Merrill Jackson‡	C. V. Haworth	Mrs. Harry Fawcett
Lackawanna, N. Y.	John F. Aszkler	Anthony J. Krause	W. J. Magee A	Angello Grosso†	Clarence Conway	Frances Wilkins
Laconia, N. H.	R. W. Smith	Earl Flanders	R. W. Smith	Charles L. Kimball†	John S. Gilman	Hazel J. Clark
La Crosse, Wis.	Joseph J. Verchota	Fred L. Kramer	L. J. Kaiser C	B. E. Stoen	G. M. Wiley	Lilly M. E. Borreson

TABLE XXIII-A.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor [1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Lafayette, Ind.	Austin R. Killian	Jack LaFevre	Clyde C. Lewis C	Robert Swartz‡	Morris McCarty	Mrs. T. F. Wilbanks
Lafayette, La.	J. Maxime Roy	None	Edgar G. Mouton	Mrs. Odile Benoit‡	J. W. Faulk	Eloise Kennedy
Lagrange, Ga.	R. S. O'Neal	J. H. Moss	Richard Hutchinson	W. J. McCain†	F. F. Rowe	Jeanette Wilhoite
La Grange, Ill.	Walter P. Saunders P	H. H. Mitchell	H. H. Mitchell	John S. Clark‡	J. C. Davies	Rebecca Ditto
Lake Charles, La.	J. H. Handley	Emma H. Squires	J. H. Funderburg T	E. R. Henry‡	Ward Anderson	C. M. Dees
Lakeland, Fla.*	Ira C. Hopper	J. L. Davis	J. L. Davis C	A. C. Walker	C. I. Hollingsworth	Serena C. Bailey
Lakewood, Ohio	A. I. Kauffman	Henry A. Rees	Henry A. Rees T	John A. Zangerle‡	George A. Bowman	Mary Parsons
Lancaster, Ohio	J. W. Huddle	Rosannan Barnes	Rosannah Barnes A	Irvin Miller‡	Paul Wenger	Edith Baumgardner
Lancaster, Pa.	D. E. Cary	Charles E. Laird	Michael J. McNerney C	Walter A. Buckius	Harvey A. Smith	Margaret Critchfield
Lansing, Mich.	Max A. Templeton	Bertha Ray	Robert E. Sanderson C	David E. Lord†	J. W. Sexton	E. Jennie McNeal
La Porte, Ind.	Alfred Norris	C. E. Anderson	C. E. Anderson T	Ed. Craft‡	W. R. Godwin	Margaret Hager
Laredo, Texas	Albert Martin	A. R. Garcia	R. J. Benavides T	F. A. Lattig	W. P. Galligan	Margaret Yaeger
La Salle, Ill.	H. M. Orr	Bertha Young	W. J. Pietrucha T	Fred J. Hart‡	J. B. McManus	Tessie Yopp
Latrobe, Pa.	E. A. Wolff	E. M. Eaton	A. G. Walter	(Board of 3)‡	W. G. Hulton	Sara C. McComb
Laurel, Miss.	G. W. Hosey	J. C. Coats	J. C. Coats	G. M. Geddie	R. H. Watkins	Grace Ter Vree
Lawrence, Kan.	C. B. Russell	J. William Stone	E. E. Alexander T	T. R. Gerhart‡	C. E. Birch	Lillian Constant
Lawrence, Mass.	Walter A. Griffin	John J. Daley	Walter A. Griffin	Joseph A. Doyle†	Dennis E. Callahan	Richard J. Sullivan
Lawton, Okla.	R. A. Jones	Harlan LeMaster	Nettie Pippin T	Grant Matheny‡	B. C. Swinney	Mamie Small
Leavenworth, Kan.	J. H. Miller	E. A. Schaaf	C. P. Olund	Thomas J. Cahill‡	Ira J. Bright	Elsie Evans
Lebanon, Pa.	C. Ray Bell	George H. Biely	I. M. Klopp	Richard U. Schock	John W. Hedge	Margaret C. Spohn
Leominster, Mass.	Sidney E. Bell	Charles D. Harnden	Frank A. Shaw	James A. Connaughton†	William B. Appleton	Florence Wheeler
Lewiston, Me.	Fernand Despins	Lucien Lebel	Albert A. Parent C	Ernest Audet†	Alden A. Woodworth	Annie L. Barr
Lewistown, Pa.	John Healy	H. E. Fetterolf	H. E. Fetterolf	(Board of 7)‡	Charles V. Erdley	None
Lexington, Ky.*	T. Ward Havely	James Wilder	Fred Benckart	James M. Bronston	Henry Hill	Carrie Hunt
Lima, Ohio	F. E. McClain	A. J. Filliez	Clyde Welty A	F. Griffin‡	J. McClain Reed	George McAfee
Lincoln, Ill.	George M. Eberle	George L. Morrill	George L. Morrill C	T. O. Newold‡	D. F. Nickols	Ida M. Webster
Lincoln, Neb.	Oren S. Copeland	Theo. H. Berg	Theo. H. Berg	P. H. Mathews	M. C. Lefler	Magnus K. Kristoffersen
Lincoln, R. I.		David B. Johnston	A. J. Bucklin T	Archie Smith†	John L. Smith	None
Lincoln Park, Mich.	Jasper N. Howard	John M. O'Connor	William McGathen C	William McGathen	Leo Huff	Elaine Million
Linden, N. J.	Myles J. McManus	Thomas J. Wieser	James J. Smith T	Stephen Martis†	Paul R. Brown	Viola R. Maihl
Little Falls, N. Y.	Richard B. Conley	Dennis B. Reardon	Herman J. Misner T	Frank H. McTiernan†	Harold Corzett	Mabel Richards
Little Rock, Ark.	J. V. Satterfield, Jr.	H. C. Graham	G. L. Alexander T	Charles E. Moyer‡	R. C. Hall	Vera J. Snook
Lockport, N. Y.	Edward H. Gailor	Joseph W. Hills	R. M. Noble T	E. Wesley Roberts	Roy B. Kelley	Helene M. Prudden
Lodi, N. J.	Michael Cavallo	Joseph D. Pacella	M. John Butler T	V. Charles Focarino	Henry Matthews	Susan Hunderman
Logansport, Ind.	Russell F. Leonard	Edwin M. Hoyt	Edwin M. Hoyt	Roscoe L. Hawkins‡	R. T. Groninger	Alice D. Stevens
Long Beach, Calif.*	Francis H. Gentry	Frank J. Beggs	Fred W. O'Lovesky	William A. Vandecar	Kenneth Oberholtzer	Theodora Brewitt
Long Branch, N. J.	Alton V. Evans	J. Arthur Wooding	Walton Sherman	B. Drummond Woolley	William M. Smith	Mary Clarkson
Longview, Wash.	C. C. Tibbetts	D. Wiley Carpenter	Mrs. Faye S. Witt T	Howard C. Lum‡	E. J. McNamara	Hazel Cruzen, Act.
Lorain, Ohio	Harry Van Wagnen	Frank Ayres	Frank Ayres A	Clark A. Phinney‡	Paul C. Bunn	Marion May King
Los Angeles, Calif.	Fletcher Bowron	Ralph E. Davis	Dan O. Hoye C	John R. Quinn‡	Vierling Kersey	Althea Warren
Louisville, Ky.	Joseph D. Scholtz	None	John R. Lindsay	John Kesselring	Zenos E. Scott	Harold Brigham
Lowell, Mass.	George T. Ashe	Perry D. Thompson	Dan E. Martin A	John H. Dwyer†	Vincent M. McCartin	David F. Connor

Lubbock, Tex.*	C. E. Slaton	Levina Williams	D. D. Martin A	V. A. Plummer	W. B. Irwin	Lola M. Urguette
Lynbrook, N. Y.	William K. Ross	Harold E. Dana	B. C. Ullmann A	Ralph B. Thompson	H. Arthur Schubert	Teresa A. Guertin
Lynchburg, Va.*	L. E. Lichford	John M. Otey	Ray S. Harris C	C. C. MacLeod	Omer Carmichael	Maude Campbell
Lynn, Mass.	Albert Cole	Albert Flynn	George D. Crane A	Alfred L. Poor†	Harvey S. Gruver	Helen Luitweiler
McAlester, Okla.*	Harry H. Chaney	Celest O'Bannon	Jack R. Gabbert T	Hugh W. Russell‡	Verl Teeter	Genevieve Pace
McComb, Miss.	Xavier A. Kramer	E. J. Triche	W. R. Watkins	D. N. Terrell	D. L. Blackwelder	Mrs. Joe Lilly
McKeesport, Pa.	George H. Lysle	John F. Alderin	W. V. Campbell C	Robert E. Taylor	J. D. Lawson	Jean May
McKees Rocks, Pa.	Nicholas J. Baker	Robert H. Caughey	D. J. Buckley C	James Rae†‡	William H. Church	None
Macon, Ga.	Charles L. Bowden	Viola Ross Napier	Frank Branan T	T. J. Cater	Walter P. Jones	Mrs. Hattie White
Madison, Wis.	James R. Law	Alfred W. Bareis	George Forster A	John Stock	Philip Falk	Helen Farr
Mahanoy City, Pa.	Patrick J. Foley	T. P. McLaughlin	Joseph Anceravige, Jr.	None	H. J. Bolan	None
Malden, Mass.	William A. Hastings	Bessie L. Holden	Cornel McAuliffe	Melvin P. Reed†	Farnsworth G. Marshall	Herbert W. Fison
Mamaroneck, N. Y.*	John J. Condon	Francis J. Heafy	James E. Hushion C	Timothy Murray†	W. W. Ankenbrand	Grinton I. Will
Manchester, N. H.	Damase Caron	M. J. Quinn	Leo G. Riel A	Michael J. Healy†	Austin J. Gibbons	Caroline Clement
Manhattan, Kan.	J. David Arnold	A. L. Hjort	Sam C. Charlson	Roy G. Barkyoumb‡	W. E. Sheffer	Mary Cornelia Lee
Manitowoc, Wis.	Martin Georgenson	Arthur Post	William C. Herrmann T	Roman C. Herman	Hugh S. Bonar	Florence E. Dunton
Mankato, Minn.	F. J. Mahowald	F. W. Bates	Mrs. P. J. Lorentz T	F. J. Sperry	J. A. Anderson	Clara C. Bordwell
Mansfield, Ohio	William J. Looke	P. L. Kelly	P. L. Kelly A	Norman L. Wolfe‡	W. L. Miller	Lois MacKellar
Maplewood, Mo.	Frank L. Martini	G. T. Charnock	G. T. Charnock	Myrt Neaf‡	George Dille	Josephine Alban
Marietta, Ohio	Earl D. Schob	Harold D. Brooker	Harold D. Brooker A	F. H. Quigley‡	W. H. Sullivan	Mabel M. Hawthorne
Marinette, Wis.	Richard P. Murray	John Moore	John Moore	Charles H. Anderson	G. E. Watson	Hazel D. Laing
Marion, Ind.	Carl F. Barney	Robert K. Custer	Robert K. Custer C	Marie Timmons‡	Elbert E. Day	Frances W. Davis
Marion, Ohio	Russell C. Snare	Elmer Shaw	Elmer Shaw A	H. V. Mounts‡	C. A. Hudson	Helen Kramer
Marlborough, Mass.	Louis F. Ingalls	Francis J. Bertrand	Edward F. Bigelow T	Claude E. Williams†	Ernest P. Carr	Katherine Gorman
Marquette, Mich.	Louis W. Biegler	Mary A. Hogan	Joseph Cone A	Joseph Cone	Willard M. Whitman	Elizabeth L. Ellison
Marshall, Texas*	Louis W. Kariel	Newman Wells	Newman Wells T	J. J. Jones	Bryan Dickson	Mrs. L. J. Beard
Marshalltown, Iowa	G. W. Darling	Anne McMahon	Joel M. Olson T	H. F. Clemens	W. F. Shirley	Helen Rex
Martinsburg, W. Va.	C. H. Dailey	Samuel M. Langford	Floyd Fawver	Strong Lewis‡	G. W. Ropp	Mary C. Stribling
Martins Ferry, Ohio	Lee Woods	Edward H. Shrodes	Edward H. Shrodes A	E. E. Taylor‡	Fred L. Teal	Bess B. Gressman
Mason City, Iowa*	Ray E. Pauley	Rena B. Mack	Rena Mack A	William B. Gleason	R. B. Irons	Lydia M. Barrette
Massena, N. Y.	R. A. Newton	Walter D. Clark	Walter D. Clark T	Joseph Romeo	Martin Helfer	Mrs. James Warren
Massillon, Ohio	Harry W. Lash	Lewis Holcomb	Lewis Holcomb A	Lester S. Lash‡	Lee J. Smith	Florence Hulings
Mattoon, Ill.	E. E. Richardson	E. Guy Miller	E. W. Vollmer	Fred Hempen‡	Howard B. Black	Blanche Gray
Maywood, Ill.	C. Krausser	C. Tevander	H. Staup C	John S. Clark‡	Clarence Pygman, Act.	Vernell C. Dammier
Meadville, Pa.	Fred F. Whipple	G. Stanley Maxwell	L. W. Koessling C	James S. Charlton	Warren P. Norton	Helen Dermitt
Medford, Mass.	John C. Carr	George P. Hassett	Alexander A. Lucey A	James J. Connors†	J. Stevens Kadesch	Mary H. Davis
Medford, Ore.	C. C. Furnas	M. L. Alford	Gus H. Samuels T	J. B. Coleman‡	E. H. Hedrick	E. Fay Woolsey
Melrose, Mass.	Robert A. Perkins	Raymond H. Greenlaw	Gardner B. Wardwell A	Frank J. Sherman†	Herman H. Stuart	Elsie M. Hatch
Melrose Park, Ill.	Andy Frenzel	Michael J. Laraia	Herman Weiss T	John S. Clark‡	Eugene La Rowe	Alma Wolf
Memphis, Tenn.	Walter C. Chandler		D. C. Miller C	Joe S. Hicks	Ernest C. Ball	Jesse Cunningham
Menominee, Mich.	Michael C. Olsen	B. W. Delgoffe	B. W. Delgoffe	Edward W. Nowach	John L. Silvernale	Ruth Papin
Meriden, Conn.	Francis R. Danaher	Ruth E. Payne	Fred K. Weisner C	Walter Savage	Raymond N. Brown	Martha Bartlett
Meridian, Miss.	C. Vinson	R. S. Tew	C. Vinson	J. O. Eastland	H. M. Ivy	Mrs. T. L. Bailey
Methuen, Mass.	Arthur A. Thompson C	E. Vernon Sanborn	Tom Longworth T	Henry H. Crompton†	Lewis H. Conant	Beatrice Weibel
Miami, Fla.*	E. G. Sewell	Frank J. Kelly	A. E. Fuller	G. R. Green	James T. Wilson	Frances G. Parsons

TABLE XXIII-A.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor [1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Michigan City, Ind.	Fred Parker	Frank Wentland	Lowell T. Hay C	Edward Craft‡	M. L. Knapp	Marie Wilcox
Middlesborough, Ky.	W. K. Evans	H. H. Hutcheson	H. R. Giles	C. K. Brashear	J. W. Bradner	Dorothy Sprague
Middletown, Conn.	Charles A. Schaefer	Raymond J. Wamester	Charles A. Chafee T	John J. Tynan	Fred W. Shearer	Nathaly Newton
Middletown, N. Y.	Robert P. Anderson	P. E. Benedict	P. E. Benedict T	Lawrence S. Conkling	Carl V. Warren	Grace I. Winslow
Middletown, Ohio*	Earl Grant C	Harry C. Kempf	C. H. Campbell A	W. K. Swan‡	R. W. Solomon	Emma Hale
Milford, Mass.	John H. Gardella C	Catherine L. Coyne	Michael J. Hannigan	William F. Clancy†	A. O. Caswell	Ethelwyn Blake
Millville, N. J.	A. M. LaDow	John H. Fisher	John H. Fisher	John W. Matthews	Edward McComsey	Emma C. Shaw
Milton, Mass.	F. A. Gaskins C	G. Frank Kemp	Clyde L. Whittier T	Robert Bowie	Horace F. Turner	Carrie S. Allen
Milwaukee, Wis.	Daniel Webster Hoan	L. P. Bellinghausen	William H. Wendt C	George Bartelt	Milton C. Potter	M. S. Dudgeon
Minneapolis, Minn.	George E. Leach	Charles C. Swanson	O. J. Turner C	Edward S. Gould	Carroll R. Reed	Carl Vitz
Minot, N. D.*	V. E. Sandberg	J. B. Schmidt	J. B. Schmidt A	M. J. Engeseth	L. A. White	Jean Taggart
Mishawaka, Ind.	Carl J. Castleman	Joseph M. Canfield	Cyriel Himschoot C	Jake Lechner‡	P. C. Emmons	Ella Hodges
Missoula, Mont.	Dwight N. Mason	J. I. McDonald	Dwight N. Mason	D. B. Curry‡	Margaret C. Hayes	Nina M. Ford
Mitchell, S. D.	G. Fredericks	Thomas Eastcott	Thomas Eastcott A	L. F. Geiger	J. C. Lindsey	Lora Crouch
Moberly, Mo.	Thomas J. Tydings	George H. Mitchell	Ambrose Rucker T	Ralph N. Blake	M. F. Beach	Virginia Connell
Mobile, Ala.	Cecil F. Bates	S. H. Hendrix	H. G. Zeigler	H. M. Touart‡	W. C. Griggs	Emma C. Harris
Modesto, Calif.	Carl W. Shannon	H. E. Gragg	H. E. Gragg A	H. E. Gragg	J. H. Bradley	Bessie B. Silverthorn
Moline, Ill.	A. Henry Arp	Mrs. August N. Brissman	Mrs. August N. Brissman	Paul A. Dahlen‡	E. P. Nutting	Alice Williams
Monessen, Pa.	James Gold	John C. Lermann	Peter Ratica	Albert Marchione	John A. Goetz	Hazel Hart
Monroe, La.	H. H. Benoit	P. A. Poag	W. H. D. Rodriguez	R. D. Farr‡	E. N. Nevill	Mrs. J. M. Townes
Monroe, Mich.	A. W. Karch	Doras A. Soleau	A. W. Karch	J. Emmett Kirby	George Cantrick	Mary Crowther
Monrovia, Calif.	R. A. Merchant	F. R. Schallert	A. K. Petrie T	John R. Quinn‡	A. R. Clifton	Anne Crews
Montclair, N. J.	William E. Speers	Joseph D. McKee	Bayard H. Faulkner	David Mabey	A. L. Threlkeld	Margery Quigley
Montgomery, Ala.	W. A. Gunter	W. L. Jackson	B. A. Kilgrew A	J. J. Flowers‡	Clarence Dannelly	Laura Elmore
Morgantown, W. Va.*	Marvin R. Kiger	Russel K. Bolton	Russel K. Bolton T	C. W. Perrine‡	Robert Clark	Betty Berry
Morristown, N. J.	Clyde Potts	Nelson S. Butera	Thomas H. Wiss T	John W. Simmins†	J. Burton Wiley	Grace D. Rose
Moundsville, W. Va.	W. W. Wilson	O. S. Chambers	O. S. Chambers	Paul A. Dechan‡	Louis R. Potts	Ida M. Hankins
Mount Carmel, Pa.	Elmer J. Delcamp B	Emeriggio J. Fincato	Richard Morgan	(Board of 4)‡	Gerald Beierschmitt	None
Mount Clemens, Mich.	Donald R. Westendorf	Joseph H. Matthews	George A. Dankers T	Harold Lindsey	L. W. Fast	Ann Crocker
Mount Vernon, Ill.	C. C. Satterfield	John M. Ayers	C. B. Pavey T	Harry E. Warren‡	J. Lester Buford	Margaret L. Pitman
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	William H. Hussey	Thomas J. Dooling	John Lynn C	Edwin W. Pattison	William H. Holmes	Alice Jewett
Muncie, Ind.	Ira J. Wilson	J. Clyde Dunnington	John D. Lewis C	Wilbur Van Ardol‡	Lee O. Baird	Sally Ann Robards
Munhall, Pa.	Albert Williams	John H. Percival	William E. Crouch	James Rae†‡	E. O. Liggett	W. F. Stevens
Muscatine, Iowa	S. G. Bronner	H. H. Hanson	C. E. Graebner	R. P. Jacobs	A. A. Johnson	Cornelia Rhynsburger
Muskegon, Mich.*	Erwin E. Larsen	Rynard F. Cooper	Fred Backstrom A	Robert Marsh	John Craig	C. T. Hewitt
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.*	F. P. Rockenbach	R. J. Miles	George F. Liddle	Henry Seng	William Booker	None
Muskogee, Okla.*	S. M. McManus	R. L. Davis	R. L. Davis	Carl Pate‡	J. R. Holmes	Cora Case Porter
Nanticoke, Pa.	Evan J. Williams	Martin B. Znaniecki	Vincent Znaniecki	John Williams	A. P. Diffendafer	None
Nashua, N. H.	Eugene H. Lemay	Irenee D. Ravenelle	Alfred O. Poulin T	Joseph M. Levesque†	Earle Tracey	Clara Smith
Nashville, Tenn.	Thomas L. Cummings	P. L. Woodward	William Burton C	W. E. Steger	W. A. Bass	F. W. Drury

Natchez, Miss.	W. J. Byrne	L. P. Conner	None	R. Lee Wood	W. H. Braden	Rosalie Perry
Natick, Mass.	C. Ray Bennett C	James H. Fleming	Thomas J. Shea	Patrick H. Donlon†	Clifford R. Hall	Ada C. Adams
Naugatuck, Conn.	John J. Sheridan	Charles F. Daly	Edward Lingenheld A	Rocco Mariano†	H. E. Chittenden	Jessie F. DeShong
Needham, Mass.	Julius F. Haller C	E. Bertha Behnke	Melville W. Grant	Arthur H. Godfrey†	Harry A. Brown	Barbara Abbott
New Albany, Ind.	Noble F. Mitchell	James G. Ferrell	John Peters A	George E. Bathes‡	C. B. McLinn	Annette L. Clark
Newark, N. J.	Meyer C. Ellenstein	Harry S. Reichenstein	Vincent J. Murphy	Theodore Fierstein†	Stanley Rolfe	Beatrice Winser
Newark, Ohio	Glenn Wright	S. O. Coyle	S. O. Coyle A	William J. Wulphoop‡	P. B. Edwards	Mary Pierce
New Bedford, Mass.	Leo E. J. Carney	Charles W. Deasy	Gilbert J. Freitas	Eugene F. Phelan†	Allen P. Keith	Harland A. Carpenter
New Bern, N. C.	Ray Henderson	William C. Barfield	Evelyn L. Shapp T	B. O. Jones‡	H. B. Smith	Margaret Chapman
New Britain, Conn.	George J. Coyle	Harry E. Scheuy	William H. Judd	Thomas Linder	Carlyle C. Ring	Greta E. Brown
New Brunswick, N. J.	Richard V. Mulligan	John F. Boyce	Robert P. March C	Samuel G. Cohen†	Frederick Sickles	Roger H. McDonough
Newburgh, N. Y.*	Herbert A. Warden	Annie P. Templeton	A. B. Slaughter C	William J. Kohl	Snyder J. Gage	Sarah Corwin
Newburyport, Mass.	James F. Carens	William D. Kelly	Norbert Carey A	John Shea†	Charles R. Thibadeau	Irving S. Cole
New Castle, Ind.	Sam J. Bufkin	John Rutlidge	John Rutlidge T	Charles Carpenter‡	Roy H. Valentine	Feryl Sipe Goar
New Castle, Pa.	Charles B. Mayne	C. Ed Brown	James L. Fink	A. Clyde Shoaf	Clyde C. Green	Alice Sterling
New Haven, Conn.	John W. Murphy	Abraham Zweigbaum	Cecil J. Marlowe C	A. S. McWilliams†	Joseph A. Fitzgerald	Lindsey Brown
New Kensington, Pa.	Dick Reeser	L. G. Heinle	Dudley H. Anderson	L. G. Heinle	E. T. Chapman	Mary M. Restalli
New London, Conn.*	Leo B. Reagan	Edward S. Neilan	Carey Congdon	Joseph C. Collins	Warren A. Hanson	Frederick Edgerton
New Orleans, La.	Robert S. Maestri	W. P. Brand	Jess S. Cave	Henry Umbach†	Nicholas Bauer	John Hall Jacobs
New Philadelphia, Ohio	A. H. Williams	L. B. Stonebrook	Lester B. Stonebrook A	Ralph Richardson‡	H. S. Carroll	Miss Mercier
Newport, Ky.*	Leo G. Broering	A. C. Joseph	Clem A. Voet	Henry Maher	A. D. Owens	Henrietta Litzendorff
Newport, R. I.	Henry S. Wheeler	W. Norman Sayer	Benjamin F. Downing T	John B. Sullivan†	Harold T. Lowe	A. Louise Cottrell
Newport News, Va.*	B. G. James	A. M. Hamilton	J. C. Biggins	W. C. Taylor	Joseph H. Saunders	Gwendolyn Evans
New Rochelle, N. Y.*	Stanley W. Church	Charles U. Combes	Walter J. Brennan	Paul A. Bankson	Herold C. Hunt	Aubry Hill Graham
Newton, Iowa	A. M. Miller	H. J. Lammers	M. G. Addicks T	Charles E. Kendall	B. C. Berg	Blanche Maytag
Newton, Kan.*	Edgar Bennett	Adella Martin	Adella Martin	Oscar Jones‡	John B. Heffelfinger	Mrs. L. A. McGaughey
Newton, Mass.	Paul M. Goddard	Frank M. Grant	Daniel A. White C	John W. Murphy†	Julius E. Warren	Julius Lucht
New York, N. Y.	Fiorello H. LaGuardia	W. Warren Hubbard	Joseph D. McGoldrick	F. J. H. Kracke†	Harold G. Campbell	H. M. Lydenberg
Niagara Falls, N. Y.*	E. W. Mirrington, Jr.	George J. Rickert	Charles H. Brown, Jr. C	John C. Palumbo (Board of 4)	James F. Taylor	Bertha M. Cudebec
Niles, Mich.	W. F. Morgridge	Walter Enger	Walter Enger		F. W. Crawford	Orril Coolidge
Niles, Ohio	William P. Kearney	Homer Thomas	Homer Thomas A	David H. Wick‡	S. J. Bonham	Ida E. Sloan
Norfolk, Neb.	A. S. Mitchell	A. O. Hazen	Bertha Cooper T	Andrew Larson‡	Allen Burkhardt	Laura Durland
Norfolk, Va.*	John Arch Gurkin	John D. Corbell	Charles B. Borland	C. Q. Nugent†	C. W. Mason	Mary D. Pretlow
Norristown, Pa.	Anson B. Evans B	William S. Bowen	William P. Sutch T	Norman Zendt†‡	H. O. Dietrich	Helen A. Bomberger
North Adams, Mass.	F. J. O'Hara	William G. Carter	Daniel J. Hawthorne A	John J. Burns†	J. F. McGroary	Elizabeth Furst
Northampton, Mass.	C. J. O'Connor	John P. Foley	Horace C. LaFleur A	Michael J. Fitzgerald†	William J. Barry	Joseph L. Harrison
N. Attleborough, Mass.	James F. Brennan C	John A. Rose	August R. Funke T	Francis J. Kelley† (Board of 3)‡	George W. Morris	Ethel Rix
North Braddock, Pa.	J. P. McLeigh	John O. Jones	Michael Pendro		F. DeWitt Zuerner	None
North Little Rock, Ark.	Ross L. Lawhon	O. W. Neely	Percy H. Machin T	Charles E. Moyer‡	R. A. Cox	None
North Platte, Neb.	George B. Dent, Jr.	S. W. Throckmorton	L. E. Mehlmann T	Virgil D. Lewis‡	W. J. Braham	Eleanora Wheeler
North Providence, R. I.	None	Louis A. Sweet	Emery Levesque T	John Lee†	James McGuire	Veronica Hurley
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	John E. Wallace	J. M. Zimmerman	E. S. Hering T	G. W. Treichler	B. A. Leonard	Miss H. Van Voorhees
Norwalk, Conn.	Frank T. Stack	LeRoy D. Downs	William F. Brunicardi C	Charles T. McGovern (Board of 3)	Philip A. Jakob	Margaret S. Wilson
Norwich, Conn.	Anthony W. O'Connell	T. J. Pawlowski	Alexander Jordan T		James Murphy	Mrs. R. S. Hamilton
Norwood, Mass.*	Charles E. Houghton C	Walter A. Blasenak	Edmund F. Murphy	Edward A. Flaherty†	Lincoln Lynch	Edna A. Phillips
Norwood, Ohio	Allen C. Roudebusch	A. M. Shoneberger	A. M. Schoneberger A	George Guckenberger‡	Harold S. Bates	Alice Isphording
Nutley, N. J.	Frederick H. Young	Simon Blum	Raleigh S. Rife	Henry Conover	John A. Spargo	Irene C. Phillips

Table XXIII-A.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor [1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Oakland, Calif.*	William J. McCracken	Frank Colbourn	H. G. Williams A	L. J. Kennedy‡	E. W. Jacobsen	John B. Kaiser
Oak Park, Ill.	James A. Howe P	H. N. Leadaman	T. R. Leth C	John S. Clark‡	William J. Hamilton	Elsie McKay
Ogden, Utah	Fred M. Abbott	Mabel C. Peterson	M. L. Critchlow A	George E. Brown‡	W. Karl Hopkins	Elva L. Wattis
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Francis B. Burns	E. J. W. Crawford	M. M. Morse T	Edward Whalen	Frank Roda	Sophronia Dewey
Oil City, Pa.	J. G. Payne	C. S. Hetrick	E. R. Gnade	B. H. Sutley	Vaughn R. DeLong	Florence Trosh
Oklahoma City, Okla.*	R. A. Hefner	Earle M. Simon	F. G. Baker A	Jim Bodine‡	C. K. Reiff	Mabel H. Peacock
Okmulgee, Okla.	M. F. Maroney		Harry De Vinna	Ural Simmons‡	Max Chambers	Mrs. Jennie Elrod
Old Forge, Pa.	James Tedesco	Anthony Cammarota	William Evans C	James F. Lally†‡	B. T. Harris	Samuel Palilla
Olean, N. Y.	Fred W. Forness, Jr.	W. T. Donigan	F. C. Kamler A	E. B. McGranaghan	W. C. Greenawalt	Maud D. Brooks
Olympia, Wash.	David Gammell	O. U. Tatro	M. Y. Haskett	R. W. Salter‡	Leland P. Brown	Lillian Collins
Olyphant, Pa.	Andrew Blainiar	Harry Metrinko	Demko Chomin	James F. Lally†‡	John A. Dempsey	Stephen Colucci
Omaha, Neb.	Dan B. Butler	Martin J. Dineen, Jr.	Charles E. Stenicka C	Carl King‡	Homer W. Anderson	Bertha Baumer
Oneida, N. Y.	A. K. Zellner	Charles Kingsbury, Jr.	Robert H. DeWitt C	Charles L. Willis†	Albert H. Covell	Nellie Myrick
Oneonta, N. Y.	Daniel Franklin	W. Arthur Holley	Charles H. Bowdish	Lavern Palmer†	George J. Dann	Rosanna C. Bagg
Ontario, Calif.	George P. Weldon	C. C. Peabody	C. C. Peabody	M. A. Cranmer‡	C. W. Randall	Alberta Schaefer
Orange, N. J.	Ovid C. Bianchi	W. F. Christiansen	Ovid C. Bianchi	John Keaster	W. Burton Patrick	John B. Fogg
Orlando, Fla.	S. Y. Way	J. A. Stinson	W. C. Lanier C	F. D. Hardaway	J. B. Walker	Olive Brumbaugh
Oshkosh, Wis.	George F. Oaks	James S. Chase	Rudolph F. Kriz C	John Hackbarth	C. C. Bishop	Natalie Huhn
Oskaloosa, Iowa	Lake M. Crookham	B. L. Bunker	E. L. Butler T	Harry Glen	Raymond J. Carroll	Elizabeth Michener
Ossining, N. Y.	Howard Dunscomb	L. H. Acker	George W. Haddow	William F. Wagner†	Harold Loomis	Blanche Davis
Oswego, N. Y.	Willard J. Hall	Leonard T. Gadwood	Thomas J. Hunter	George V. Joy†	Charles E. Riley	Juanita Kersey
Ottawa, Ill.	Fred N. Spurgin	Howard W. Farnsworth	Wallace T. Rippey	Fred J. Hart‡	C. J. Byrne	Vilda Beem
Ottumwa, Iowa	C. A. Hill	Alvah C. Orvis	Henry W. King A	S. K. Alderdice	Frank Douma	May Ditch
Owensboro, Ky.	Harry C. Smith	E. J. Rhodes	E. J. Rhodes	Mrs. A. W. Gabbert	J. L. Foust	Sue R. McCulluch
Owosso, Mich.	John N. Axford	G. A. Van Epps	John N. Axford	John Cameron	E. J. Willman	Maud C. Thompson
Paducah, Ky.*	Pierce E. Lackey	Rudy W. Stewart	James P. Smith	Mabel Troutman	H. L. Smith	Harriett Boswell
Painesville, Ohio*	None	J. H. Murray	J. H. Murray A	H. Z. Pethtel‡	C. S. Pierce	Ruth Hayes Pierce
Palestine, Tex.	J. H. Handorf	Irma L. Campbell	W. L. Johnson	H. J. Sutton	Bonner Frizzell	Georgia McMeans
Palo Alto, Calif.	Lorenz Costello	Winifred Kidd	F. V. Pering A	L. E. Taylor	J. R. Overturf	Anne Hadden
Pampa, Tex.*	Ed S. Carr	W. M. Craven	W. T. Williamson	W. M. Craven	W. B. Weatherred	Mrs. James Todd
Paris, Tex.	J. M. Crook	Mrs. T. D. Wells	J. M. Crook	Mrs. T. D. Wells	A. H. Chamness	Nina Shelton
Parkersburg, W. Va.	John S. Dunn	Myrtle Hoffman	Andy Swearingen	Peter Jackson‡	John A. Davis, Jr.	Anna Taylor
Park Ridge, Ill.	Arthur L. Jones	C. F. Nast	Robert D. Hams T	John S. Clark‡	Harry D. Winslow	Frances Holbrook
Parma, Ohio	Roland E. Reichert	Samuel S. Nowlin	Samuel S. Nowlin A	John A. Zangerle‡	Frank Shields	None
Parsons, Kan.	Earl Minton	Dale M. Raymond	E. R. Gould	William A. Dearth‡	Rees Hughes	Belle Curry
Pasadena, Calif.*	Edward O. Nay C	Bessie Chamberlain	Miner B. Phillipps C	J. R. Quinn‡	John A. Sexson	Doris Hoit
Passaic, N. J.	Thomas J. Kennedy	A. D. Bolton	Henry C. Whitehead	Edward J. Levendusky†	A. D. Arnold	Maud Stull
Paterson, N. J.	William P. Furrey	Edward DuPree	William Sheps C	William C. Leach†	John R. Wilson	Leo R. Etzkorn
Pawtucket, R. I.	Thomas P. McCoy	James M. Donovan	Thomas P. McCoy A	James Garvey†	Frank A. R. Allen	Richard T. Garland
Peabody, Mass.	Joseph B. O'Keefe	Edward J. Dowd	Daniel A. Conroy A	Cornelius J. Flynn†	William A. Welch	Nathan Masterson

Peekskill, N. Y.	D. Wiley Travis, Jr.	E. Ervin Gardner, Jr.	Albert E. Cruger	J. Wesley Barker	J. E. Scott	Ella F. Fowler
Pekin, Ill.	J. Norman Shade	W. D. Jansen	George Behrens T	Louie Hoff‡	C. B. Smith	Mrs. William Haase
Pensacola, Fla.*	L. C. Hagler	J. E. Frenkel	J. E. Frenkel C	L. W. Wells	J. H. Varnum	Lucia Tryon
Peoria, Ill.	D. H. McClugage	Francis D. Nash	F. G. Bruninga C	Elsie B. Arend‡	E. C. Fisher	Earl W. Browning
Perth Amboy, N. J.	Edward J. Patten	Philip P. Costello	Edward J. Dalton C	Sol Kelsey†	William C. McGinnis	Ann Cladek
Peru, Ind.	W. H. Long	H. E. Worl	H. E. Worl T	D. Elbert Brown‡	Paul Crodian	Inez Colby
Petersburg, Va.*	John R. Jolly	William F. Spotswood	William F. Spotswood A	Hugh R. Smith	Henry G. Ellis	Theresa D. Hodges
Phenix City, Ala.	Ashby Floyd	Joseph Bird	Joseph Bird T	G. B. Pittman, Jr.‡	L. P. Stough	None
Philadelphia, Pa.	Robert E. Lamberton	William W. Felton	Robert C. White	William J. Benham†	Alexander Stoddard	Franklin H. Price
Phillipsburg, N. J.	William P. Watson	Harvey G. Wismer	George L. Hartman	Matthew B. Bercaw	Clarence V. Sloan	Edna Woodruff
Phoenix, Ariz.*	Walter J. Thalheimer	W. O. Glick	Thomas M. Sullivan T	Lannas S. Henderson	John D. Loper	Jane Hudgins
Phoenixville, Pa.*	Arthur H. Tompkins	Norman G. Young	John T. Bush T	(Board of 6)‡	Martin L. Peters	Alta Krieble
Pine Bluff, Ark.	James P. McGaughy	R. E. Lee	James P. McGaughy	S. F. Valux‡	J. R. Allen	Mrs. C. W. Pettigrew
Piqua, Ohio*	Harry E. Croner	Cloyd Smith	W. J. Baldwin	Dorsey D. Kessler‡	George C. Dietrich	Gertrude L. Irvin
Pittsburg, Kan.	W. O. Myers	Agnes M. Young	W. L. Baldwin A	Ira L. Harper‡	M. M. Rose	Ruth H. Nevin
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Cornelius D. Scully	Edward S. Lindsay	Edward R. Frey C	P. R. Williams†	Benjamin G. Graham	Ralph Munn
Pittsfield, Mass.	James Fallon	Harold F. Goggins	Anthony W. Sottile A	Roy A. Vincent†	Edward J. Russell	Francis H. Henshaw
Pittston, Pa.	Kenneth J. English	Joseph P. Fitzpatrick	S. C. Andaloro	Thomas A. Grace‡	Elizabeth Battle	Charlotte I. Mason
Plainfield, N. J.	Harvey R. Linbarger	Fred Toegel	Arthur E. Crone T	Charles A. Peterson†	Frederick W. Cook	Florence Bowman
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	Leander A. Bouyea	Walter J. Arbenger	Susan E. Arthur T	Frank Bourdeau†	George M. Elmendorf	Helen E. Hale
Pleasantville, N. J.	W. Scott Ireland	Nehemiah Andrews	Floyd Smith	Evy Ware†	Simon M. Horstick	Catherine Boice
Plymouth, Mass.	James A. White C	Herbert K. Bartlett	Herbert K. Bartlett T	Thomas L. Cassidy†	Anson B. Handy	Charlotte Haskins
Plymouth, Pa.	Samuel Brokenshire B	George Trebilcox	Kenneth Guest	Ambrose Langan†‡	Henry S. Jones	None
Pocatello, Idaho	Robert M. Terrell	J. Ward Green	J. Ward Green T	Mark Manley‡	E. Norman Vaughn	Annette Crogster
Pomona, Calif.	Charles Short	H. A. Leigh	H. A. Leigh A	John R. Quinn‡	Emmett C. Clark	Sarah Jacobus
Ponca City, Okla.	W. W. Vance	C. E. Norton	T. D. Harris	Sid Spore‡	Charles P. Howell	Gertrude Sterba
Pontiac, Mich.*	Samuel G. Backus	H. A. Maurer	Oscar Eckman	W. R. Ransom	Robert B. French	Adah Shelley
Port Angeles, Wash.	H. H. Beetle	N. M. Hawkins	J. Lyle Beam		Forrest W. Breakey	Jennilu Norris
Port Arthur, Tex.*	Fred L. Bachert	A. F. Hine	C. Nelson A	E. B. McSwain	G. M. Sims	Lucy Stieffel
Port Chester, N. Y.	William B. Banister	Thomas L. Telesca	Harry Wunsch T	William D. Hill	Evans Jones	Clara S. Merritt
Port Huron, Mich.	John F. Cassin	Emma C. Fitzpatrick	Harry C. Schuberth	Joseph Beatty	Laurens Packard	Leila B. Wilcox
Port Jervis, N. Y.	John J. Hawkins	John F. Cleary	Paul A. Symonds T	Charles F. McCoy	Arthur H. Naylor	Edith Dugar
Portland, Me.*	Harry E. Martin C	A. Edwin Smith	A. Edwin Smith	Fred S. Jordan	William B. Jack	Jane Burbank
Portland, Ore.	Joseph K. Carson, Jr.	Will E. Gibson A	R. E. Riley	William Ringler‡	Ralph E. Dugdale	Nell A. Unger
Portsmouth, N. H.	Kennard E. Goldsmith	John J. Henson	Remick H. Leighton A	Sherman D. Newton†	Harry L. Moore	Hannah G. Fernald
Portsmouth, Ohio*	Harold Clayton	Evangeline Justice	James D. Williams	Carl Smith‡	Frank Appel	Mrs. Frank W. Moulton
Portsmouth, Va.*	John P. Leigh	L. C. Brinson	L. C. Brinson A	J. T. Gallilee†	H. A. Hunt	Esther M. Wilson
Pottstown, Pa.	Jesse R. Evans	Edmund W. Critchley	W. H. Reifsnyder	Norman Zendt†‡	Frank M. Haiston	Freda E. Gloss
Pottsville, Pa.	Claude A. Lord	G. A. Berner	Aaron Moore	Burt J. Hasenauer	L. A. BuDahn	Edith Patterson
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	William H. Schrouth	William V. Welch	William Sturgess	Howard B. Sherwood	Fox D. Holden	John J. Morrow
Providence, R. I.	John F. Collins	Joseph E. Maguire	Howard A. Kenyon A	Michael Cardarelli†	James H. Hanley	Clarence E. Sherman
Provo, Utah	Mark Anderson	I. G. Bench	Mary F. Smith A	L. M. Atwood‡	J. C. Moffitt	Maline S. Bandley
Pueblo, Colo.	B. L. Beaty P	Mary E. Weaver	C. P. Western C	S. P. McCoun‡	J. H. Risley	Claire K. Knox
Quincy, Ill.	Leo W. Lenane	Duke Schroer	Leo F. Amen C	Ben H. Heuer‡	R. O. Evans	Eleanor Manning
Quincy, Mass.	Thomas S. Burgin	Emery L. Crane	Leo E. Mullin A	Nathan G. Nickerson†	James N. Muir	Galen W. Hill

Table XXIII-A.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor [1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Racine, Wis.	T. Gleason Morris	Frank J. Becker	James C. Peterson C	Walter E. Hood	W. C. Giese	M. Louise Hunt
Rahway, N. J.	John E. Barger	Samuel R. Morton	James J. Kinneally T	George W. Goodwill†	Arthur L. Perry	Ruth L. Peters
Raleigh, N. C.	Graham H. Andrews	J. E. Sawyer	Graham H. Andrews	D. B. Harrison†‡	Claude F. Gaddy	Mrs. J. S. Atkinson
Rapid City, S. D.*	Robert S. Hill	C. I. Leedy	R. E. Smith T	W. D. Henegar	E. B. Bergquist	Marjorie Smith
Reading, Pa.	Harry F. Menges	Birch Wilson	Charles A. Hofses	Milton E. Bortz	Thomas Ford	A. D. Keator
Red Bank, N. J.	Charles R. English	Amy E. Shinn	Julia M. Keough T	George W. Bray	Edwin C. Gilland	H. Gertrude Capen
Redlands, Calif.	Gus A. Peterson	C. P. Hook	C. J. Tripp T	C. P. Hook	John Branigan	Mabel Innes
Reno, Nev.	August C. Frohlich	J. B. Reese	Delle B. Boyd C	Frank Campbell‡	E. Otis Vaughn	Henry Miles
Rensselaer, N. Y.	Marshall C. Rose	Harvey C. Younghans	Katherine Sanderson T	Clarence McNalley	Walter S. Clark	Kathleen G. Millis
Revere, Mass.	Laurence J. Gillis	Joseph B. McChristal	Loretta M. Burke A	Clarence Clisbee	Carl F. Lindstol	Nina E. Cross
Richmond, Calif.*	J. A. Bell	A. C. Faris	B. K. Peterson A	J. O. Ford	W. T. Helms	Coit Coolidge
Richmond, Ind.	John R. Britten	Lester Meadows	Winfield H. Urban	Elmer Crull‡	W. G. Bate	Ada Bernhardt
Richmond, Va.	J. Fulmer Bright	E. S. Bolen	T. Coleman Andrews C	Robert L. Saville†	Jesse H. Binford	Thomas P. Ayers
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	Herbert I. Lowe	Elwood G. Hoyt	Herbert I. Lowe T	Axel O. Dixon	A. Ray Palmer	Muriel Kern
Ridgewood, N. J.	William J. Tonkin	Wilbur Morris	William J. Tonkin	Albert D. Brooks	Irwin B. Somerville	Elizabeth Butcher
River Rouge, Mich.	Edmund T. Higgins	Raymond J. Peters	Raymond J. Peters C	Lee L. Rivard	Alexander McDonald	Jane Hartsig
Riverside, Calif.	William C. Evans	G. Albert Mills	Herbert W. Pierson A	G. V. Claytor‡	Ira C. Landis	Charles F. Woods
Roanoke, Va.*	Walter W. Wood	L. D. James	Harry R. Yates A	John M. Hart	D. E. McQuilkin	Pearl D. Hinesley
Rochester, Minn.	Paul A. Grassle	F. R. Finch	F. R. Finch	Ralph La Plant	George H. Sandberg	Grace M. Stevens
Rochester, N. H.	Joshua Studley	Frank E. Hussey	J. Stacy Tripp	J. L. Meada†	Arthur S. Rollins	Lillian E. Parshley
Rochester, N. Y.*	Samuel B. Dicker	Thomas P. O'Leary	Louis B. Cartwright C	W. H. Woodworth	James M. Spinning	John A. Lowe
Rockford, Ill.	Charles F. Brown	Elmer O. Strand	Elmer O. Strand	Albert N. Nelson‡	Selmer Berg	Jane Hubbell
Rock Hill, S. C.*	Erwin Carothers	Ben R. Neely	Ben R. Neely T	W. W. Miller†	W. C. Sullivan	Nan Weller
Rock Island, Ill.	R. P. Galbraith	Martin T. Rudgren	Carl J. L. Wessel T	Paul A. Dahlen‡	Earl H. Hanson	Elsie Schocker
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	Horace L. Allen	James H. Patten	Ervin D. Johnson T	George H. Wetjen	Floyd B. Watson	Alice H. Decker
Rocky Mount, N. C.*	J. Q. Robinson	L. B. Aycock	M. Williamson T	John Innes	R. M. Wilson	Mrs. Nelle Battle
Rome, Ga.*	H. H. Keel C	F. L. Sammons	Paul Mote A	W. A. Knowles	B. F. Quigg	Helen Eastman
Rome, N. Y.	E. Huntington Ethridge	James A. Doyle, Jr.	G. Arthur Mickle T	James D. Casey†	George R. Staley	Helen Salzmann
Roselle, N. J.	Francis V. Lowden	J. F. Ostrander	Hugh Buxton	George F. Dravis	Joseph L. Bustard	Mrs. N. H. Vaughan
Roswell, N. Mex.*	Charles L. Allison	J. H. Dekker	J. H. Dekker T	C. M. Cooper	J. D. Shinkle	Louise Hamilton
Royal Oak, Mich.*	Fletcher L. Renton	Gladys Holmes	George L. Nampa	Duncan McRae	N. J. Quickstad	Elizabeth V. Briggs
Rutherford, N. J.	M. P. Nelson	Harold J. Landshof	Scott D. Staples T	Juan A. Delgado†	Guy Hilleboe	Dorothy Burrows
Rutland, Vt.	H. B. Carpenter	H. P. Battles	T. P. Roberts T	Edward S. Curtis†	William W. Fairchild	Cynthia M. Gorton
Sacramento, Calif.*	Tom B. Monk	Harry G. Denton	A. O. Hoover C	E. H. Nelson	Charles C. Hughes	Grace R. Taylor
Saginaw, Mich.*	John W. Symons, Jr.	Shirley W. Corrigan	R. F. Agard	Arthur Carman	Chester F. Miller	Beatrice Prall
St. Augustine, Fla.*	Walter B. Fraser	Charles E. Kettle	Charles E. Kettle A	Elliott Ashton	D. D. Corbett	Erma G. Pattison
St. Charles, Mo.	Adolph Thro	Clarence G. Wessler	Clarence G. Wessler	Herman D. Zumbehl	Stephen A. Blackhurst	Kathryn Linnemann
St. Cloud, Minn.	Phil H. Collignon	Andrew J. Haberkorn	A. W. Buckman	Frank Jung	H. B. Gough	Alma M. Penrose
St. Joseph, Mo.	Phil J. Welch	Royce V. Creek	Kenneth Boyle C	Ray Walters	Tracy Dale	Irving R. Bundy
St. Louis, Mo.	Bernard F. Dickmann	Michael J. Cullinane	Louis Nolte C	Ralph W. Coale	Henry J. Gerling	Charles H. Compton

St. Paul, Minn.	William Fallon	L. R. S. Ferguson	Harold F. Goodrich C	William E. Haveland‡	Paul S. Amidon	Perrie Jones
St. Petersburg, Fla.*	Ian V. Boyer	T. L. Crossland	T. L. Crossland	Phil E. Lang	G. V. Fuguitt	Mary Bright
Salem, Mass.	Edward A. Coffey	John J. Connelly	Charles G. F. Coker T	George Benson†	George M. Bemis	Ralf P. Emerson
Salem, Ohio	Norman Phillips	K. L. Webster	K. L. Webster A	Ross Tisher‡	E. S. Kerr	Alice R. Gladden
Salem, Ore.	W. W. Chadwick	A. Warren Jones	Paul Hauser T	R. Shelton‡	Frank Bennett	Hugh Morrow
Salina, Kan.*	Ed Morgenstern	Charles E. Banker	Charles E. Banker	M. E. Ford‡	Charles Hawkes	Delia Brown
Salinas, Calif.*	E. J. Leach	F. E. Heple	F. A. McCollum T	F. E. Heple	R. D. Case	Amanda Anderson
Salisbury, Md.	Arthur W. Boyce	J. R. Laws	J. R. Laws	George S. Johnson	James M. Bennett	Iris Tull White
Salisbury, N. C.*	C. F. Raney	Elizabeth Massey	Mrs. W. F. Whitt T	J. E. Haynes‡	J. H. Knox	Edith Clark
Salt Lake City, Utah	Ab Jenkins	Ethel MacDonald	William Murdoch	Arthur J. Skidmore‡	L. J. Nuttall, Jr.	Joanna Sprague
San Angelo, Tex.*	B. A. Carter	Mamie Barfield	E. F. Reidel A	Sam Lawhon	Felix E. Smith	Doris Wood
San Antonio, Tex.	Maury Maverick	J. J. Patterson	C. Ray Davis	C. Ray Davis	I. E. Stutsman	Julia Grothaus
San Benito, Tex.	E. L. Barmore	T. E. Marchbanks	T. E. Marchbanks	T. E. Marchbanks	Grady St. Clair	Effie Watson
San Bernardino, Calif.	H. C. McAllister	John H. Osborn	C. C. Wood	M. A. Cranmer‡	Albert D. Graves	May Coddington
San Diego, Calif.*	P. J. Benbough	Fred W. Sick	G. F. Waterbury C	Crowell D. Eddy‡	Will C. Crawford	Cornelia D. Plaister
Sandusky, Ohio*	C. A. Weingates	Marjorie Martin	C. F. Breining T	George J. Oswald‡	Karl Whinnery	Mary McCann
Sanford, Fla.*	Walter S. Coleman	H. N. Sayer	H. N. Sayer	H. N. Sayer	T. W. Lawton	Mrs. Elton Moughton
San Francisco, Calif.	Angelo J. Rossi	Herman Van der zee	Harold J. Boyd C	Russell L. Wolden‡	Joseph P. Nourse	Robert Rea
San Jose, Calif.*	Clyde Fischer P	John J. Lynch	Roy E. Walter A	Hayden W. Pitman‡	W. L. Bachrodt	Edith Daley
San Leandro, Calif.*	Earl Derry	E. F. Hutchings	E. F. Hutchings	E. F. Hutchings	H. J. Cartright	Marie Tinsley
San Mateo, Calif.*	Frank P. Simmen	Belton Rhodes	Charles A. Ginnever T	Belton Rhodes	Leil L. Young	Kathleen Bartle
Santa Ana, Calif.	Fred C. Rowland	E. L. Vegely	Lloyd H. Banks A	James Sleeper‡	Frank A. Henderson	Ethel Walker
Santa Barbara, Calif.	Patrick Maher	Faye Canfield	Faye Canfield A	W. W. Smith	Muriel Edwards	Frances B. Linn
Santa Cruz, Calif.	C. D. Hinkle	S. A. Evans	S. A. Evans T	W. A. Horton‡	Roy E. Simpson	Minerva H. Waterman
Santa Fe, N. M.	Alfredo Ortiz	R. L. Thornton	R. L. Thornton	Edwardo Naranjo‡	R. P. Sweeney	Salome Anthony
Santa Monica, Calif.	Claude C. Crawford	R. A. Krueger	Dwight C. Freeman	John Quinn‡	Percy R. Davis	Kathryn Whelan
Santa Rosa, Calif.*	Robert Madison	N. L. Donovan	John Hawkes A	John Hawkes	Edwin Kent	Ruth Hall
Sapulpa, Okla.*	Dan Odell	A. H. Chapman	W. C. Kohlenberg A	J. Clyde Staigers‡	E. O. Shaw	Mayme B.Clark
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Addison Mallery	Robert Gass	Mary A. Mulqueen	J. V. Pitney	Harris Crandall	None
Saugus, Mass.	Edward Gibbs, Jr. C	Viola G. Wilson	Ralph Quirk	George H. Mason†	Vernon W. Evans	Margaret L. Cameron
Sault St. Marie, Mich.*	Paul L. Adams	Loran McKinnon	R. R. Reinhart A	R. R. Reinhart	G. G. Malcolm	Alice Clapp
Savannah, Ga.	Thomas Gamble	J. F. Sullivan	E. R. Banks C	Cary W. Anderson†	O. B. Strong	Ola Wyeth
Schenectady, N. Y.*	Mills Ten Eyck	Simon Etkin	(Vacancy)	David C. Connell	W. H. Pillsbury	Henry Glen
Scranton, Pa.	Fred J. Huester	John C. Rader	Howard J. Snowdon T	James F. Lally†‡	John H. Dyer	Harold Wooster
Seattle, Wash.	Arthur B. Langlie	W. C. Thomas	W. C. Thomas C	Roy B. Misener‡	Worth McClure	Judson P. Jennings
Sedalia, Mo.	Julian H. Bagby	James M. Bailey	James M. Bailey	Edwin L. Gorman	Heber U. Hunt	Grace M. Young
Selma, Ala.	L. P. Burns	R. M. Watters	R. M. Watters T	John S. Pollard‡	W. M. Jackson	Bettie Keith
Seminole, Okla.	J. L. Fife	Herman C. Sullivan	Jack Moore T	V. Z. Anders‡	Calvin T. Smith	Winifred Cox
Shaker Heights, Ohio	William J. Van Aken	E. P. Rudolph	E. P. Rudolph	John A. Zangerle‡	A. K. Loomis	Ellen Ewing
Shamokin, Pa.	George W. Shade	John C. Wary	John Gillespie	(Board of 10)‡	Paul Witmeyer	None
Sharon, Pa.	Thomas J. Dougherty	Fred S. Williams	E. O. Biggin	William B. Nightwine	W. D. Gamble	(Vacancy)
Shawnee, Okla.*	E. C. Stanard	J. C. Coleman	Mrs. Cora Stevens T	Ben F. Hunter‡	A. L. Burks	Mrs. T. W. Funk
Sheboygan, Wis.	Herman C. Runge	Joseph E. Leberman	Wilbur Brehm C	H. E. Steffen	Henry E. Smith	Marie W. Barkman
Shelby, N. C.	H. S. Woodson	Reeves Forney	Reeves Forney T	Ray E. Brown‡	W. E. Abernethy	Mrs. Mildred Suttle
Shelbyville, Ind.	J. Ed Shook	Ralph S. Scofield	Ralph S. Scofield T	Herbert E. Osborne‡	W. F. Loper	Bertha Bowlby
Shelton, Conn.	Charles D. Glover	J. Stirling Edwards	Margaret A. Collins A	(Board of 2)	Harry E. Fowler	Jessamine Ward
Shenandoah, Pa.	Andrew Baraniak	Cecil P. James	Frank Lipinski	(Board of 5)‡	A. J. Ratchford	Helen M. Danks

Table XXIII-A.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor [1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Sherman, Tex.*	H. G. Tuck	J. C. Bryant	W. Morgan Works	Roscoe S. Russell	R. L. Speer	Dorothy Montgomery
Shorewood, Wis.	John J. Cary P	John L. Jones	Paul R. Krueger T	Frank F. Schultz	H. S. Hemenway	Floyd Hanson
Shreveport, La.	Sam S. Caldwell	M. Turner	John W. McFord	A. G. Hammett‡	E. Weldon Jones	Bess Vaughn
Sioux City, Iowa	David F. Loepp	Carl A. Norrbom	D. S. Lewis	P. C. Cockrill	L. W. Feike	Mildred Pike
Sioux Falls, S. D.	John T. McKee	C. M. Whitfield	C. M. Whitfield A	J. W. Timmerman	W. I. Early	Alberta Caille
Somerville, Mass.	John M. Lynch	Norman E. Corwin	Frederick W. Hale A	Maurice F. Ahearn†	Everett W. Ireland	John D. Kelley
South Bend, Ind.	Jesse I. Pavey	Marie H. Nelson	Harry S. Driggs C	Jacob Lechner‡	Frank E. Allen	Ethel G. Baker
Southbridge, Mass.	David E. Hobson C	Clare P. Boyer	Dorbert C. Benoit T	Philias Y. Casavant	Channing H. Greene	Ella E. Miersch
South Gate, Calif.	George M. Baumgardner	H. C. Peiffer	Louise Workman T	John R. Quinn‡	Vierling Kersey	Helene G. Norton
South Milwaukee, Wis.	Walter J. McCreedy	Herman Daehling	Herman Daehling	Louis Mosakowski	J. P. Mann	Elton Fry
South Orange, N. J.	E. Morgan Barradale P	M. A. Fitzsimmons	Howard S. Watkins T	John F. O'Brien†	John H. Bosshart	Helen Harris
South Pasadena, Calif.*	John C. Jacobs	Nettie A. Hewitt	Nettie A. Hewitt	John R. Quinn‡	George Bush	Georgia Diehl
South Portland, Me.*	Ralph W. Leighton C	Harry A. Brinkerhoff	Harry A. Brinkerhoff T	E. L. Ryall†	Leroy C. Day	Olive E. Gould
South River, N. J.	John F. Fitzpatrick	George A. Bowen	Guy Gilbert T	Joseph A. Regelski†	Lester A. Rodes	Sarah T. M. Brown
South St. Paul, Minn.	A. O. Elder	John F. O'Donnell	Joseph Jerhoff T	Thomas Canton	I. T. Simley	Grace Dorival
Spartanburg, S. C.	T. W. Woodworth	I. T. Williams	I. T. Williams T	Ben T. Gossett‡	L. W. Jenkins	Mary Baugham
Spokane, Wash.	Frank G. Sutherlin	A. A. Brown	H. D. Dearling A	H. L. Kingsland‡	Orville C. Pratt	Gladys M. Puckett
Springfield, Ill.	John W. Kapp, Jr.	Marie M. Smith	Harry B. Luers	Walter A. Hoyle‡	R. E. Fildes	Martha Wilson
Springfield, Mass.	Roger L. Putnam	Clifford F. Smith	Albert E. Neale A	Harry G. Webster†	John G. Granrud	Hiller C. Wellman
Springfield, Mo.	Harry D. Durst	F. E. Rosback	Herschel E. Bennett	J. C. Leslie‡	H. P. Study	Harriet M. Horine
Springfield, Ohio*	John H. Voller	Lamar W. Foster	John M. Stritch A	Harold M. Fross‡	H. L. Stephens	Thelma L. Reniff
Stamford, Conn.	Charles E. Moore	Hubert H. Lord	Hubert H. Lord	Joseph A. Boyle	Leon C. Staples	Alice M. Colt
Statesville, N. C.	Thomas G. Shelton	A. E. Guy	A. E. Guy T	L. N. Mills‡	R. M. Gray	Edith B. Conway
Staunton, Va.*	George A. Cottrell	Miss C. V. Herndon	H. E. Baylor T	S. D. Holsinger	L. F. Shelburne	Mrs. O. L. Denton
Steelton, Pa.	John C. Craig B	Charles E. Newbaker	Charles E. Newbaker	(Board of 5)‡	O. H. Aurand	None
Sterling, Ill.	Frank E. Birch	Fred P. Jones	Fred P. Jones T	Orton J. Chamberlain‡	H. U. Challand	Carolyn Brucker
Steubenville, Ohio	Earl D. Applegate	J. A. Cartledge	J. A. Cartledge A	E. Y. McDougal‡	Russell H. Erwine	Alma Huggins
Stevens Point, Wis.	Frank J. Blood	Michael J. Liss	Alois L. Jacoboski C	Joseph E. Peck	Paul M. Vincent	Eileen Mac George
Stockton, Calif.*	Woodrow Cole	Bessie L. Trahern	J. P. Campbell A	J. P. Campbell	Ansel S. Williams	Ida E. Condit
Stoneham, Mass.	William D. Desmond C	Charles A. Owen	George Holden T	Lawrence E. Doucette†	Charles E. Varney	Martha E. Jackson
Stratford, Conn.*	V. S. Morehouse C	W. Howard Wilcoxson	William H. Shea	John Ostberg	E. Ward Ireland	Frances Russell
Streator, Ill.	Thomas R. Halfpenny	Paul E. Uebler	Richard Hendrickson	Fred J. Hart‡	H. K. Whittier	Alice E. Arthur
Struthers, Ohio	W. A. Strain	John F. Pearce	John F. Pearce A	John J. Arnold‡	H. E. Zubers	Margaret Zenk
Suffolk, Va.*	Jack W. Nurney	Charles L. Hutchins	George S. Swain T	Claude E. Eley	S. T. Godbey	Nannie Birdsong
Summit, N. J.	Guido F. Forster	Frederick C. Kentz	Herbert G. Fuchs T	Norman S. Garis†	John Dougall	Emily Hill
Sumter, S. C.*	F. B. Creech	S. K. Rowland	S. K. Rowland T	J. B. Duffie	W. H. Shaw	Mrs. T. C. Reed
Sunbury, Pa.	Morris R. Michaels	Mary E. Holsapple	G. B. Reichley	Charles F. Romberger	Ira S. Brinser	Martha S. Dodson
Superior, Wis.	Bryn Ostby	R. E. McKeague	W. B. Howard C	W. H. Forsyth	W. R. Davies	Martha B. Merrill
Swampscott, Mass.	Robert G. Byrne C	M. F. MacLean, Jr.	Horace R. Parker A	Frank E. Morrison†	Frank L. Mansur	Esther C. Forrest, Act.
Sweetwater, Texas*	C. C. Johnston	W. H. Whaley	Roy Duckett, Act.	W. H. Whaley	R. S. Covey	Mrs. L. C. Vinson
Swissvale, Pa.	Christy Cariher B	Benjamin B. Caldwell	Benjamin B. Caldwell	James Rae†‡	Carl S. Bailey	Juliette E. Campbell
Syracuse, N. Y.	Rolland B. Marvin	George K. Hancock	Thomas E. Kennedy	William F. Canough	G. Carl Alverson	Paul M. Paine

Tacoma, Wash.	J. J. Kaufman	Genevieve Martin	C. V. Fawcett	Fred Smith‡	Howard R. Gould	Jacqueline Noël
Tallahassee, Fla.*	F. Clifton Moor	B. H. Bridges	B. H. Bridges A	B. H. Bridges	F. A. Rhodes	Maggie Williams
Tamaqua, Pa.	William J. Weston	Francis Seidel	W. J. Wendell A	(Board of 4)‡	F. G. Horner	Catherine Wenzel
Tampa, Fla.	R. E. L. Chancey	P. R. Bourquardez	George V. Booker C	W. H. Campbell	E. L. Robinson	Helen Virginia Stelle
Taunton, Mass.	John E. Fitzgerald	Henry L. Galipeau	John E. Fitzgerald	Joseph P. McKenna†	Wendell A. Mowry	Maydelle Murphy
Taylor, Pa.	Michael Keppick	James Powell	Ellsworth Evans T	James F. Lally†‡	William J. Powell	None
Temple, Tex.*	Martin Sullivan	W. B. Hoyle	W. B. Hoyle C	W. B. Hoyle	Joe Humphrey	Mrs. Charles Black
Terre Haute, Ind.	Joseph P. Duffy	Ralph Tucker	George Kruzan C	William Bell‡	George C. Carroll	Florence Crawford
Texarkana, Ark.	W. M. Elrod	H. H. Clements	W. C. Kuhl T	Elmer Freeman‡	W. E. Gann	Georgia H. Clark
Texarkana, Tex.	William V. Brown	G. D. Garrett	J. J. Diehl	Walter Braumiller	H. W. Stilwell	Georgia H. Clark
Thomasville, Ga.	W. J. Powell	C. C. Pittman	John Dixon	H. W. Hopkins†	N. M. Huckabee	Fannie Evans
Thomasville, N. C.*	D. A. Long, Jr.	B. H. Harris	B. H. Harris T	I. S. Brinkley‡	J. N. Hauss	Elmina Hearne
Tiffin, Ohio	Charles S. Yingling	Robert L. Beals	Robert L. Beals A	F. William Grill‡	Paul V. Brown	Jessie Hersheiser
Toledo, Ohio*	John Q. Carey	L. W. Davis	D. E. A. Cameron	C. H. Austin‡	E. L. Bowsher	Russell J. Schunk
Tonawanda, N. Y.	Christ S. Warren	Moss W. Simson	Albert F. Hubman T	George Hutchison	Henry L. Cecil	Katharine Kohler
Topeka, Kan.	John F. Scott	F. W. Knapp	Martin P. Jones	O. B. Eddy	A. J. Stout	Julia K. McCarty
Torrington, Conn.	William A. Patten	Anthony W. Telesca	Timothy J. Lyons T	Daniel Ryan†	George J. Vogel	Dorothea Cramer
Traverse City, Mich.	A. L. LaFranier	O. C. Moffatt	M. G. Dearing T	C. G. Alley	G. E. Loomis	Alice Wait
Trenton, N. J.	Leo J. Rogers	John L. Haney	Edward W. Lee	Robert R. Volk†	Paul Loser	Howard L. Hughes
Trinidad, Colo.	James G. Espey, Sr.	James Ingles	Alice E. Moore T	Mark Wade‡	W. R. Ross	Ruth Justin
Troy, N. Y.	Frank J. Hogan	James M. McGrath	Edward J. Ronan C	Stanton P. Lee	George H. Krug	Fanny C. Howe
Tucson, Ariz.*	Henry O. Jaastad	Charles C. Irvin	J. T. Manders A	Charles M. Taylor‡	C. E. Rose	Mary D. Breathitt
Tulsa, Okla.	T. A. Penney	Milton W. Davis	D. H. Pratt	Dan Rowe‡	H. W. Gowans	Alma R. McGlenn
Turtle Creek, Pa.	W. R. Cunningham B	C. L. McClintock	None	James Rae†‡	W. W. Lantz	Kathryn Allison
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Luther Davis	F. G. Hocutt	F. G. Hocutt	George D. Johnston‡	H. G. Dowling	Lucy Cowan Pou
Two Rivers, Wis.*	Otto Wilke P	John P. Hoffman, Jr.	John P. Hoffman, Jr.	William Halberg	Fred G. Bishop	Mrs. B. H. Knight
Tyler, Texas*	S. Pledger Burke	G. V. McNallie	G. V. McNallie	J. H. Shelton	J. M. Hodges	Sophie Loftin
Union City, N. J.	Harry J. Thourot	Wilfred G. Turner	Thomas A. Nolan	Joseph Haas†	Albert C. Parker	Kalman J. Littauer
Uniontown, Pa.	William J. Crow	Elmer H. Baker	Thomas B. Jaquette	Smith Nabors	J. Nelson Mowls	Mrs. H. D. Hutchinson
University City, Mo.	Matt C. Fogerty	Arthur J. Schopp	Claude Ellis C	Martin L. Neaf‡	Charles Banks	Mrs. Esther Cope
Urbana, Ill.	John Gray	Bess M. Holmes	Mrs. Garnet Myers T	Harry A. Little‡	T. H. Cobb	Anna M. Benner
Utica, N. Y.	Vincent R. Corrou	Anthony Sisti, Jr.	Anna Gillmore T	Joseph L. Matt†	John DeCamp	Laure C. Foucher
Valdosta, Ga.	J. D. Ashley	Mrs. H. B. Newman, Act.	Mrs. H. B. Newman	Abial Winn	A. G. Cleveland	Elizabeth Havenkotte
Vallejo, Calif.	John Stewart	H. W. Mitchell	A. L. Wanger A	A. L. Wanger	Elmer Cave	Gertrude Doyle
Valley Stream, N. Y.	Henry Waldinger	F. G. Chalmers	F. Clemenz T	Eugene F. Wright†	Harry W. Gross	Elizabeth Kelly
Vancouver, Wash.	A. N. Stanley	C. A. McDonah	John A. Hogg	John Spurgeon‡	P. F. Gaiser	Marion M. Pirkey
Vandergrift, Pa.	J. A. Grimm B	F. L. Young	R. C. George	(Board of 3)‡	John R. Kurtz	Rose McCandless
Ventura, Calif.*	Marcus S. Johnson	Grace Woodruff	Grace Woodruff C	William Reese‡	T. G. Grieder	Elizabeth R. Topping
Vicksburg, Miss.	J. C. Hamilton	Margaret Clack	J. C. Hamilton	F. E. Shanahan	H. V. Cooper	Mahala Birchett
Vincennes, Ind.	A. B. Taylor	Joseph J. Frey	Joseph J. Frey	Maurice Hoffman‡	V. L. Eikenberry	Jane Kitchell
Virginia, Minn.	Oscar Tamte	J. G. Milroy, Jr.	J. G. Milroy, Jr.	F. J. Moilan	L. A. Lavine	Edith A. Rechcygl

Table XXIII-A.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Assessor[1]	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Waco, Tex.*	T. M. Gribble	Otis W. DeHay	R. E. Moss C	N. B. Brown	R. H. Brister	Ethel Simmons
Wakefield, Mass.	William R. Lindsay C	Charles F. Young	J. I. Preston	George Blair†	Willard B. Atwell	Helen F. Carleton
Walla Walla, Wash.	Val Jensen	Ray Appling	P. M. Winans	Stanley R. Wright‡	W. A. Lacey	Ida Slawson
Wallingford, Conn.	James V. Lee	William B. Hall	James V. Lee	(Board of 3)	H. Morton Jeffords	Dorothy Chase Nunn
Waltham, Mass.	Arthur A. Hansen	William J. Lanagan	C. Ralph Dow A	Frank Gallagher†	William H. Slayton	Leslie T. Little
Warren, Ohio	Robert H. Roberts	B. M. Hillyer	B. M. Hillyer A	David H. Wick‡	H. B. Turner	Josephine Lytle
Warren, Pa.	R. W. Steber B	Mrs. M. L. Dougherty	Walter Beatty	(Board of 9)‡	H. L. Blair	Mary B. Toyer
Warwick, R. I.	Albert P. Ruerat	Arthur S. Burlingame	Frank Dearden A	Edward V. Doyle†	Warren A. Sherman	Helen Jerrett
Washington, D. C.	Melvin C. Hazen P	Geoffrey M. Thornett	Daniel J. Donovan A	E. A. Dent	Frank W. Ballou	George F. Bowerman
Washington, Pa.	J. Brady Marble	John Griffiths	Raymond Goodridge	Mrs. M. McBurney	Meyers B. Horner	Janet M. Clark
Waterbury, Conn.	Vincent A. Scully	Joseph M. Shea	Thomas Conlon C	John J. Kilduff	Thomas J. Condon	Emeline Barrett
Waterloo, Iowa	Ralph B. Slippy	Knapp F. Matthews	Knapp Matthews A	Fred L. Northey	Charles Kittrell	Blanche Stewart
Watertown, Mass.	John P. Gallagher C	George B. Wellman	William W. Norcross, Jr.	John A. Curran†	Francis A. Kelley	Lydia W. Masters
Watertown, N. Y.*	Charles A. Winslow	Minnie E. Carnes	Datus C. Ayres	Chester P. Hoyt†	Charles E. Sabin	Karl George
Watertown, S. D.	John E. Low	F. J. Hubbard	F. J. Hubbard A	J. H. Selmser	Harold E. Mackenzie	Bertha Beulow
Watertown, Wis.	R. W. Lueck	Alvin H. Stallman	Alvin H. Stallman C	Louis Kronitz	R. A. Buell	Florence C. Hays
Waterville, Me.	Paul A. Dundas	George C. West	Albion W. Blake T	Charles F. Jones†	C. E. Glover	Mary E. Tobey
Watervliet, N. Y.*	James F. Donlon	William F. Fennelly	Thomas A. Mahoney T	(Board of 3)	William Richmond	None
Waukegan, Ill.	Mancel Talcott	Frank G. Wallin	Frank G. Wallin	Garfield R. Leaf‡	John S. Clark	Laura J. Perrin
Waukesha, Wis.	Henry Snyder	Nonie E. Crowley	Charles E. Hughes C	Leo Martin	R. F. Lewis	Eva M. Landis
Wausau, Wis.	August C. Polster	Jay L. Brown	August G. Polster	Ernest J. Ziebell	Everett Hirsch	Helen Anderson
Wauwatosa, Wis.	A. C. Loose	W. T. Whipp	Theodore Kunz C	William G. End	W. T. Darling	Grace Loveland
Waycross, Ga.*	Sam T. Wright	C. O. Parker	C. O. Parker T	(Board of 3)	Ralph Newton	Rachael Mayes
Waynesboro, Pa.*	J. W. Croft	A. Stover Fitz	A. Stover Fitz	(Board of 3)‡	Walter Richter	Grace Hildebrand
Webster, Mass.	John P. Ivascyn C	Pearl Clancy Mahon	Joseph P. LaPlante A	Frederick J. Manzi†	James A. Lobban	Ruth E. Dickinson
Webster Groves, Mo.	Edwin F. Chapman	George E. Waite	T. Herbert Heath	Fred Norris	Willard E. Goslin	Sofia Jackson, Act.
Wellesley, Mass.	Harold C. Wiswall C	John T. Ryan	Arthur K. Wells T	Francis S. Cutting†	Edwin H. Miner	Kathleen Kennedy
Wenatchee, Wash.	C. T. Haskell	Edna Johnson	R. P. Stowers T	John R. DeLaney‡	W. B. Smith	Alta A. Irwin
West Allis, Wis.	Delbert Miller	Fred A. Sanlader	Irvin F. Knoebel C	Joseph Brady	Harry B. Nash	Grace Atherton
Westbrook, Me.	Roscoe F. Libby	Harold N. Lord	G. M. Sullivan T	George E. Moreau†	Guy V. Sinclair	Jennie G. Andrews
West Chester, Pa.	George S. Dewees B	John S. Groff	Miss M. M. Davis T	W. J. Weatherill‡	G. A. Stetson	Sara Bedford
Westerly, R. I.	None	W. Russell Dower	James M. Pendleton T	Charles R. Oppy†	Willard H. Bacon	Sallie E. Coy
Westfield, Mass.	Mrs. Alice D. Burke	Harold Whittemore	Mary E. Walsh A	Archie J. Agan†	Chester D. Stiles	Harold T. Dougherty
Westfield, N. J.	Henry W. Pleister	Charles Clark	Dennis N. Lever T	Frank L. Reed†	Charles A. Philhower	Virginia Gale
West Frankfort, Ill.	Carl Barker	R. J. Todd	Joe Upchurch	S. B. Vaughan‡	C. A. Waller	Cora Griffin
West Hartford, Conn.*	None	C. C. Thomson	H. H. Barton C	Louis W. Slocum†	L. H. Bugbee	Vera R. Tracy
West Haven, Conn.	Charles F. Schall	George K. Traver	George C. Warner T	(Board of 3)	Seth G. Haley	Ora Mason
West New York, N. J.	Joseph Stilz	Charles Swensen	William J. Boquist C	John D. Lill	Harry L. Bain	Jennie Thompson
West Orange, N. J.	Bernard M. Degnan	Ronald C. Alford	Frederick C. Erwin	William Kerr†	Solomon C. Strong	None
West Palm Beach, Fla.*	Ernest Metcalf	J. R. Gardner	Francis B. McGarry	Sidney G. Trownsell	John I. Leonard	Maude E. Clarke
West Springfield, Mass.	Henry S. Johnston C	Henry E. Schmuck		Myron L. Brown†	John R. Fausey	Marion Bowler
West Warwick, R. I.	Raymond T. Joyce P	Ernest J. Mailloux	Frank P. Duffy T	John Cassidy†	Maisie E. Quinn	Edith Barton

Wewoka, Okla.	J. A. Ligon	M. M. Sebastian	J. C. Fore	V. Z. Anders‡	Harry D. Simmons	Ella Mae Lewis
Weymouth, Mass.	Sandy Roulston C	Julian R. Merchant	George E. Curtin T	Charles W. Burgess†	Parker T. Pearson	Christine E. Evarts
Wheeling, W. Va.*	John J. Mathison	Howard C. Lane	N. H. von Berg A	Karl G. Sailer‡	J. P. McHenry	Etta M. Roberts
White Plains, N. Y.	Chauncey T. S. Fish	George Zechiel	Gustav E. Olson	William J. Weise	H. Claude Hardy	Isabel N. Douglas
Whiting, Ind.	James T. McNamara	John Klen, Jr.	John Klen, Jr. T	Thomas Kennedy‡	W. W. Borden	Margaret Smith
Whittier, Calif.	Omer S. Coppock	Guy N. Dixon	Guy N. Dixon	John R. Quinn‡	Will E. Wiley	Ruth Ellis
Wichita, Kan.*	Frank W. Coleman	C. C. Ellis	E. S. Worrell A	Howard Schroeder	L. W. Mayberry	Ruth Hammond
Wichita Falls, Tex.*	W. E. Fitzgerald	J. H. Crouch	J. Bryan Miller	H. J. Anderson	H. D. Fillers	Lucia Powell
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Charles N. Loveland	Lucius K. Eldridge	Tom A. Evans	Louis Ellowitch	Allan E. Bacon	Mary N. Baker
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	William P. Yocum B	John C. Deal	Carl J. Heyne C	James Rae†‡	William C. Graham	Fred S. Evans
Williamsport, Pa.	Leo C. Williamson	Byron C. Houck	Eugene A. Shaffer	S. J. Webster	A. M. Weaver	O. R. H. Thomson
Willimantic, Conn.	Pierre J. Laramee	Arthur L. Clark	E. Frank Bugbee	Arthur L. Clark	E. A. Case	Sophie Safin
Wilmette, Ill.*	Harry C. Kinne	Nicholas P. Miller	Edmond H. Kerr	John S. Clark‡	J. R. Harper	Anne Whitmack
Wilmington, Del.	Walter W. Bacon	Homer C. Simmons	William E. Skellenger	Ellsworth Vernon†	S. M. Stouffer	A. L. Bailey
Wilmington, N. C.	Thomas E. Cooper	J. R. Benson	W. Louis Fisher	Addison Hewlett‡	H. M. Roland	Emma Woodward
Wilson, N. C.*	William M. Daniel	A. C. McKinnon	A. C. McKinnon	C. C. Lamm‡	S. G. Chappell	Nancy Grey
Winchester, Mass.	Arthur S. Harris C	Mabel W. Stinson	William E. Priest	Harry T. Winn†	James J. Quinn	Cora A. Quimby
Winchester, Va.*	C. R. Anderson	Clark Smith	W. A. Baker T	Charles McVicar	Garland R. Quarles	C. Vernon Eddy
Winnetka, Ill.*	William B. Moulton P	Stella Winslow	Harry W. Knight	John S. Clark‡	C. Washburne	Mary Hewes
Winona, Minn.	Floyd R. Simon	Roy G. Wildgrube	Roy G. Wildgrube	Herbert M. Scherer	Harold E. Bauers	Ethel Binney
Winston-Salem, N. C.	J. R. Fain	Ralph L. Dixon	Ralph L. Dixon	Virgil W. Joyce‡	John Watson Moore	Janet C. Berkeley
Winthrop, Mass.	Walter Baker F	Donald S. McLeod	George W. Downie T	Oliver F. Green†	Arthur Boudreau	Dorothy Kinney
Woburn, Mass.	William E. Kane	Margaret Fitzgerald	Hugh F. Gilgun A	John T. O'Neil†	Daniel Hurld	William D. Goddard
Woonsocket, R. I.	Felix A. Toupin	Omer Decelles	Albert C. Bonge A	Louis Rocheleau†	Leon Farrin	Grace H. Hall
Wooster, Ohio	Ralph E. Fisher	Elsie Williams	Elsie A. Williams A	Dan S. Yoder‡	C. M. Layton	Eugenia W. Glenn
Worcester, Mass.	William A. Bennett	Malcolm C. Midgley	Henry A. Allen A	John A. Swan†	Walter S. Young	(Vacancy)
Wyandotte, Mich.	Thomas A. Davis	Lawrence J. LaCourse	Lawrence J. LaCourse	Edward W. Kane	Fred W. Frostic	Hazel Adair
Xenia, Ohio*	F. M. Chambliss	A. V. Perrill	A. V. Perrill A	J. J. Curlett‡	R. J. Warner	Ruth Ann Dennis
Yakima, Wash.	E. B. Riley	Pearl Benjamin	Ray Washburn	A. H. McPhee‡	A. C. Davis	Helen Remsberg
Yonkers, N. Y.*	John J. Condon	Frank J. Heafy	William A. Schubert	Timothy Murray	W. W. Ankenbrand	Grinton I. Will
York, Pa.	Harry B. Anstine	Henry Butler	Harvey N. Werner	Charles Witmyer	Arthur W. Ferguson	Katharine Shorey
Youngstown, Ohio	W. G. Spagnola	John H. Lemon	Walter Mitchell	George W. Jones, Jr.‡	Pliney H. Powers	Clarence W. Sumner
Ypsilanti, Mich.	Ray H. Burrell	Harvey C. Holmes	Harvey C. Holmes	Donald F. Comstock	Ernest H. Chapelle	Lottie Coombs
Zanesville, Ohio	Tom V. Moorehead	Joseph B. Wells	Henry F. Stemm A	Earl G. Dunn‡	Kenneth C. Ray	Mabel Henderson

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[1] In certain states the county official whose name is indicated as assessor has a title other than assessor. In Illinois, aside from Cook and St. Clair counties, the official indicated is the county treasurer, who supervises elected township assessors in 83 counties and is ex officio assessor in 17 counties. In Indiana the official indicated is the county assessor who supervises elected township assessors. In Kansas the official indicated is, in all but a few instances, the county clerk, who serves ex officio as county assessor and supervises elected township "deputy" assessors and appointed city deputies. In Maryland the official indicated is the supervisor of assessments. In Nebraska the official indicated is the county clerk in certain instances. In North Carolina the official indicated is the tax supervisor, an official who is in charge of assessment and is frequently also the county accountant or county recorder. In Ohio the official indicated is the county auditor, who is ex officio assessor in all counties. In Virginia the city commissioner of revenue is given except for Norfolk.

Table XXIII-B

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1940

Code for Director of Public Works:
†—Superintendent of Streets
‡—City Engineer

Code for Director of Parks or Recreation:
P—Superintendent of Parks
R—Director of Recreation

Council-manager cities are indicated by an asterisk (*) after the name of the city.

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
Aberdeen, S. D.	John Buck†	Joseph LeMar, Act.	Vern Adkins	J. F. Adams	S. H. Anderson P	Frank Noll
Aberdeen, Wash.	S. C. Watkins‡	Charles A. Borum	George S. Dean	B. O. Swinehart	Hugo Larson P	L. T. Parker
Abilene, Tex.	R. C. Hoppe‡	J. Ray Roe	T. A. Hackney	J. M. Estes, Jr.		E. M. Overshiner
Ada, Okla.	J. H. Pryor	Ed C. Haley	Raymond Raines	Ivan Bigler	Wayne Wheelock P	Mack Braly
Adams, Mass.	Emile Millet†	Charles Hiser	Edward Reid	(Board)	None	Walter J. Donovan
Adrian, Mich.	Adelbert Vedder	H. Arthur Whitney	Arch T. Wilson	Lynford Miller	Adelbert Vedder	John C. Howell
Akron, Ohio	W. F. Peters	C. E. Harris	Rae M. Williams	M. D. Ailes	Richard S. Barnhardt P	Wade DeWoody
Alameda, Calif.*	George E. Sperbeck‡	Thomas M. Lane	Vern Smith	Leonard Skilling	George Sperbeck P	H. Albert George
Albany, Ga.*	J. Fred Smith†	D. W. Brosnan	C. Ray	W. D. Martin	W. Carl Smith	S. B. Lippitt
Albany, N. Y.	Kenneth W. Marsh	Michael J. Fleming	David Smurl	Daniel V. O'Leary	Wellington B. Clarke P	Joseph J. Casey
Albert Lea, Minn.*	C. V. Jones‡	Alex Larson	Theodore Lifeson	D. S. Branham	R. L. Van Nocker	William P. Sturtz
Albuquerque, N. M.*	O. E. Betts‡	W. A. Westerfeld	Patrick O'Grady	Charles Dubois	Glenn Wilson P	Joseph L. Dailey
Alexandria, La.	R. W. Bringhurst	R. A. Neff	George C. Gray	R. B. Wallace	J. A. Rachal	John H. McSween
Alexandria, Va.*	H. G. McCartney‡	J. M. Duncan, Jr.	J. S. Arnold	W. L. Schafer	Lucy Houston R	Armistead Boothe
Alhambra, Calif.*	Clayton W. Paige‡	Frank A. Bovet	A. F. Cherry	J. L. Pomeroy	L. E. Winter P	J. B. Ogg
Aliquippa, Pa.	M. Wallace†	C. B. Ransom	Trevor Jenkins	None	None	Lewis Klein
Allentown, Pa.	Henry K. Bauman	Clarence Marcks	Arthur Yohe	Joseph R. Bierman	George M. Sacks P	Calvin E. Arner
Alliance, Ohio	V. J. Packer	J. E. Held	Harry Stark	G. O. Rowland	E. E. Kidwell P	William T. Martin
Alpena, Mich.*	Allen A. Kennedy†	R. E. Wilson	Guy H. Greene	Harry J. Burkholder	A. M. Hopperstead	Donald K. Gillard
Alton, Ill.	C. F. Abraham‡	Thomas Krepel	Paul Smith	Paul O'Niel		Frank W. Tunnell
Altoona, Pa.	H. J. Baum‡	Paul L. Amheiser	H. S. Carey	Raymond A. Herbert		S. H. Jubilerer
Amarillo, Tex.*	H. R. Smith‡	George B. Cooper	W. R. McDowell	M. L. Fuller	C. H. Fitz P	R. C. Johnson
Ambridge, Pa.*	R. A. Nadeau	William Riddlemann	Andrew Bires	Louis Herrmann		Eugene Caputo
Ames, Iowa*	J. H. Ames	L. R. Morris	W. J. Cure	B. D. Atchley		Marion Hirschburg
Amesbury, Mass.	James W. Gillespie	George F. MacDougall	John F. Hetherman	Ralph W. Frisbee		Albert M. Miller
Amsterdam, N. Y.	Clarence Heslan	Matthew Kavanaugh	Frank Kearns, Act.	Patrick J. Fitzgibbons	Jackson Perry R	Harry V. Borst
Anaconda, Mont.	August Lindwall†	Henry Quane	M. P. Mahoney	T. J. Kargacin	None	William R. Taylor
Anaheim, Calif.	E. P. Hapgood‡	Rudolph Nyboe	James S. Bouldin	Edward L. Russell	Rudolph Boysen P	Leo J. Friis
Anderson, Ind.	Herman Biest	Frank Clem	Joseph Carney	George B. Metcalf	Emory W. Jackson P	Harry Neff
Anderson, S. C.	H. A. Patterson‡	A. S. Mauldin	W. W. Driskell	E. R. VandeGrift	None	A. H. Dagnall
Annapolis, Md.	Robert L. Burwell‡	Jesse A. Fisher	William Curry	James J. Murphy	None	Edward G. Chaney
Ann Arbor, Mich.	Geo. H. Sandenburgh‡	Benjamin Zahn	Norman E. Cook	John A. Wessinger	Eli A. Gallup P	William M. Laird
Anniston, Ala.	H. P. Harris‡	Emmett White	J. L. Peek	J. M. Kimmey	None	H. D. Merrill, Jr.
Ansonia, Conn.	Thomas Pratt†	Thomas Bennett	John J. Mahoney	John M. Renehan	A. James Zebrowski R	William H. Kingston

Appleton, Wis.	Alfred Wickesberg‡	George P. McGillan	George T. Prim	F. J. Huberty	Harold Jerke	Harry P. Hoeffel
Ardmore, Okla.*	Sam P. Matthews‡	John H. Moore	Clarence Harris		Ancel Love	J. B. Moore
Arkansas City, Kan.*	D. A. Lawhe‡	Harry McCullough	Lester Richardson	A. W. Wilson	C. O. Brock P	Harry V. Howard
Arlington, Mass.	James M. Keane‡	Daniel B. Tierney	Archie F. Bullock	J. Philip Bower	John B. Byrne	Paul M. White
Arnold, Pa.	P. J. Malick‡	J. C. Brunscak	Sherman Hill	George L. Seigart	Thomas Haser P	Andrew S. Romito
Asbury Park, N. J.*	Orville Winterstella	William S. Taggart	Ernest H. Williams		John Arnot P	Walter Taylor
Asheville, N. C.*	J. Weldon Weir	J. C. Fitzgerald	Charles W. Dermid	Marjory Lord	J. Weldon Weir P	Philip C. Cocke, Jr.
Ashland, Ky.	Howard Hunt	Burras Hensley	C. F. Howard			R. Campbell Vansant
Ashland, Ohio	Edwin M. Kerr‡	Charles L. Clark	Herman D. Fetzer	Robert P. Bogniard		C. S. Huffman
Ashland, Wis.	J. W. Day‡	William A. Saunders	C. H. Overdahl	C. Schrank	F. Lewandowski	W. H. Cate
Ashtabula, Ohio*	C. R. Stanhope‡	C. J. Devereaux	A. J. Kane	J. H. Park	None	Tom R. Bailey
Astoria, Ore.*	H. M. McCallister	C. E. Foster	John K. Acton	Nellie S. Vernon	H. M. McCallister P	J. L. Hope
Atchison, Kan.*	E. E. Hellener‡	Joseph Dolecek	Willard C. Linville	W. K. Fast	LaVerne Stucker P	Maurice P. O'Keefe
Athens, Ga.	J. G. Beacham	E. F. Lester	E. W. Wood	W. W. Brown	Rozelle Holman	L. C. Rucker
Athol, Mass.	James G. Cotton†	Ernest L. Smith	William J. Callahan		Robert Lincoln P	William A. Plotkin
Atlanta, Ga.	Clarke Donaldson‡	C. C. Styron	M. A. Hornsby	J. P. Kennedy	George I. Simons P	J. C. Savage
Atlantic City, N. J.	William F. Casey	Joseph H. Leeds	James McMenamin	Samuel L. Salasin	Joseph A. Paxson	Samuel Backer
Attleboro, Mass.	Robert W. Mawney	Fred A. Clark	Ernest W. Holt	Ralph P. Kent	John E. Anderson P	Henri G. Proulx
Auburn, Me.*	Chandler H. Barron†	Harry E. Fogg	Robert W. Herrick	Shirley J. Davis		Charles A. Pomeroy
Auburn, N. Y.*	D. M. Dunning, Jr.‡	Fred Washburn	Chester J. Bills	J. W. Copeland	William Aubin	Nelson L. Drummond
Augusta, Ga.	E. E. Pund	John B. Kennedy	C. J. Wilson	A. L. Haggerty	E. E. Pund	C. W. Killibrew
Augusta, Me.	Matthew Broderick†	George R. McCurdy	John J. O'Connell	C. W. Dyer	None	Charles P. Nelson
Aurora, Ill.	H. M. Achim‡	E. J. Ryan	C. H. Greene	H. S. Benson	R. A. Perry R	J. P. Hart
Austin, Minn.	George L. Brown‡	Nels Jensen	J. B. McDermot	Paul Robertson	A. B. Strong R	B. E. Hughes
Austin, Tex.*	J. E. Motheral‡	J. E. Woody	R. D. Thorp		J. E. Garrison R	Trueman E. O'Quinn
Bakersfield, Calif.*	J. Holfelder‡	P. C. Pifer	R. B. Powers	P. J. Cuneo		Ray Y. Burum
Baltimore, Md.	George Cobb	Howard Travers	Robert F. Stanton	Huntingdon Williams	George L. Nichols P	Charles C. G. Evans
Bangor, Me.*	Phillip H. Glover	Joseph P. McCosker	Thomas I. Crowley	Harry D. McNeil		Charles P. Conners
Barberton, Ohio	Harry Alcorn‡	Claude Witwer	H. C. Yackee	H. A. Finefrock	None	Harold J. Eckroate
Barre, Vt.	Thurman W. Dix	John C. Heney	Dennis Donahue	J. J. Tomasi		John Molla
Bartlesville, Okla.*	J. E. McCormick‡	H. D. Scott	L. W. Turner	Elizabeth Chamberlin	W. E. Young P	C. E. Bailey
Batavia, N. Y.	Anthony B. Cecere	Frank Whalen	John J. Casey	E. F. Will	James J. Mahaney P	Joseph J. Schmitt
Baton Rouge, La.	K. H. Strenzke	Robert A. Bogan	W. D. Atkins	T. Jeff McHugh		Fred G. Benton
Battle Creek, Mich.	Mark A. Chambers‡	W. P. Weeks	Hugh Gordon	A. A. Hoyt	Sam A. Frey P	Walter P. North
Bay City, Mich.*	Edward Wilhelm‡	Harry C. Crumb	Frank Anderson	George W. Moore	L. A. Eichhorn P	A. W. Black
Bayonne, N. J.	James Mullanaphy	James G. Hogan	Cornelius O'Neill	Charles J. Larkey		Maurice A. Cohen
Beacon, N. Y.	Arthur C. Tillman	Joseph MacAvery	Jesse B. Dingee	Charles B. Dugan	Herbert Haley R	James G. Meyers
Beatrice, Neb.	James A. Terhune	Cecil Hess	Paul Acton	Harry Hepperlin	W. A. Rush P	Harold Mattoon
Beaumont, Tex.*	R. C. Black‡	S. D. O'Conor	L. B. Maddox	W. W. Dunn	Frank L. Bertschler P	George E. Murphy
Beaver Falls, Pa.	D. F. Harvey‡	Charles Cooper	E. L. Lancaster	H. Burt Plummer	Edward Sahli P	J. A. Tritschler
Bedford, Ind.	Warren Benson‡	James Cornwell	A. M. Rainbolt	Robert B. Smallwood	William Ingalls P	A. J. Fields
Bellaire, Ohio	Ed Conaway	Charles Jewell	Francis Moran	W. J. Shepard	William Powell P	Wilbur Y. Armstrong
Belleville, Ill.	William Johnson‡	Walter Finklein	Thomas F. Lonie	Monroe Hedo	None	L. N. Perrin
Belleville, N. J.	Patrick A. Waters	Alex Reid	George R. Spatz	Eugene T. Berry	Louis A. Noll P	L. E. Keenan
Bellevue, Pa.	James Greenough, Jr.†	John Gurkin	William Darling	Goldie P. Brown	James Greenough, Jr.	G. E. Morcroft, Jr.

Table XXIII-B.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
Bellingham, Wash.	J. C. Thiel†	Ira T. Jones	William I. Stone	I. W. Powell	Herbert J. Olson P	Tim Healy
Belmont, Mass.	W. R. Tompson†	William H. Hill	William G. Heyd	Keble Perine	Lewis S. Harris	Amos L. Taylor
Beloit, Wis.*	William A. Collins†	Elmer Fairbert	Robert W. Blumer	Richard Thayer	Ross D. Vost P	C. L. Haugan
Benton Harbor, Mich.*	Clifford Hisler	Irving Clauser	Charles Kocher	E. R. Taylor	Louis R. Byron P	W. M. Cunningham
Berkeley, Calif.*	Harry Goodridge‡	John Eichelberger	John Greening	Frank L. Kelly	Charles Cresswell P	Fred C. Hutchinson
Berlin, N. H.	P. L. Murphy	Edward Lepage	Walter J. Hynes	E. O. Pederson		Arthur J. Bergeron
Berwick, Pa.	Boyd Trescott‡	Frank Yohey	Harry Peterson	Charles Ross	None	C. W. Dickson
Berwyn, Ill.	Anton Pav	James Hrach	Joseph Pilat	None	George Sluka R	Joseph Serhant
Bessemer, Ala.	R. S. Moon†	L. B. Hill	Cephus Ross	Ernest M. Edwards	None	H. H. Sullinger
Bethlehem, Pa.	Robert L. Fox‡	A. E. Anderson	Ernest Stocker	Edward Brader	Ario Wear P	D. L. McCarthy
Beverly, Mass.	Albert H. Richardson	John Cressy	Joseph C. Murney	Alonzo O. Woodbury	Albert H. Richardson	Philip Massarella
Beverly Hills, Calif.	William R. Metz‡	Lloyd Canfield	Charles C. Blair	H. H. Blodgett	George V. Chapman P	R. C. Waltz
Biddeford, Me.	Albert Cadorette	Frank Cantara	Rodolphe Vanasse	Oscar Perrault	Joseph Stone P	William P. Donahue
Big Spring, Tex.*	E. V. Spence	Olie Cordill	J. T. Thornton	M. H. Bennett	E. V. Spence	Thomas J. Coffee
Billings, Mont.	K. L. Chrysler‡	V. H. Steele	V. A. Lechner	A. E. Stripp	L. L. Worthington	Melvin N. Hoiness
Biloxi, Miss.	John Swanzy	Charles Sentell	Alonzo Gabrich	E. E. Moore	John Swanzy	J. D. Stennis
Binghamton, N. Y.	Robert J. Cary	A. J. Dillon	L. C. Abel	C. J. Longstreet	Perry A. Page P	Herbert F. Nehlson
Birmingham, Ala.	J. D. Webb‡	A. Brown	T. A. Riley	J. D. Dowling	R. S. Marshall P	W. J. Wynn
Bismarck, N. D.	D. R. McDonald‡	Harry Homan	B. O. Woehle	C. A. Arneson	Myron H. Atkinson P	C. L. Foster
Bloomfield, N. J.	Joseph W. Obreiter‡	Thomas Gussner	Charles F. Jensen	Charles T. Fouk		Ed. C. Pettit
Bloomington, Ill.	Stanley Wilhoit‡	Elmo Waters	Clyde Hibbens	Paul Kionka	Clyde Kensinger P	Richard O'Connell
Bloomington, Ind.	H. Victor Corman‡	Bernard Glover	John Rawlins	Robert C. Rogers	Henry Dudley P	Q. Austin East
Bluefield, W. Va.*	E. C. Barton‡	E. L. McClure	C. N. Wilson	David B. Lepper	None	L. G. Scott
Blue Island, Ill.	Charles A. Dewar†	John Link	John McEvoy	Albert Roemisch	Frank Tracy R	Paul Schreiber
Blytheville, Ark.	Joe Carney‡	Roy Head	E. A. Rice	W. A. Grimmett	None	Roy Nelson
Bogalusa, La.	H. E. Willis‡	Elmer G. Smith	T. A. Magee	J. H. Slaughter	H. E. Willis P	G. V. Rich
Boise, Idaho	J. F. McBirney‡	Frank Pulaski	Austin E. Utley	R. O. Flood	J. T. McLeod P	C. Stanley Skiles
Boone, Iowa	George A. Nelson‡	William A. West	James B. Reid	R. E. Gunn	(Board of 3) P	F. L. Mackey
Boston, Mass.	George G. Hyland	William A. Reilly	Joseph F. Timilty	H. F. R. Watts	William P. Long P	Henry Parkman, Jr.
Boulder, Colo.*	H. C. McClintock	E. A. Johnson	Arthur F. Masters	H. L. Morency	John Mills P	Frank L. Moorhead
Bowling Green, Ky.	J. McLelland‡	W. J. Harvey	Robert E. Monahan	G. M. Wells		Charles R. Bell
Braddock, Pa.	G. M. Dillon	T. K. Martin	R. J. Butler	Samuel Escher	None	William O'Donnell
Bradford, Pa.	J. H. Quirk‡	E. B. Larkin	Ed Edmonds	R. G. Vogel	J. L. McCutcheon P	F. M. Nash
Brainerd, Minn.	R. T. Campbell‡	F. W. Fuller	Thomas Templeton	V. E. Quanstrom	A. E. Falconer P	W. W. Bane
Braintree, Mass.	John Wentworth†	Fred A. Tenney	John J. Heaney	Frederick Johnson	Robert B. Taylor P	Richard A. Hunt
Brawley, Calif.	Walter K. Hopkins	H. L. Stewart	J. L. Cromer	John L. Parker	W. I. Hoopes P	A. L. Sebille
Bremerton, Wash.	C. C. Casad	Ernest F. Yett	C. Lewis	D. H. Polk	O. H. Nystrom P	James W. Bryan, Jr.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Peter Brewster	Thomas Burns	Charles Wheeler	Richard O'B. Shea	Henry Cliffe P	Harry Schwarz
Bridgeton, N. J.	J. Boyd Westcott	John Peguesse	Mervin H. Beach	John G. Robbins	E. Rudolph Bonham P	Samuel Iredell
Bristol, Conn.	Daniel J. Donovan	Morgan B. Farrell	Ernest T. Belden	B. B. Robbins	Willis P. Fraser P	Joseph P. O'Connell
Bristol, Pa.	John S. Roberts, Jr.‡	Clifford L. Hagerman	Linford J. Jones	James Brooks	None	Howard I. James
Bristol, R. I.	Richard Connery†	Frederick Guevremont	Anthony J. Ferrara	William L. Serbst		Joseph A. Hammill

Bristol, Tenn.	R. J. Mottern	W. R. Collin	W. J. Rogers	L. B. Snapp		J. K. Brown
Brockton, Mass.	Harold S. Crocker‡	Frank F. Dickinson	Frederick J. Humphreys	David Barron	Oscar Clark	Walter H. Gilday
Brookfield, Ill.	John A. Pinner	F. B. McDowell	None	Charles F. Hubner	Albert Buller P	Morrell A. Gross
Brookline, Mass.	Henry A. Varney‡	Selden R. Allen	James W. Tonra	Francis P. Denny	Edward P. Sheehan P	Simon P. Townsend
Brownsville, Tex.*	John O. Kelley‡	W. C. Walker	J. A. McRay	T. A. Kinder, Jr.		R. A. Dunkelberg
Brownwood, Tex.	C. W. McClelland‡	Rance Pettit	J. L. Sandlin	J. M. Horn	None	R. L. McGaugh
Brunswick, Ga.*	R. R. Morriss	J. E. Henderson	J. E. Register	C. H. Ellis	R. B. Morriss	B. Nightingale
Bucyrus, Ohio	Fred Judd	William F. Mader	Arthur L. Stuckert	W. G. Carlisle	None	Harold B. Metcalf
Buffalo, N. Y.	Louis A. Harding	William R. Castimore	G. H. McClellan	Francis E. Fronczak	Edward G. Zeller P	David Diamond
Burbank, Calif.*	Howard I. Stites‡	Guy Miltimore	Elmer H. Adams	T. H. Ransom	Dewey Kruckeberg P	Ralph Swagler
Burlingame, Calif.	Cecil Longson‡	Wilkie J. Dessin	John Harper	Charles Gans	Frank Anderson P	I. Karmel
Burlington, Iowa	H. A. Vollmer‡	Robert Collet	Fred Machholz	E. C. Sage	Charles Foehlinger	Fred S. Holsteen
Burlington, N. J.	Samuel R. Probasco‡	Albertus Hoffman	T. J. Johnson	J. Margaret Warner	Martin Staub P	Thomas D. Begley
Burlington, Vt.	George C. Stanley‡	Charles N. Lanery	Arthur W. Thalacker	Erold F. Foster	Nord W. Davis	T. E. Hopkins
Butler, Pa.	Fred M. Harper‡	Abe Zorb	Anthony Graham	Edgar Geibel		Benjamin R. Williams
Butte, Mont.	Francis Curran‡	Fred Martin	W. H. Breen	Frank J. Williams		Floyd C. Fluent
Cairo, Ill.	S. E. Marshall	Peter Lind	Harry Tauber	C. L. Weber	August Bode	Peyton Berbling
Calumet City, Ill.	Joseph Grabowski	Paul Gauthier	Henry Wleklinski	A. Nady		John E. Pavlik
Cambridge, Mass.	G. Frank Hooker‡	Herman E. Gutheim	Timothy F. Leahy	Simon B. Kelleher	Stephen H. Mahoney	Richard C. Evarts
Cambridge, Ohio	Arthur L. Beach	H. C. Callihan	J. J. Gibson	Carl M. Oshe	(Commission)	Craig Carnes
Camden, N. J.	Henry Magin	John Lennox	Ralph Bakley, Act.	Arthur L. Stone	David S. Rhone	John J. Crean
Campbell, Ohio	John B. Hassay	James A. Gustinella	John Oshelski	Louis Henry	None	Joseph E. Julius
Canonsburg, Pa.	Dave Abrahams‡	W. H. Arnold	Harold Addis	Frank Mulligan	None	A. L. Zeman
Canton, Ill.	John Kleinsteiber‡	Robert Essex	Sam Eyerly	Ernest Thixton	John Pugh P	Ezra J. Clark
Canton, Ohio	John A. Shisler‡	George Jacobs	Ira A. Manderbaugh	Frank M. Sayre	Carl Weis P	Paul Weber
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	John R. Walther‡	Robert Kammer	E. W. Hirsch	C. C. Summers	Paul R. Brooks P	B. Hugh Smith
Carbondale, Pa.	John J. Collins†	Joseph C. Healey	Frank J. O'Boyle	Arthur J. Dearie	M. F. Langan P	Joseph E. Boland
Carlisle, Pa.*	George P. Searight	R. Wayne Boudman	Charles E. Strock	W. C. Stephens	George P. Searight	John D. Faller
Carnegie, Pa.	W. W. Andrews‡	Orian Baux	C. H. Keisling	A. B. Lafferty	None	James H. Duff
Carteret, N. J.	Joseph G. Jomo‡	Thomas Misdom	H. J. Harrington	Michael Yarcheski	George Bensulock, Jr.	D. S. Jacoby
Casper, Wyo.	F. S. Knittle‡	Maurice Kelliher	Will Clark	Chester Dean	C. C. Clemens P	W. J. Wehrli
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Frank E. Young	E. P. Kohout	Robert J. Vlach	V. H. Hasek	Edwin Stefan P	Don Hines
Central Falls, R. I.	Edward J. Fay	Frank J. Callahan	George E. Collette	Omer Masse	Joseph Allard P	Zygmunt J. Czubak
Centralia, Ill.	H. B. Stover‡	Herbert Bush	E. G. Farthing	N. W. White	O. W. Veltman P	Robert M. Crain
Chambersburg, Pa.	F. D. Rhodes, Jr.‡	H. R. Forbes	H. S. Byers	Frank J. Croft		Edmund C. Wingerd
Champaign, Ill.	W. D. Swearingen†	John Ely	Clyde Davis	Dr. Zarle	None	Albert Tuxhorn
Chanute, Kan.	R. B. Reeves‡	R. G. Stowell	Lee Knapp	L. L. Roberts	None	Joe F. Balch
Charleroi, Pa.	Ralph Arrigo†	Henry J. Lowstuter	Peter Bege	J. M. Hill	None	Roy I. Carson
Charleston, S. C.	B. M. Thomson	John H. Wohlers	Chris H. Ortmann	Leon Banov	E. P Holcombe P	J. Waties Waring
Charleston, W. Va.	H. L. Campbell‡	J. L. McLane	W. A. Tully	H. B. Wise		P. H. Hill
Charlotte, N. C.*	Lloyd McRoss‡	W. H. Palmer	E. J. Nolan	G. L. Rea	Marvin Ray	J. M. Scarborough
Charlottesville, Va.*	S. L. Williamson‡	C. H. Page	M. F. Greaver	T. S. Englar	R. E. Hall, Jr. P	Lyttleton Waddell
Chattanooga, Tenn.	R. M. Cooke	Robert W. Jones	C. Ray Bryan	W. C. Sanford		J. W. Anderson
Chelsea, Mass.	James A. O'Brien	Charles G. Voke	Charles M. Finn	John F. Welch	Arthur J. Carolan	Max Wise
Chester, Pa.	F. G. Hartvigson‡	Joseph Pierce	Harry Robinson	Timothy McCarey	William P. Lear	A. A. Cochran

Table XXIII-B.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
Cheyenne, Wyo.	Arthur W. Trout	Ed P. Taylor	Norbert E. Tuck	Arling Gardiner	Al Kay	Carlton Lothrop
Chicago, Ill.	Oscar E. Hewitt	Michael J. Corrigan	James P. Allman	Herman N. Bundesen	Robert J. Dunham P	Barnet Hodes
Chicago Heights, Ill.	John F. Johnson	George Mahnke	Philip Howard	Hugo Long	C. Vanderwarf	Silvio Piacenti
Chickasha, Okla.	John Farley†	Frank Dews	W. R. Thomas	S. O. Marrs	C. A. Griffin P	Robert E. Shelton
Chicopee, Mass.	Thomas Robinson‡	Albert Bunyan	Frank O'Callahan	Paul G. Martel		Stanley F. Ciosek
Chillicothe, Ohio	Josef Clark‡	Harry Moore	Russell Poole	Raymond E. Bower	Henry Breth	Richard B. Middleton
Cicero, Ill.	Anton Krupicka	George Knol	Theodore Svoboda	Frank J. Pokorney	None	A. Mysogland
Cincinnati, Ohio*	J. E. Root	Barney Houston	E. T. Weatherly	Carl A. Wilzbach	J. W. Tait	John D. Ellis
Clairton, Pa.	P. S. Mahaffey‡	Michael Bunovich	Wilbert Jones	John Dobbins	M. E. Wargo R	C. A. Lewis
Claremont, N. H.	L. J. Gould†	A. L. Palmer	Wm. C. Nobbs	W. R. Haubrich	A. L. St. Martin	
Clarksburg, W. Va.*	Erlo Rogers‡	Joe Martin	Jules Brasseur	Earl N. Flowers	Mout Stutler	William G. Johnson
Clarksdale, Miss.	W. R. Ellis, Jr.‡	R. W. Maxwell	C. S. Longino	G. R. Post		W. W. Venable
Cleburne, Tex.	S. M. Ballew†	A. B. Russell	J. W. Miles	J. M. Stallcup	Howard Parker R	Roy Anderson
Cleveland, Ohio	Miles E. Evans	James E. Granger	George J. Matowitz	Harold J. Knapp	Hugo E. Varga P	Henry S. Brainard
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio*	H. H. Canfield	O. F. Romann	W. G. Barrows	Robert Lockhart	H. H. Canfield	G. E. Hartshorn
Cliffside Park, N. J.	S. Wood McClave		Frank Borrell	George M. Schlicht	W. Fred Tonkin P	Joseph W. Marini
Clifton, N. J.*	John L. Fitzgerald	James Sweeney	James N. Marsh	Lester F. Meloney	John L. Fitzgerald	John G. Dluhy
Clinton, Iowa	Benton R. Anderson‡	Albert Krenz	Martin Duffy	J. C. Burke	Leo Hannaher P	E. Stanley Mayer
Clinton, Mass.	Raymond C. Duvarney	William E. Powers	Michael E. Kelly	Frederick E. Murphy	Robert McCarthy P	William Constantino
Coatesville, Pa.	William C. Emigh‡	Geo. D. Miller	Ralph E. Williams	Charles V. Peace	Fred L. Wood P	W. E. Greenwood
Coffeyville, Kan.	E. L. Brown‡	Sol E. Hanna	Sam Knight	E. O. Squire	J. D. Byers P	Aubrey Neale
Cohoes, N. Y.	William A. Dawson	James H. Golden	Mark Robertson	M. J. Keough	William A. Dawson P	John J. Doherty
Collingswood, N. J.	Arthur E. Armitage	Cooper Foster	William C. Fluharty	Harold K. Eynon		R. Cooper Brown
Colo. Springs, Colo.*	Frank O. Ray‡	Fred A. Taylor	Hugh D. Harper	O. R. Gillett	T. C. Kirkwood P	Ben S. Wendelken
Columbia, Mo.	A. J. Sandker, Act.	T. M. Walden	George L. Quinn	E. C. Loren	Kenneth Osman	A. D. Sappington
Columbia, Pa.	Anson Purple‡	Harry Doll	Paul Thomas	G. M. Rodenheiser	None	Henry Bruner
Columbia, S. C.	W. S. Tomlinson‡	A. McC. Marsh	W. H. Rawlinson	P. E. Payne	C. C. Gibson	P. A. Cooper
Columbus, Ga.*	J. M. Graddy	W. B. Miller, Sr.	H. W. Cornett	J. A. Thrash	Edwina Wood R	W. deL. Worsley
Columbus, Miss.	H. H. McClanahan‡	J. L. Beaty	J. A. Morton	C. E. Lehmberg	None	T. W. Lewis, Jr.
Columbus, Ohio	Paul W. Maetzel‡	Edward P. Welch	Otto Kaffits	Nelson C. Dysart	Joseph Katona P	John L. Davies
Compton, Calif.*	Hugh Carpenter‡	Edwin Dowd	Thomas J. Potter		J. H. Park P	Ralph Pierson
Concord, N. H.	Edward E. Beane‡	William T. Happny	Victor I. Moore	Thomas J. Halligan	Carl L. Sargent P	Gordon Lord
Concord, N. C.	Walter L. Furr‡	John L. Miller	B. F. Widenhouse	R. W. Bethel		Waller D. Brown
Connellsville, Pa.	J. E. Hoenshel‡	W. E. De Bolt	Andrew Thomas	Charles H. Balsley	D. K. McIlvaine P	J. Kirk Renner
Connersville, Ind.	James D. Nash‡	Howard A. Kehl	Robert A. Hera	I. E. Booher	George R. Beeson P	Charles E. Brookbank
Conshohocken, Pa.	William T. Muldrew‡	Theodore Speaker, Sr.	Walter Phipps	Thomas S. White	William H. Longacre	E. Arnold Forrest
Coraopolis, Pa.	Howard Harriger	Wayne Shanks	George Colvin			W. S. Rahauser
Corning, N. Y.	C. F. Wilson	John W. McCarty	A. W. Eckees	H. E. Elwood	C. F. Wilson	Clarence Brisco
Corpus Christi, Tex.	John C. Bisset‡	W. H. Anderson	George Lowman	E. W. Protho	I. R. Vannoy	R. B. King
Corsicana, Tex.	J. S. Murchison	E. L. Keith	O. B. Nutt	William T. Shell, Jr.		J. H. Thompson
Cortland, N. Y.	Alfred R. Reilly	Lawrence S. Hollister	LeRoy Stevens		Alfred R. Reilly	Harry K. Angell
Coshocton, Ohio	Jesse Haller	William West	Ray Duling	W. F. Lyons	James Sigman R	C. M. Ross

Council Bluffs, Iowa	Jack Boyne‡	William Sorenson	C. A. Bangs	A. A. Robertson	(Board of 3)	Proctor R. Perkins
Covington, Ky.*	Ben Vastine	Frank A. Northcutt				Ralph P. Rich
Cranston, R. I.	Elton F. Durfee	Daniel F. Young	James M. Miller	Charles Southey	None	Edward S. Day
Crawfordsville, Ind.	Lex Clore‡	Elmer Wood	Merle Remley	Robert J. Millis	John Pitman P	Raymond O. Evans
Cudahy, Wis.	Robert Medrau	Julius Seiy	John C. Medrow	S. H. Kost	None	Edward G. Minor
Cumberland, Md.	R. L. Rizer‡	Reid C. Hoenicka	Oscar Eyerman	Walter B. Johnson	Marguerite Findlay P	Charles Z. Heskett
Cumberland, R. I.	Thomas F. Burke	John A. Savage	William J. Boyle	Stephen A. Kenney	None	Stephen A. Fanning
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	Neil Beall‡	L. P. Seiler	R. F. Duffy			A. L. Sidnell
Dallas, Tex.*	E. A. Baugh	L. M. Funk	J. M. Welch	J. W. Bass	L. B. Houston P	H. P. Kucera
Danbury, Conn.	George J. Gildea	John H. McNamara	George J. Schoen	Felix Tomaino	(Board) P	Thomas A. Keating
Danvers, Mass.	Austin L. Littlefield†	Joseph E. Kelley	John T. McDewell	Hugo Nappe	Alfred Hutchinson P	James H. Sullivan
Danville, Ill.	Lowell D. Kirby‡	Frank M. Davis	Richard H. Johnson	C. M. Cook	John S. Lavezzi	John F. Spivey
Danville, Va.	C. L. Scott, Jr.	J. C. Long	J. H. Martin	R. W. Garnett	E. G. McCain P	E. Walton Brown
Davenport, Iowa	Ralph C. Graham	Richard A. Kelley	Reed Phillips	J. H. Sunderbruch	C. O. E. Boehm P	Harold Thuenen
Dayton, Ohio*	George F. Baker	Joseph A. Kirby	R. W. Wurstner	H. H. Williams	S. E. Seitner P	H. S. Beane
Daytona Beach, Fla.*	W. J. Weir‡	B. B. Hart	J. A. David	J. T. Hudson	J. L. Smith P	Thomas N. Tappy
Dearborn, Mich.	Clarke M. Greene	Roy E. Mottesheard	Carl A. Brooks	C. A. Christensen	Henry D. Schubert R	James E. Greene
Decatur, Ala.	J. W. Pettey†	L. F. Elkins	W. P. Moore	L. R. Murphree	WPA Project	Peach & Caddell
Decatur, Ga.*	W. H. Weaver‡	J. D. Peek	George S. Swords	H. Homer Allen	A. F. Newman	B. Hugh Burgess
Decatur, Ill.	Carl Fox‡	William Platt	H. J. Schepper	William Spent		W. J. Carey
Dedham, Mass.	David I. Livingston	Henry J. Harrigan	John H. Cahill	Edward Knobel		James F. McGowan
Del Rio, Tex.	Marshall Smith†	F. J. Schmidt	Cole Y. Blackwell	D. A. York	None	John L. Dodson
Denison, Tex.	A. M. Brenneke‡	P. S. Lowe	J. R. Dishner	W. A. Lee	None	R. W. Stoddard
Denver, Colo.	George E. Cranmer	John F. Healy	August Hannebuth	Carl P. Schwalb	George E. Cranmer	Malcolm Lindsay
Derby, Conn.	Anthony Tiano†	Marlo Tinari	Thomas Van Etten	Joseph M. Stygar	None	John J. O'Connell
Des Moines, Iowa	John Tippee‡	Charles Slade	Floyd Hartzer	H. E. Ransom	E. Lee Keyser P	F. T. Van Liew
Detroit, Mich.	William M. Walker, Jr.	Walter F. Israel	Frank Eamans	Henry F. Vaughan	Henry W. Busch P	Paul E. Krause
Dickson City, Pa.	Francis Stone‡	John E. Martin	Geo. Towers	Michael Miholek		Stanley Evans
Dodge City, Kan.	Fred Kirkpatrick‡	Floyd McGahen	E. M. Olson	C. E. McCarty	William Ford P	C. H. Russell
Donora, Pa.	L. G. Sphar	Charles Cumberland	William Smedley	Herman Lang	L. G. Sphar P	D. M. Anderson
Dormont, Pa.	Ramsey & Vegler‡	Elmer Schneider	R. B. Miller	F. W. Frank	None	Alva C. Purdy
Dothan, Ala.	A. J. Harvard†	J. E. Zeigler	M. Tatum	W. T. Burkett		T. E. Buntin
Dover, N. H.	Frank J. Grimes†	Edward F. Knott	Andrew H. McDaniel	George E. Brennan	Michael Dagastino P	Charles F. Hartnett
Dover, N. J.	Raymond Sharp‡	Charles F. Sickles	James T. Hart	John G. Taylor	Max Heller R	Sam C. Meyerson
Du Bois, Pa.	M. E. Milliren	Ben Kweder	R. R. Love	J. I. Brockbank	E. W. Fair P	John J. Pentz
Dubuque, Iowa*	A. A. Rhomberg	William L. Ryan	Joseph H. Strub	A. J. Entringer	Carl Grabow R	John J. Kintzinger
Duluth, Minn.	A. L. Merritt	J. A. Fisher	E. B. Hansen	M. McC. Fischer	E. H. Sherman P	Harry E. Weinberg
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Albert G. Walter‡	Joseph J. Steger	John J. Warren	Edgar Bieber		Albert J. Foley
Dunmore, Pa.	Sam Mastrianni‡	William McCann	John J. Burke	William Ferresse	None	William J. Kearney
Duquesne, Pa.	R. B. Dell‡	Lawrence Trainor	William P. Maloy	Francis P. Long	Walter V. Babic P	Charles A. Lewis
Durham, N. C.*	H. W. Kueffner	F. W. Bennett	G. W. Proctor	J. H. Epperson	C. R. Wood R	C. V. Jones
East Chicago, Ind.	Joseph Steiner‡	Tom Finley	Walter Conroy	J. S. Niblick	Walter Jeorse P	Loyd Cohen
East Cleveland, Ohio*	Charles A. Carran	Harry A. King	L. G. Corlett	George W. Stober	M. W. Garnett P	E. A. Binyon
Easthampton, Mass.	M. J. O'Neill‡	John Lynn	James Campbell	C. J. Hanson		

TABLE XXIII-B.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
East Hartford, Conn.	C. Henry Olmsted	J. Frank Meunier	William J. McKee	F. W. Brecker	E. E. Busiere P	James J. O'Connor
East Liverpool, Ohio	William Watkins	Earl Fenton, Act.	Hugh McDermott	F. R. Harrison	William Bell P	Carroll Lynch
East Moline, Ill.	Robert Benell‡	Paul Godesiabois	T. J. Schafer	J. H. Fowler	E. A. Soule	S. E. Long
Easton, Pa.	Chauncey A. Reese‡	Louis Davison	Frank C. Frederick	Reuben Raub	Roy E. Zellers	Edw. S. McCluskey
East Orange, N. J.	William D. Willigerod‡	Charles A. McGinley	Christian N. Dell	Frank J. Osborne	Frances H. Haire R	Walter C. Ellis
East Providence, R. I.	Albert A. Whitaker†	Arthur A. Griswold	James R. Crosby	William H. T. Hamill	None	William C. H. Brand
East St. Louis, Ill.	L. J. Dougherty	Russell Wright	Michael J. O'Rourke	R. C. Farrier	Emmet P. Griffin P	Dan McGlynn
Eau Claire, Wis.	A. R. Garnock‡	L. E. Smith	Chris Laursen	C. G. Crocker	None	J. B. Fleming
Ecorse, Mich.	Prescott Brown	Albert Jaeger	George Moore	L. H. Van Beceleare	None	James R. Adam
El Dorado, Ark.	J. F. Goolsby	F. H. Smith	W. E. Hickman	F. O. Mahoney	None	W. Bradley Trimble
El Dorado, Kan.*	Frank L. Seymour	Donald J. Rayburn	Charles Parton	Roy E. Weathered		R. C. Woodward
Elgin, Ill.	Frank Stuckman	Robert E. Whalen	Joseph G. Huber	Philip Hemming	John Zimmerli, Jr.	Perry D. Wells
Elizabeth, N. J.*	Thomas E. Collins‡	William H. Kenah	Frank A. Brennan	Louis J. Richards	Cornelius Burke	John J. Griffin, Act.
Elizabeth City, N. C.*	R. W. Luther‡	J. B. Flora	R. C. Madrin	T. S. McMullan	None	J. W. Jennette
Elkhart, Ind.	Clyde Paxson	Alex Dotson	A. Elmer Manning	Carl Hamlet	W. H. Winship P	Emil V. Anderson
Ellwood City, Pa.*	Eugene S. Bleakney†	Harry Wolfe	W. C. Morrison	Lewis Young	R. J. Schill R	J. W. Humphrey
Elmhurst, Ill.	A. C. Warren†	William Hanebuth	George Kummerow	F. D. Leahy	Oakley V. Morgan	Lawrence C. Traeger
Elmira, N. Y.*	John H. Finnerty†	Daniel P. Collins	Elvin D. Weaver	Reeve Howland	Fred Wright P	George G. Reynolds
Elmwood Park, Ill.	Walter Wilson‡	William Loshek	Frank Rice	James Moxon		Myron E. Wisch
El Paso, Tex.	H. G. Stacy‡	John T. Sullivan	L. T. Robey	L. T. Cox	Hugo C. Meyer P	Frank B. Clayton
Elwood, Ind.	John D. Seright	Everett Phillips	Michael J. Fogerty	G. V. Newcomer	A. F. Bohannon	Harry W. Campbell
Elyria, Ohio	I. D. Faxon	W. N. Bates	E. J. Stankard	G. E. French	F. O. Wilford P	F. O. Wilford
Emporia, Kan.	R. W. Cunningham‡	Charles Stinson	Roy L. Clay	C. H. Munger	Frank Lostutter	O. L. Isaacs
Endicott, N. Y.	C. Franklin Hunt	Charles Huber	Leroy Wike	J. M. Mallory	C. Franklin Hunt	John O'Loughlin
Englewood, N. J.	Joseph B. Daily	William J. Ford	Charles A. Peterson	Hugh B. Martin	Alex McCloy P	F. H. Reeve
Enid, Okla.	L. T. McKee‡	J. E. Sweeney	S. G. Nixon, Act.	R. C. Baker	None	George H. Wilson
Erie, Pa.	Harry J. Klebes	Michael P. Leonard	George J. Christoph	J. R. Smith	Gale H. Ross P	Edward M. Murphy
Escanaba, Mich.*	Arthur V. Aronson‡	Arvid Johnson	Michael Ettenhoffer	Fred O. Tonney	Bevier Butts	H. J. Rushton
Euclid, Ohio	Michael Spino	Thomas Hanley	R. Baehr	L. F. Hall	A. Ritchey P	Paul Torbet
Eugene, Ore.	W. C. Clubb‡	W. E. Nusbaum	C. F. Bergman	E. L. Gardner	Charles Sullivan	S. M. Calkins
Eureka, Calif.	Charles Robinson	Frank Breeden, Jr.	J. R. McKenzie	J. N. Chain	Boyd Zachary P	E. S. Mitchell
Evanston, Ill.	Wesley W. Polk	A. N. Hofstetter	Charles F. Paasch	W. H. Tucker	Charles T. Byrnes R	C. C. Jarvis
Evansville, Ind.	Charles Day	Alex Houghland	Ira C. Wiltshire	P. H. Kiely	Max Ritter P	Louis L. Roberts
Everett, Mass.	Joseph W. Holmes‡	James J. Evans	George O. Kenney	William F. Hogan	Dana Hanson P	Morris T. Silverstein
Everett, Wash.	S. Frank Spencer	Charles Swanson	C. E. Dailey	J. Walton Darrough	Walter Hall P	Jesse H. Davis
Fairfield, Ala.	J. T. Duncan	E. L. Allman	E. L. Allman	J. T. Duncan		G. P. Benton
Fairhaven, Mass.		E. G. Spooner	George T. Sykes	William F. Delano	Harold B. Dutton	Charles Mitchell
Fairmont, W. Va.	Joseph T. Hodges†	Ralph F. Doolittle	James L. Whitecotton	Paul Yost	None	Albert J. Kern
Fall River, Mass.	Thomas J. Logan	Dennis D. Holmes	Abel Violette	Arthur J. Ledoux	Howard Lothrop	George L. Sisson
Fargo, N. D.	W. P. Tarbell‡	F. L. Campion	Charles W. Albright	A. A. Nichols	F. G. Storrs P	Charles C. Wattam

Faribault, Minn.	F. W. McKellip‡	M. S. Morgan	Otto W. Hubin	Norman Lende	Andrew J. Keller P	Everett Malluege
Farrell, Pa.	Anton Bauer‡	James C. Davis	John Sposito	Andrew A. Stefanak	Roy DeBrakeleer	B. H. Marks
Fayetteville, N. C.	W. W. Baker‡	S. W. Tillinghast	A. B. Crews	M. T. Foster	None	G. S. Quillan
Ferndale, Mich.*	Charles Knechtel	Donald D. Post	Carl L. Dick	C. A. Mooney	None	O. C. Holmes
Findlay, Ohio	Albert R. Cole	Ray Long	Leo M. Larkins	Martha Laffey	Albert R. Cole	James A. Bope
Fitchburg, Mass.	Joseph M. Peirce	Michael J. Shea	Thomas J. Godley	Fred R. Brigham	Charles F. Sweeney	Everett H. Dudley
Flint, Mich.*	James R. Pollock	Roy M. Hitchings	Neil F. Anderson	George Hays	J. D. McCallum P	Hymen Hoffman
Floral Park, N. Y.	Edward P. Campbell	Max Campbell	James Humphrey	None	Arthur Ennis P	Harold W. Weidner
Florence, Ala.	J. Sidney Cromwell	Donald White	Fred Reeves	J. E. Dunn	O. B. Hill	W. H. Mitchell
Florence, S. C.*	B. G. Grimsley†	J. E. McKain	McLaurin Burch	R. N. Potter	Dan McCarthy	J. D. Gilland
Fond du Lac, Wis.	R. W. Heath	George Smithers	James J. Silgen	C. P. Reslock	Fred Frazier P	A. L. Edgarton
Forest Park, Ill.	Paul Kalinowski†	John Pries	Fred Licht	W. C. Masslow	Edwin Thormahlen P	Paul Price
Fort Collins, Colo.*	Burgis G. Coy‡	T. P. Treadwell	O. P. Kelley	T. C. Taylor	Howard E. Evans P	H. A. Alpert
Fort Dodge, Iowa	R. D. Mitchell	H. J. Callahan	H. T. Ryan	M. G. Sanders	D. E. Bohan P	M. J. Mitchell
Fort Madison, Iowa	R. J. Lewis‡	William J. Kamp	E. D. Lee	D. L. Newton	None	J. W. Napier
Fort Scott, Kan.	Charles Coe‡	H. S. Whitehouse	Robert L. Wells	Lee Ramsey	None	Glenn Louderback
Fort Smith, Ark.	H. S. Peck‡	M. J. Brun	M. J. Gordon	J. E. Johnson	H. S. Peck	Brady Pryor
Fort Thomas, Ky.	Charles H. Kuhn‡	B. J. Nielander	Louis Cook, Jr.	Frank Southgate	Charles H. Kuhn P	Louis Arnold
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Chauncey R. McAulis‡	John C. Stahlhut	George F. Eisenhut	Karl Eberly	Adolph Jaenicke P	Walter Helmke
Fort Worth, Tex.*	Wilbourne O. Jones‡	C. C. Killian	K. N. Howard	Burke Brewster	Harry J. Adams P	R. E. Rouer
Fostoria, Ohio	Frank Blaser	E. A. Doe	John Walsh	Henry A. DeVore	Park Board	John Bender
Framingham, Mass.	Samuel Dyer‡	Leroy Trevett	William W. Holbrook	David Moxon	James Cunningham	Dewey C. Kadra
Frankfort, Ind.	Alonzo Krug‡	Ernest Hobbs	Marion Majors	J. A. Van Kirk	Jim Ayres P	Robert Starr
Frankfort, Ky.	None	George Conway	Guy C. Wainscott	Thomas Leonard	None	Guy H. Briggs
Franklin, Pa.	John McK. Snow‡	C. R. Reib	F. M. Sheffer	F. P. Phillips	J. A. Murrin	Robert M. Dale
Frederick, Md.	Elmer St. C. Maxwell‡	None	Allen Bartgis	E. C. Kefauver	Jesse W. Kolb P	Edward Smith
Freeport, Ill.	G. E. Ralston‡	Albert Luedeke	A. H. Wilkey	H. J. Stickle	Charles Demeter P	M. F. Burt
Freeport, N. Y.	E. C. Drescher†	Richard Raynor	Peter Elar, Act.	None	None	Samuel M. Levy
Fremont, Neb.	J. Rex Henry	Ted Schmidt	Ed Ranslem	Dr. Buchanan	J. R. Weir	A. C. Sidim
Fremont, Ohio	William Schneider‡	Thomas Lahey	Herman Schneider	C. L. Smith	Albert Fiegelist P	B. J. Hawk
Fresno, Calif.	Jean L. Vincenz	W. R. Williams	Raymond T. Wallace	C. Mathewson	Raymond Quigley	C. M. Ozias
Fullerton, Calif.	H. A. Hiltscher‡	R. R. Davis	J. M. Pearson	K. H. Sutherland	H. E. Byerrum	Raymond Thompson
Fulton, N. Y.	H. S. Andrews	Harry L. Waugh	Edward J. Dyer	L. A. Simpson	H. S. Andrews P	James S. Fannin
Gadsden, Ala.	T. E. Watford‡	Sol T. Green	S. L. O'Bannon	C. L. Murphree		A. M. Rains
Gainesville, Fla.*	William A. Hadley‡	E. F. Beville	J. B. Clements	W. Lassiter	W. H. Wright P	Sam T. Dell, Jr.
Galesburg, Ill.	S. S. Scott‡	E. E. Cratty	Frank Seaman	F. M. Giddings	Fritz Isaacson P	Jerry Harn
Galveston, Tex.	W. B. McGarvey‡	A. H. Bockelman	Fred M. Ford	Walter Kleberg	J. R. Grennan R	B. F. Williams
Gardner, Mass.	Fred W. Proctor†	Robert M. Tappin	Cyrille Leblanc	William P. O'Donnell	Charles R. Shaw P	Nathan Parnes
Garfield, N. J.	David Cascino	Louis Novack	Nicholas Perrapato	Charles B. Bleasby	David D. Cascino P	Henry L. Janowski
Garfield Hgts., Ohio		Otto E. Bicker	Patrick J. Gannon			Frank Kus
Gary, Ind.	William Cottingham	Robert McGuire	William Linn	Philip J. Rosenbloom	Henry Hay	Ellis C. Bush
Gastonia, N. C.*	C. E. Rhyne	George F. McLaughen	J. C. Elliott	L. N. Patrick	None	E. E. Warren
Geneva, N. Y.	James W. Brennan	Louis McGuigan	Jerry McNerney, Act.	Chauncey W. Grove	Fred Russell P	Albert G. Kirby
Glen Cove, N. Y.	Harry L. Bemis	William Gustafson	Frank V. McCue	None	None	Roland A. Crowe
Glendale, Calif.*	J. C. Albers‡	A. H. Lankford	V. B. Browne	F. A. Wilmot	J. T. Allen	Aubrey N. Irwin

TABLE XXIII-B.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
Glens Falls, N. Y.	Edward J. Anderson	William J. Gates	George H. Culver	V. D. Selleck	Burt H. Keene R	Harry H. Singleton
Gloucester, Mass.	Paul A. Polisson‡	Homer R. Marchant	Winfred J. Ellis	John J. Egan	Patrick S. Sudbay P	Carlton Wonson
Gloucester City, N. J.	Thomas Callahan†	Lewis Hammill	James Smith	Joseph Sauter	None	Vincent D. Costello
Gloversville, N. Y.	Frederick H. Durfee‡	Frank E. Tiedeman	Lewis A. Fish	R. L. Ellithorpe	George Robinson P	James H. Wood
Goldsboro, N. C.*	Z. G. Hollowell	Max Cohn	E. J. Tew	S. B. McPheeters	Roy Parker P	W. A. Dees
Goshen, Ind.	Merle J. Miller‡	Forrest Laufraw	Ray Auer	W. R. Kelly	Merle J. Miller P	Wallace Mehl
Grand Forks, N. D.	A. F. Hulteng	James Black	Ed Hough	E. C. Haagensen	Mrs. M. B. Kannowski P	Harold D. Shaft
Grand Island, Neb.	Clarence Burdick	Mike Lingeman	N. D. Zachary	Paul R. Williams	H. Schirkofsky P	Paul Holmberg
Grand Junction, Colo.*	Carl Bennett, Act.	Charles Downing	Marion H. Scott	E. H. Munro	Bruce Brownson	Willis R. Hinman
Grand Rapids, Mich.*	Peter A. Kammeraad	Fred P. Higgins	Frank J. O'Malley	John L. Lavan	U. M. Lowing	Ganson Taggart
Granite City, Ill.	Cleve Curtright	James Marsh	John Tappel	Julian Betrix	Ed Sieveking	Roscoe Forth
Great Falls, Mont.	Ed. Henen	T. H. Gordon	Harold M. Mady	H. V. Gibson	Thomas M. Lease	P. J. Murphy
Greeley, Colo.	T. B. Moody‡	E. A. Brumley	C. C. Hunter	L. L. Lux	W. W. Burnett	R. G. Smith
Green Bay, Wis.	F. J. Steeno‡	Ralph Drum	Thomas E. Hawley	Henry S. Atkinson	M. G. Simonds	Thomas C. Dwyer
Greenfield, Mass.	Eugene L. Bond†	Herbert R. Ferris	William J. O'Connell	G. P. Moore	H. P. de Bruin P	Henry J. Field
Greensboro, N. C.*	C. W. Mengel	Frank D. Shaw	L. L. Jarvis	C. C. Hudson	Daniel R. Neal R	H. C. Wilson
Greensburg, Pa.	C. H. Wentzell‡	Al Utz	George Westover	Al Utz	George Berry P	Robert L. Potts
Greenville, Miss.	F. E. Hall‡	E. V. Donovan	William Taggart	Dr. Ward	None	S. B. Thomas
Greenville, S. C.	T. C. Adams‡	F. E. Donnald	J. E. Smith	I. S. Barksdale	Mrs. Francis Tindal R	A. C. Mann
Greenville, Tex.	Bruce Rush‡	Charles W. Combs	Guy Black	B. F. Arnold	W. C. Voyles P	Roy M. Washburn
Greenwood, Miss.	Charles Abbott‡	G. T. Haskins	F. H. Smith			A. H. Bell
Greenwood, S. C.*	J. Hearst Coleman‡	C. B. Beaudrot	William F. Hunter	Joseph E. Brodie	None	W. D. Tinsley
Griffin, Ga.*	H. P. Powell	J. J. Powell	J. S. Harper	T. O. Vinson	None	J. O. Futral
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.	Charles H. Marden‡	Richard Holme	James C. Drysdale	B. H. Warren	None	Julius W. Berns
Gulfport, Miss.	George W. O'Dom	E. F. Thompson	John Payne	D. J. Williams	Ivan Ballenger	J. L. Heiss
Hackensack, N. J.*	Lee Campbell	Frank Walsh	Fred Ripperger	L. Van D. Chandler	F. H. Lehnig P	Horace F. Banta
Hagerstown, Md.	Joseph I. Lyon‡	Max Hoover	Carl H. McCleary	W. R. Cameron	John F. Heck P	Edward Oswald, Jr.
Hamilton, Ohio*	C. N. Teaff	William Conlin	John C. Calhoun	C. J. Baldridge	L. J. Smith P	Millikin P. Shotts
Hammond, Ind.	Clarence A. Mason‡	Joseph Scherer	Thomas J. Martinson	H. C. Groman	D. J. Brown P	Harry Stilley
Hamtramck, Mich.	Alex Krencicki	Edward Sawtell	Barney Nowicki	C. A. Cetlinski	Alex Krencicki	Joseph C. Czarnecki
Hannibal, Mo.	George W. Farrell	William Gwinner	J. F. Featherston	E. M. Lucke	None	Roger Hibbard
Hanover, Pa.*	C. A. Eckbert‡	C. E. Donsen	Norman W. Keeney	Ralph Gobrecht	C. A. Eckbert P	Edwin M. Buchen
Harlingen, Tex.	A. Tamm‡	Jacob Childress	E. W. Anglin	Henry C. Wilson	J. A. Kendrick P	Osce Fristal
Harrisburg, Ill.	R. D. Brown	Ray Johnson	Hal Bynum	B. E. Montgomery	None	L. M. Hancock
Harrisburg, Pa.	W. T. DeHart	Earl W. Swartz	George W. Shoemaker	Robert Hursh	J. Calvin Frank P	Paul G. Smith
Harrison, N. J.	Frank J. McEvoy†	Andrew T. Callahan	Peter F. Brady	John T. McClure	Joseph Pyne R	Michael J. Bruder
Hartford, Conn.	R. J. Ross‡	Michael J. Keena	John J. Butler	Benj. G. Horning	George H. Hollister P	Vincent W. Dennis
Harvey, Ill.	P. G. Robinson‡	C. W. Madsen	A. F. Roll	J. W. Blair	E. Bloom P	William Donahue
Hastings, Neb.	Hugh D. McGaw‡	Robert J. Van Fleet	J. Floyd Arnold	A. L. Graham	Edward Manning P	J. E. Ray
Hattiesburg, Miss.	J. R. Estes‡	E. J. Barksdale	M. M. Little		None	E. J. Currie

Haverhill, Mass.	Harry W. Bailey ‡	Rufus A. Crittenden	Henry J. Lynch		Wilfred Feeney P	W. C. McDonald
Hawthorne, N. J.	William E. Fairhurst	Charles Buono	Ryan Vandervalk	George Oetheimer	William E. Fairhurst P	Francis Caminetti
Hazleton, Pa.	Paul Lamont‡	George Brandau	(Vacancy)	J. J. Pavlik	Harry F. Luethold P	John H. Bigelow
Helena, Mont.	Oscar A. Baarson‡	Tom Finnegan	Roger W. Smith	L. F. Hall	F. L. Sorenson P	J. W. Mahan
Hempstead, N.Y.	Leslie S. Marshall‡	R. F. Meddis	James H. Ricker	None	John Esterbrook	C. H. T. Jones
Henderson, Ky.	H. E. Nourse‡	Letcher Martin	Shelby Reid	Silas Griffin	William Barrett P	Leo King
Herkimer, N. Y.	D. B. Rasbach‡	Harry Vincent	M. J. Keller	J. W. Graves	D. B. Rasbach	Francis J. Moore
Hibbing, Minn.	J. H. Rough‡	Paul Ayotte	Chester Naeseth	C. N. Harris	J. T. Porteous R	T. H. Strizich
Highland Park, Ill.	Alex Rafferty, Sr.†	Ed Hoskin	Ed Moroney	Don Rossiter		P. J. McKenna
Highland Park, Mich.	John H. Moorhouse	Floyd Baker	Dan E. L. Patch	William N. Braley	Harold G. Myron R	Earl B. Young
High Point, N. C.*	S. H. Strickland	E. K. Ingram	W. G. Friddle	R. A. Herring	W. F. Bailey	G. H. Jones
Hoboken, N. J.	T. J. McAleer	J. Gilday	Edward McFeely			John J. Fallon
Holland, Mich.	Abe Nauta	C. Blom, Jr.	Ira A. Antles	W. M. Tappan	John Van Bragt P	Clarence Lokker
Holyoke, Mass.	Edward A. Maher‡	Patrick J. Hurley	David F. Allyn	Daniel P. Hartnett	Henry McNulty P	John P. Dowling
Homestead, Pa.	Fred J. Brickner	Herman Samuels	Thomas Conlin	John Moore		P. H. McGuire
Hopewell, Va.*	Carl E. Sampson‡	J. J. Cudihy	George G. Anderson	Lee S. Barksdale	L. A. Simms	J. H. Hening
Hopkinsville, Ky.	J. F. Bell	Joe East	Herman King	Phil E. Haynes	E. F. Rogers P	Franklin Rives
Hoquiam, Wash.	W. L. Lovejoy‡	William Crawford	Norman Foote	H. C. Watkins		James P. Callahan
Hornell, N. Y.	F. Hurd Robinson‡	Platt M. Bond	Archie Crozier, Act.	George E. Taylor		Albert Hollis
Hot Springs, Ark.	Lee R. Plemmons	Weldon Rasberry	Weldon Rasberry	D. W. Fulmer	James Holland P	A. T. Davies
Houston, Tex.	J. M. Nagle‡	Homer Lyles	L. C. Brown	John W. Brown	C. L. Brock P	Sewall Myer
Hudson, N. Y.	J. McClure Wardle‡	Thomas F. Logan, Jr.	Thomas L. Connors	Louis L. Van Hoesen	None	Kenneth Garrison
Huntington, Ind.	Edw. E. Collins‡	Marshall Ellet	C. Guy Payne	R. F. Frost	Loren Pratt P	M. J. O'Malley
Huntington, W. Va.	John S. Gillespie‡	Brooks McClure	Lon Whitten	W. W. Strange		Boyd C. Sharitz
Huntington Park, Calif.	H. E. Robinson‡	John M. Slocum	W. L. Hultquist	Hudson Jones	W. E. Ford P	Chris J. Griffin
Huntsville, Ala.	G. W. Jones‡	R. M. Milam	J. H. Giles	W. C. Hatchett	None	M. H. Lanier
Huron, S. D.*	H. M. Pierce‡	Buell Cotton	J. S. Nelson	T. J. Wood	Robert G. Fair P	George Longstaff
Hutchinson, Kan.	H. P. Hertz‡	Glenn West	Ben L. Jones	H. W. B. Marsh	C. F. Carpenter P	J. Richards Hunter
Independence, Kan.	Glen H. Hackmaster‡	Roy Pitts	T. S. Thompson	E. C. Wickersham	Herman Leuttke P	Chester Stevens
Independence, Mo.	Robert H. Jones‡	D. A. Kincade	D. O. Cato	F. L. Cook	None	John F. Thice
Indianapolis, Ind.	Louis C. Brandt	Fred C. Kennedy	Michael F. Morrissey	Herman G. Morgan	A. C. Sallee P	Edward Knight
Inglewood, Calif.	Arthur W. Cory‡	Bacil Roberts	Carl C. Cupp	J. W. Robinson	W. D. Frantz P	Clyde Woodworth
Iowa City, Iowa	Fred E. Gartzke‡	J. J. Clark	Frank Burns	E. W. Rankens	E. J. Anthony	R. E. Larson
Irondequoit, N. Y.	Arthur Whaley	(Five Districts)	Harold R. McFarlin	Willis W. Bradstreet	None	Robert H. Lochner
Iron Mountain, Mich.	George Wallner‡	M. J. Scolatti	Gust Hassell	J. L. Browning	George Wallner	Ledger J. Archambeau
Ironton, Ohio*	Henry C. Stapf†	John McGerty	Dennis J. Callahan	H. S. Allen	None	F. A. Ross
Ironwood, Mich.*	Ernest Thomas†	Alex Olson	Thomas Jeffery	C. C. Urquhart	Ernest Thomas P	S. W. Patek
Irvington, N. J.	J. Edward Jacobi	James Thompson, Jr.	Abraham Ruban	William S. Bailey	H. E. Stanley	William Newman
Ithaca, N. Y.	T. F. Marble‡	P. J. Reilly	William Marshall	R. H. Broad	None	Louis K. Thaler
Jackson, Mich.*	John Biery	Ernest C. Daunter	Edward C. Harris		Clyde H. Edgar P	B. E. Brower
Jackson, Miss.	J. J. Halbert‡	L. F. McDonald	J. H. Walsk	W. E. Noblin	J. J. Halbert	W. E. Morse
Jackson, Tenn.	E. P. Taylor	Ben Warlick	Andrew Taylor	Herman Hawkins	P. H. Callahan P	W. P. Moss
Jacksonville, Fla.	W. E. Sheddan‡	W. Q. Dowling	A. J. Roberts	N. A. Upchurch	J. E. Byrnes R	Austin Miller
Jacksonville, Ill.	Kenneth Stapleton‡	Charles Lonergan	Frank Kiloran	Hazel K. Montrose	G. C. Ratcliff	Edward W. Cleary

Table XXIII-B.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
Jamestown, N. Y.	Charles J. Strandburg	Rudolph H. Swanson	G. Harry Nelson	William M. Sill	None	Samuel C. Alessi
Janesville, Wis.*	Joseph Lustig‡	Frank Murphy	William F. Ford	Fred B. Welch	Joseph Lustig P	R. J. Cunningham
Jeannette, Pa.	Charles M. Scheff	Thomas Milburn	Charles E. Walter	C. E. Walter	George Yurt	Fred B. Trescher
Jefferson City, Mo.	R. D. Fowler‡	F. E. Robertson	Harry B. Mackey	J. G. Bruce	(Board) P	John O. Bond
Jeffersonville, Ind.	Homer G. Vawter	W. E. Cox	Arthur T. Royce	E. P. Buckley	Harlan Vogt R	Albert Meranda
Jersey City, N. J.	James Henderson‡	Roger Boyle	Harry Walsh		Robert Beese P	James A. Hamill
Johnson City, N. Y.	James C. Adams‡	James R. Eldridge	Joseph C. Huff	Walter Farrell	William Hill P	J. C. Connerton
Johnson City, Tenn.*	Hobart Greene‡	Lester Geisler	Tom Carriger	Bernie C. Hall		(Firm)
Johnstown, N. Y.	John Joyce‡	J. H. Walker	William H. Keaveney	D. M. McMartin	John Joyce P	Alfred D. Dennison
Johnstown, Pa.	George W. Griffith†	John Moran	Harry Klink	L. L. Porch	S. Clyde Snook P	John P. Saylo
Joliet, Ill.	Harry Sampson‡	John O. Nygren	N. J. Fornango	L. J. Frederick		James G. Holbrook
Jonesboro, Ark.	W. M. Booker	J. C. Wilkerson	Holman Mabry	R. C. Shanlever	None	Foster Clarke
Joplin, Mo.	John J. Saunders†	John J. Jones	B. F. Walker	V. E. Kenney	Kit C. Vickery P	Stanley Clay
Kalamazoo, Mich.*	Harold L. Andrus	Frank Van Atta	Ralph W. Chapman	Irmel W. Brown	B. LeRoy Gilbert P	Lynn B. Mason
Kankakee, Ill.	Robert D. Gregg‡	Roy Marquart	L. B. Rogers	C. K. Smith	None	Victor N. Cardosi
Kansas City, Kan.	Truman Schlup‡	Olander Lind	W. H. Stone	Ragner Westman	None	A. H. Skinner
Kansas City, Mo.*	Ralph E. Cameron	Thomas J. Hardwick	L. B. Reed	Edwin Schorer	J. V. Lewis P	(Vacancy)
Kearny, N. J.	Arthur Brokaw‡	Walter Scott	John N. Hemsley	Amos Field, Jr.	Philip E. Alden P	John H. Cooper
Keene, N. H.	Arthur A. Wallace	Eugene B. Riley	Robert B. Tucker	Evan B. White	Robert T. Kingsbury P	W. S. Kimball
Kenmore, N. Y.	Henry Schunk	Raymond J. Kirsch	Clarence E. Yochum	E. R. Linklater	John B. MacKinnon R	Elton M. Dale
Kenosha, Wis.*	Robert M. Smith	William Brady	John T. Sullivan	A. J. Randall	Floyd A. Carlson P	R. V. Baker, Jr.
Keokuk, Iowa	C. J. Nelson‡	Joe C. Dobson	E. C. McPherson	C. A. Dimond	Harry L. Ayres P	John E. Newkirk
Kewanee, Ill.	N. Fischer‡	Albert J. Stuhlsatz	Frank Schlindwein	C. C. Cosner	W. A. Pierce P	P. A. Cushman
Key West, Fla.	B. Curry Moreno	Harry M. Baker	Ivan Elwood	William R. Warren		Aquilino Lopez, Jr.
Kingsport, Tenn.*	F. L. Cloud	J. R. Pyle	C. G. Crawford	J. W. Erwin	F. L. Cloud	T. A. Dodson
Kingston, N. Y.	Ernest A. Steuding	Joseph Murphy	Charles Phinney, Act.	L. E. Sanford	Sidney Lutzin R	John M. Cashin
Kingston, Pa.	Robert L. Williams‡		David Francis	John F. Seward	None	James P. Harris
Kinston, N. C.	John E. Weyher‡	J. S. Gray	J. I. Brown	Z. V. Moseley		R. A. Whitaker
Klamath Falls, Ore.	E. A. Thomas‡	Keith K. Ambrose	Frank Hamm	J. C. Hunt	Gerald Murray	D. E. Van Vactor
Knoxville, Tenn.*	(Vacancy)	C. M. Johnson	L. M. York	W. H. Enneis	J. G. Simpson	Warren Kennerly
Kokomo, Ind.	Lindell Hale‡	Robert Hoover	Clinton Jackson	Harry Hutto	W. W. Dragoo P	Joseph Cripe
Lackawanna, N. Y.	William Stawsky	Robert A. Avery	Ray R. Gilson	Leo A. Michalek	Edith Dodge R	E. C. Sobolewski
Laconia, N. H.	Harry L. Smith	Arthur W. Spring	George N. Hubbard	Earl J. Gage	Richard F. Shelley P	Robert V. Johnson
La Crosse, Wis.	John H. Barth‡	F. C. McGlachlin	H. F. Rich	Anthony M. Murphy	George E. Ritter	Fred E. Steele
Lafayette, Ind.	Harry Overesch‡	William F. Koerner	Edward J. O'Connor	Harry J. Laws	Edward Vaughan P	E. Burke Walker
Lafayette, La.	Wilson J. Peck	Leo J. Gross	Ledell Sonnier	C. O. Theriot	J. E. Whitford	J. J. Davidson, Jr.
Lagrange, Ga.	G. H. Sargent‡	J. J. Roberts	J. E. Mathews	F. W. White	G. H. Sargent	B. J. Mayer
La Grange, Ill.	B. I. Greenlee	William S. Hofman	Harry A. Oakes	T. C. McDougal	None	Grover D. Rose

Lake Charles, La.........W. T. McInnis†	Fred A. Baumgarten	E. E. Baggett	H. B. White	None	Joseph E. Bass
Lakeland, Fla.*.........Will F. Johnson	Guy Arendell	R. V. Huchingson	G. C. Overstreet	Harry L. Coe R	J. P. Marchant
Lakewood, Ohio........A. I. Kauffman	C. A. Delaney	L. B. Miller	W. J. Benner	A. B. Greenley P	Charles F. Ross
Lancaster, Ohio.........Walter W. Graf	Peter Kraft	Gail Sessler	C. B. Snider	William Ark P	William C. Pickering
Lancaster, Pa...........J. Haines Shertzer‡	Harry Miller	Albert Carlson	Benjamin F. Charles	E. W. Bowman P	Bernard M. Zimmerman
Lansing, Mich..........Jay C. Brandimore	Hugo R. Delfs	John F. O'Brien	E. R. Vanderslice	H. Lee Bancroft P	Joseph W. Planck
La Porte, Ind...........John Hupp‡	A. E. Homann	Carl Baumgartner	Jon Kelly	W. A. Cummings	Norman Sallwasser
Laredo, Tex............F. B. Rodriquez†	G. E. Renken	C. Mendiola	A. T. Cook	None	Frank Y. Hill
La Salle, Ill.............Lawrence McGonigal	Ellsworth L. Hurst	Peter Walloch	Arlington Ailes	None	W. J. Aplington
Latrobe, Pa............S. H. Bennett†	Charles J. Fagan	George D. Brubaker	W. T. Osborne	None	James B. Weaver
Laurel, Miss.............J. C. Miller	Garner Goodwin	J. E. Brown		Mrs. J. H. Pace P	J. R. Buchanan
Lawrence, Kan..........B. M. Babb‡	Paul Ingels	Jude Q. Anderson	J. M. Mott	None	George K. Melvin
Lawrence, Mass.........Daniel F. Ferris	Francis A. Sullivan	Charles V. Vose	David J. Burke	Cornelius J. Roche P	James P. Kane
Lawton, Okla...........W. B. Hendricks‡	George Pollard	A. D. Bowling	E. P. Hathaway	G. H. Collins P	Robert Landers, Jr.
Leavenworth, Kan.......F. J. McAuliffe	Otto Geisler	G. M. Stringfellow	Matthew Malone	F. J. McAuliffe	Malc. McNaughton
Lebanon, Pa.............S. Allen McAdam‡	Ed. Reilly	Herman Anspach	C. Ray Bell, Jr.	Herman W. Louser	Roy M. Bowman
Leominster, Mass........Herbert J. Lawson†	Ernest P. Johnson	George H. Smith	Hugh E. Crain	David E. Bassett P	James R. Oliver
Lewiston, Me............Gus Roy	Zepherin Drouin	Thomas Johnson	Robert J. Wiseman, Jr.		Thomas Delahanty
Lewistown, Pa..........H. E. Fetterolf	A. Nelson Yearick	Norris M. Houser	H. E. Fetterolf		Harry L. Siegel
Lexington, Ky.*........Merle McGruder‡	Charles J. Henry	Austin S. Price	Charles D. Cawood	John Geary P	William Minihan
Lima, Ohio.............F. Cupp	W. Taflinger	J. Goodwin	James Poling	F. Loecher P	Lester W. Shephard
Lincoln, Ill.............Robert H. Cooke‡	George Hoblit	Marshall Brannan		None	Uri Kissinger
Lincoln, Neb...........D. L. Erickson‡	F. W. Donnelley	Walter Anderson	M. F. Arnholt	James C. Lewis R	Clarence J. Miles
Lincoln, R. I............Howard R. Smart		James H. Axon	R. A. Charon	None	
Lincoln Park, Mich.....Clyde Johnston	Adolph Fernelius	Floyd M. Crichton	Dan Herkimer	None	Frederic Keppen
Linden, N. J............James Davison‡	Frank T. Miller	Frank J. Hickey	Maidie Noe	Frank M. Krysiak R	Lewis Winetsky
Little Falls, N. Y.......Ralph D. Austin‡	Edward J. Cooney	James J. Long	A. B. Santry		James A. McTiernan
Little Rock, Ark........George E. Garanflo	Joe Carmichael	James A. Pitcock	L. L. Fatherree	George E. Garanflo	E. I. McKinley
Lockport, N. Y.........Eugene Niland	Edwin J. Coyle	William A. Burbank	L. H. Wheeler	Nelson C. Goehle	W. Harwood Hooper
Lodi, N. J..............Arthur Noack‡	T. Francis Butler	Henry R. Witte	Henry Brevoort	None	Benjamin P. Galanti
Logansport, Ind.........C. E. Zartman‡	Joseph L. Graffis	O. R. Carson	Roy J. Beattie	Sam Snell	Leland L. Smith
Long Beach, Calif.*.....George E. Baker	Allan C. DuRee	William C. Wright	G. E. McDonald	R. O. Phillips P	Irving M. Smith
Long Branch, N. J......Paul Nastasio, Jr.	Michael Delisa	Frederick A. Wardell	R. Clifford Errickson	J. William Jones P	Leo J. Warwick
Longview, Wash........Jack Jones‡	H. H. Clarke	B. S. Mullen	None	J. E. Null	J. C. McCoy
Lorain, Ohio...........Henry F. Alexander‡	David E. Hatt	Theodore Walker	Valloyd Adair	George J. Crehore P	John D. Pincura, Jr.
Los Angeles, Calif......Lloyd Aldrich‡	Ralph J. Scott	Arthur C. Hohmann	George Parrish	Gilbert L. Skutt	Ray L. Chesebro
Louisville, Ky..........Roy W. Burks	Edward A. McHugh	Edward Callahan	Hugh R. Leavell	Smith B. Hanna P	Hal Williams
Lowell, Mass...........Stephen Kearney‡	Charles F. Stackpole	Michael H. Winn	John J. McNamara		Herbertt D. McLaughlin
Lubbock, Tex.*.........M. R. Smith, Jr.‡	W. E. Tweetty	Don Reeder	J. W. Rollo	C. D. McGhee P	Durwood H. Bradley
Lynbrook, N. Y.........Carman-Dunne, Inc.‡	Leo DeArrastia	Anthony H. Heimers	William S. Horton	None	Raphael W. Alpher
Lynchburg, Va.*........R. F. Wagner	Marvin K. Evans, Act.	V. B. Grow	Mosby G. Perrow	Lloyd Howard R	T. Gibson Hobbs
Lynn, Mass.............Frank Gowdy‡	Joseph Scanlon	Edward D. Callahan	James A. Dumas	John Morrissey P	Patrick Shanahan
McAlester, Okla.*.....W. K. McFall	Fred Hawkins	Tom J. Abbott			H. I. Aston
McComb, Miss.........W. O. Rutledge	Sam Bellipanni	D. A. Brumfield	T. Paul Haney	W. O. Rutledge	(Law Firm)
McKeesport, Pa.........L. F. Savage	James McAllister	John Whalen	Daniel Marsh	Ernest C. Beckman P	Harry M. Jones

Table XXIII-B.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
McKees Rocks, Pa.	Andrew Robyak	William Krise	Fred Kwiatek	S. Baldassarre	None	Louis H. Artuso
Macon, Ga.	Watson Walker‡	J. E. Dellinger	Ben T. Watkins	J. D. Applewhite	T. C. James P	E. W. Maynard
Madison, Wis.	Timothy Harrington‡	Richard Widmann	William H. McCormick	F. F. Bowman	J. G. Marshall P	Harold E. Hanson
Mahanoy City, Pa.	Timothy Van Buren‡	Henry John	A. P. McLaughlin	Lauretta M. Reed	None	James P. Bohorad
Malden, Mass.	Dennis P. Sullivan	William Dooling	Burt E. Dewar	(Board of 3)	John J. Nolan	Bernard Kaplan
Mamaroneck, N. Y.*	Christopher Sheridan	Daniel E. Carnegie	Edward J. Quirk	Eugene McGillian	James A. McCrudden R	Leonard G. McAneny
Manchester, N. H.	Francis B. Kenney	Charles H. French	James F. O'Neil	Howard A. Streeter	T. Edward McIntyre	William H. Craig
Manhattan, Kan.	H. F. Harper‡	Clyde Morris	A. R. Scheleen	P. H. Leendertse	H. C. Peters P	Gerald F. Smith
Manitowoc, Wis.	Earl F. Walter‡	John Gaedke	J. J. Kuplic	Charles Wall	Edward Pasewalk P	Edward Meyer
Mankato, Minn.	A. M. Kircher‡	Ben E. Bangerter	A. E. Salisbury	J. A. Butzer	Harold Staley P	N. H. Nitzkowski
Mansfield, Ohio	C. M. Crafton	Charles J. Seeburger	Meade Bates	Roy C. Rehder	F. R. Burton P	Marion D. Ward, Jr.
Maplewood, Mo.	Everett C. Meyers‡	James C. Ryan	James C. Ryan	E. E. Tremain		C. E. Altenbernd
Marietta, Ohio	Dennis E. Hurst	George B. Holst	Homer O. Wolfe	J. B. McClure	(Vacancy) P	E. E. Erb
Marinette, Wis.	Edward White	Otto Hackbarth	Fred Schultz	J. W. Boren		J. Emmett McCarthy
Marion, Ind.	Wilmer Wilson‡	Burr Hamilton	Frank Brandon	G. R. Daniels	Simon Smith P	Robert Caine
Marion, Ohio	Clyde C. Caldwell	T. J. McFarland	William E. Marks	M. M. Weinbaum	W. P. Cass P	Kenneth A. Robinson
Marlborough, Mass.	John A. Bigelow‡	Samuel F. Daoust	Francis Bastien	Charles Wade	None	John J. Ginnetti
Marquette, Mich.	Fred G. Hawken†	R. W. Bystrom	Donald McCormick	C. P. Drury	Fred G. Hawken	John J. Walsh
Marshall, Tex.*	J. E. Albright‡	Sam Lindsay	C. M. Ezell	R. H. Hightower	H. J. Graeser	William Caven
Marshalltown, Iowa	George A. Price	C. C. Pigman	H. F. Block	R. S. Grossman	G. W. Darling P	W. D. Kearney
Martinsburg, W. Va.	C. J. Wever‡	R. S. Snyder	John Stum	C. A. Thomas	None	J. O. Henson
Martins Ferry, Ohio	Walter Lipphardt	Clyde Cecil	J. W. Muehleman	John Johns	Kay Reynard R	William Irwin
Mason City, Iowa*	C. H. Stevens‡	Daniel H. Shire	Harold E. Wolfe	C. M. Franchere	None	Charles E. Cornwell
Massena, N. Y.	Walter D. Clark†	Clifford Weegar	Darwin Shatraw	C. E. Elkins		William Crapser
Massillon, Ohio	C. E. Rice‡	Edward J. Hunsinger	Stanley Switter	Dwight Fisher		Sherlock Evans
Mattoon, Ill.	T. V. Wright	J. C. Weaver	Britton Robinson	L. A. Neal		O. F. Schoch
Maywood, Ill.	Charles Fredenberg†	E. Humphreville	R. Bailey	C. M. Weinberg	John Ludlam R	L. Ancel
Meadville, Pa.	R. L. Phillips‡	Charles Smalenberger	E. C. Gibson	John L. Laley	George Francis P	A. D. Andrews
Medford, Mass.	Harold J. Nicholson‡	Thomas A. Qualey	Daniel W. Connor	Walter T. Burke	John A. Howard	George E. Constantino
Medford, Ore.	Fred W. Scheffel‡	Roy Elliott	Clatous McCredie	L. D. Inskeep	Tom Higgins P	Frank P. Farrell
Melrose, Mass.	Fred E. Ellis‡	Sidney C. Field	Louis B. Heaton	Albert E. Small	George W. Rogers P	Thomas McKie
Melrose Park, Ill.	Peter Tassi†	Anthony Prignano	Robert Wigglesworth	A. P. Vincenti	None	Guy C. Guerine
Memphis, Tenn.	O. P. Williams	Irby Klinck	Will D. Lee	L. M. Graves	Davis Renfrow P	William Gerber
Menominee, Mich.	Thomas R. Hasley‡	Norman O'Connor	Frank Parsek	C. B. Flanagan	W. A. Shockley P	William J. Clancy
Meriden, Conn.	C. Perry Prann‡	John F. Moroney	Michael B. Carroll	J. E. Stoddard	Donald T. Robison P	Carl H. Mueller
Meridian, Miss.	John C. Watts‡	W. F. C. Partin	W. B. Francis	C. T. Burt	W. Vernon Rush P	Howard Westbrook
Methuen, Mass.	John Austin	Thomas Dow	Cyril Feugill	Albert Slack	Elmer E. Young P	Matthew Cregg
Miami, Fla.*	Chas. S. Nichols‡	H. R. Chase	H. Leslie Quigg	George N. MacDonell	J. Gerry Curtis	Lewis Twyman
Michigan City, Ind.	Fred Parker	Henry Scholl	Julian E. Warner	M. K. Baird	Frank Sadenwater P	Theron Miller
Middlesborough, Ky.	Moss Patterson‡	R. M. Knipp	C. H. Minton		(Board of 3) P	H. F. White
Middletown, Conn.	Samuel C. Cannon	Michael Lawton	Charles A. Anderson	Mario L. Palmieri	Patrick Kidney	Aaron J. Palmer
Middletown, N. Y.	Justin F. Gates	Francis E. O'Boyle	Robert P. Anderson, Act.	Hilton J. Shelley	Justin F. Gates	Walter E. Deisserroth

Middletown, Ohio*......	L. P. Diefenbach‡	E. F. Reed	R. W. Scofield	G. D. Lummis	Mark E. Denny P	Fred W. Schatzmann
Milford, Mass..........	None	John F. Adams	John J. Moloney	Eugene E. Allen	B. Consoletti	W. A. Murray
Millville, N. J..........	Howard Zimmerman	Thomas Corson	Thomas Breeden	Richard H. Knowles	A. M. LaDow P	Harry R. Waltman
Milton, Mass...........	Forrest J. Maynard‡.	J. Harry Holmes	John B. Shields			Lincoln Bryant
Milwaukee, Wis.........	R. E. Stoelting	Peter Steinkellner	Joseph T. Kluchesky	John P. Koehler	Dorothy C. Enderis R	Walter J. Mattison
Minneapolis, Minn......	F. T. Paul‡	Earl A. Traeger	Frank Forestal	F. E. Harrington	C. A. Bossen P	R. S. Wiggin
Minot, N. D.*..........	L. G. Wilhelm‡	J. J. O'Leary	W. E. Slaybaugh	A. R. Sorenson	Dave Hovey P	O. B. Herigstad
Mishawaka, Ind.........	Frank J. Miller‡	William Roggeman	Charles Montine	Clyde Lanphear	Frank Steele P	E. Spencer Walton
Missoula, Mont.........	William Swearingen‡	James T. Cranney	Harry M. Smith	F. D. Pease	Roy Hamilton P	Fred W. Schilling
Mitchell, S. D..........	J. C. Scallin	F. J. Messerli	C. A. Palmer	E. M. Young	Thomas Eastcott	C. S. Whiting
Moberly, Mo............	William McGhee‡	Mose Alexander	Joseph Klugman	C. C. Smith	None	Samuel Semple
Mobile, Ala.............	H. L. Fisher	E. S. Tapia	E. V. Warren	O. L. Chason	Charles McLean P	Harry Seale
Modesto, Calif..........	Frank J. Rossi‡	George E. Wallace	Elmer Arrington	E. F. Reamer	Frank J. Rossi	R. B. Fowler
Moline, Ill..............	Robert M. Benell‡	J. H. Polchow	Benjamin De Jaeger	Harry Vance	Raymond DeRycke	Fred Railsback
Monessen, Pa...........	Patrick J. Reilly	William B. Laird	David Canova	F. C. Duvall	Daniel Reamer	Vincent R. Smith
Monroe, La.............	W. I. Neel‡	F. J. Rooddy	F. Y. Reitzell			S. L. Digby
Monroe, Mich..........	Robert E. Neis	Edmund Dubois	Jesse Fisher	James A. Humphrey	Gerald Aldrich	William F. Haas
Monrovia, Calif.........	G. H. Duell‡	R. D. Cassity	F. L. Scott	J. M. Furstman	F. W. Cole P	Paul F. Garber
Montclair, N. J.........	L. K. Comstock	John Graham	James Lennon	Carl Pomeroy	James J. McMahon P	George S. Harris
Montgomery, Ala........	J. M. Garrett‡	C. L. Ingram	Seth G. Pruett	J. L. Bowman	W. J. Toole P	John L. Goodwyn
Morgantown, W. Va.*...	Elmer W. Prince‡	John R. Hare	C. W. Smith	Edwin Cameron	Elmer W. Prince	John D. Downs
Morristown, N. J.......	Thomas J. Dolan†	John J. Cullinan	Fred A. Roff	John F. Kilkenny	Thomas J. Dolan P	N. C. Toms
Moundsville, W. Va.....	Gordon W. Sammons‡	Charles Cunningham	Jacob V. Underdonk	W. G. C. Hill	None	T. E. Wilkison
Mount Carmel, Pa......	Harry Jones‡	John Conches	Abe Morgan	Howard Zieger	None	Louis Cohen
Mount Clemens, Mich...	E. L. Pettingill‡	C. Edward Willert	Arthur I. Rosso	William J. Kane	Bernard Ballantine R	B. V. Nunneley
Mount Vernon, Ill.......	W. E. Williford‡	Paul Partridge	Verner Pigg	C. O. Hamilton	M. E. Miller P	John A. Kirk
Mount Vernon, N. Y....	Charles M. Hick	John Gibson	Michael I. Silverstein	Theodore Jost	Walter Cammack R	Arthur H. Ellis
Muncie, Ind............	C. V. Rector‡	Archie McCabe	Joseph Stipp	Henry Bibler		William H. Bales
Munhall, Pa............	John A. Fertig†	Edward M. Doyle	Earl K. Gable	O. E. McNaughton	John A. Fertig	J. B. McAdoo
Muscatine, Iowa........	I. V. Howenstine‡	J. J. Brown	Mark Taylor	E. H. Carlson	(Commission) P	Robert K. Stohr
Muskegon, Mich.*......	Harry J. Lewis‡	Christ Smith	Peter Hansen	H. E. Stone	Ernest Hollman P	E. C. Farmer
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.*	George F. Liddle	Harry L. Ridout	A. C. Derby	O. M. LaCore	None	William J. Balgooyen
Muskogee, Okla.*.......	Brice Patrick‡	Gerald Goodin	V. S. Cannon	J. T. McInnes	G. W. Palmer P	C. A. Ambrister
Nanticoke, Pa........	Stanley Ostrowski	(Vacancy)	Andrew Piontkowski	Judd Abbott	Anthony Zabiegalski	Raymond Livingston
Nashua, N. H...........	Fred L. Clark‡	William E. Whitney	Ralph A. Stearns	Leon A. Sylvestre	William R. Kirkpatrick P	Edward Lampron
Nashville, Tenn.........	Felix Beasley‡	J. A. Scruggs	John L. Griffin	John Overton	Ewell Custello P	William C. Cherry
Natchez, Miss..........	W. H. Wilson†	None	Joseph P. Serio	Andrew Hedmeg	R. H. Ferguson P	Gerard H. Brandon
Natick, Mass...........	Benjamin G. Sargent†	Edward Brennan	Thomas P. Evans	Joseph P. Foley	John A. Drew P	Edward P. Connolly
Naugatuck, Conn.......	Robert D. Beardsley‡	Milton Galvin	(Vacancy)	Walter Baker	Harold Chittenden	Henry J. Freeman
Needham, Mass.........	Lester C. Hollis	Richard M. Salamone	Arthur P. Bliss	G. Donald Buckner	Herbert L. Moore R	Gilbert W. Cox
New Albany, Ind.......	Louis Thorn†	George W. Hanen	Frank Kelley	Kenneth H. Brown	None	Chester V. Lorch
Newark, N. J...........	Pearce R. Franklin	Peter Kiernan	John F. Harris	Charles Craster	Carl Bannwart P	James F. O'Brien
Newark, Ohio..........	Royal Keyes	Stanley Shaw	Gail Christman, Act.	P. C. Keller	None	Charles Holtsberry
New Bedford, Mass.....	Edward T. Hodson	Edward F. Dahill	Samuel D. McLeod	A. N. Senesac	Wm. P. Hammersley P	Francis P. Doyle
New Bern, N. C........	F. G. Godfry‡	Samuel Cook	Edward Belangia	R. S. McGeachy	Darden Archer	W. H. Lee
New Britain, Conn......	George J. Molleur‡	William J. Noble	William C. Hart	Louis J. Dumont	George Chesley P	John F. Downes

Table XXIII-B.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
New Brunswick, N. J.	Monroe W. Taylor‡	Arthur C. Jaques	George T. Cox	E. I. Cronk	Thomas Baker P	Paul W. Ewing
Newburgh, N. Y.*	Robert J. Todd†	George W. M. Brown	Fred G. Brown	Anthony J. Manzella	Walter Haible P	Raphael A. Egan
Newburyport, Mass.	Elmer Hanson	C. Frank Creedin	James E. Sullivan	Wilbur N. O'Brien	Charles M. Crowley P	Thomas S. Murray
New Castle, Ind.	Walter D. Main‡	George VanZant	Thomas Lockhart	William Lawless	Hamilton Craft P	M. M. Edwards
New Castle, Pa.	Glenn R. Throop‡	A. P. McIlwain	Mation J. Young	W. L. Steen	Joe D. Alexander P	William D. Cobau
New Haven, Conn.	Vincent W. Barry	Lawrence E. Reif	Philip T. Smith	Joseph I. Linde	Walter L. Wirth P	Philip R. Pastore
New Kensington, Pa.	Frank Recco‡	Edward Clawson	Dan Zeloyle	John Evans	R. V. Hartman P	Victor B. Bouton
New London, Conn.*	George E. Watters‡	Thomas H. Shipman	William T. Babcock	B. N. Pennell		Thomas E. Troland
New Orleans, La.	Fred Earhart	John M. Evans	George Reyer	J. M. Batchelor	L. di Benevetto R	Francis P. Byrnes
New Philadelphia, Ohio	John W. Winters	Walter Banning	Emery Gintz	Joseph Blickensderfer	Edward Geiser	Eli N. Fair
Newport, Ky.*	J. R. Kinsella‡	Edward Miles	Leo Livingston	E. R. Schnake	None	Carl Ebert
Newport, R. I.	Harry R. Hamilton	Joseph S. Lawton	Patrick J. Furey	Norman MacLeod	Rufus Z. Johnston P	J. A. Sullivan
Newport News, Va.*	J. C. Biggins	G. A. Powers	W. E. Mahone	G. Colbert Tyler	J. C. Biggins R	S. R. Buxton
New Rochelle, N. Y.*	Albert J. Fearing	Oscar Grab	Frank L. Bermingham	Bertrand F. Drake	Charles L. Broder P	Aaron Simmons
Newton, Iowa	Grant Carney	William Koppin	L. A. McCall	J. W. Billingsley		Lawrence Brierly
Newton, Kan.*	R. M. Dick	F. P. Moore	E. A. Matthews	M. L. Dietrich	Floyd Havens P	Fred Ice
Newton, Mass.	Ernest H. Harvey‡	Clarence W. Randlett	Michael T. Hughes	Harold D. Chope	F. Ewing Wilson	Joseph W. Bartlett
New York, N. Y.	Irving V. A. Huie	John J. McElligott	Lewis J. Valentine	John L. Rice	Robert Moses P	William C. Chanler
Niagara Falls, N. Y.*	H. Wesley Clark‡	James H. O'Neill	Thomas Holohan	Edward E. Gillick	Edward R. Werner P	Clarence R. Greenwald
Niles, Mich.	E. F. Crabill	C. S. Collins	L. O. Bates	R. S. Waterson	John Wideman P	C. R. Grathwohl
Niles, Ohio	R. D. MacLean‡	James H. Swager	Charles A. Nicholas	W. A. Werner	William Llewellyn R	David Clayman
Norfolk, Neb.	H. H. Tracy‡	R. H. Wolff	E. N. Anderson	Victor Siman	N. P. Johnson	George W. Dittrick
Norfolk, Va.*	Walter H. Taylor, 3rd	Edward J. Cannon	John F. Woods	J. C. Sleet	Frederic Huette P	Alfred Anderson
Norristown, Pa.	Samuel Hart‡	Miles A. Riley	George Bausewine	J. Cleve Cassel	S. Cameron Corson P	Julian W. Barnard
North Adams, Mass.	Irving H. Call	John E. Saulnier	Michael W. Conlon	Douglas E. Hyde	None	Harry A. Glovsky
Northampton, Mass.	Edward L. Pollard‡	Thomas Hurley	Harry J. Kelly	E. E. Thomas		James Mahoney
N. Attleborough, Mass.	Nathan Phipps†	Ralph C. Robertson	Peter J. McKeon	Irving H. Bixby		Paul F. Armstrong
North Braddock, Pa.	Alex Hutchinson‡	John C. Flygare	John J. Duhon	Michael Pastor	None	Leo Kostman
North Little Rock, Ark.	Hugh R. Carter‡	Roy Nichols	Gabe Pratt	William M. Burns	None	Lawrence Berger
North Platte, Neb.	J. C. Stack†	C. E. Hines	Walter Roberts	J. B. Redfield	W. L. Wood P	William D. Deakins, Jr.
North Providence, R. I.	Emilio Ricci	None	William J. Donovan	Joseph St. Angelo	Carl Rasmussen	J. A. Notte, Jr.
North Tonawanda, N.Y.	Theodore H. Werth	F. K. Knight	F. A. Hoefert	H. C. Lapp	W. L. Ramsay R	H. W. Schmidt
Norwalk, Conn.	Paul James‡	Charles A. Volk	Jeremiah F. Dorney	Robert E. Perdue	George Brunjes R	Paul R. Connery
Norwich, Conn.	Thomas J. Delaney	Joseph Tracy	Thomas P. Murphy	Clarence Thompson	Fred Krohn P	Orrin Carashick
Norwood, Mass.*	Joseph E. Conley	Alonzo N. Earle	William H. Sullivan		W. C. Kendrick	James A. Halloran
Norwood, Ohio	Edgar H. Kelley		Thomas Q. Joenike	Ralph E. Hatfield		R. Edward Tepe
Nutley, N. J.	Dudley R. Shepard	Joseph Journey	William J. Brown	Richard Fellers	James Gilmore P	Edwin J. C. Joerg
Oakland, Calif.*	Walter N. Frickstad‡	William G. Lutkey	B. A. Wallman	N. N. Ashley	Lee S. Kerfoot P	F. Bert Fernhoff
Oak Park, Ill.	C. A. Walls	W. C. Watters	Benjamin Barsema	G. P. Pond	G. A. Lindberg P	Robert C. Barney
Ogden, Utah	John Brown‡	Owen A. Owens	Charles H. Taylor	Wendell Noall	Edward T. Saunders P	Lewis J. Wallace

Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Charles H. Lord	Francis J. Cadieux	Herbert S. Myers	Fred E. Clark		W. B. O'Connell
Oil City, Pa.	B. B. Weber‡	A. G. Dolby	E. Nugent	W. J. Lewis	A. J. Angove P	S. N. Mogilowitz
Oklahoma City, Okla.*	Judge S. Waldrep‡	G. R. McAlpine	Frank S. Smith	W. H. Miles	Donald Gordon P	Austin L. Jeffrey
Okmulgee, Okla.	Walter Wheatley	Frank Beals	K. Alexander	Paul Riley	R. C. Elrod P	W. C. Alley
Old Forge, Pa.	Thomas Ventre‡	Jack Fries	Nichoas Salerno	Nicholas Salerno	None	Saverio Rosato
Olean, N. Y.	C. H. Weatherell‡	F. W. Wallen	J. C. Dempsey	J. A. Johnson	None	J. A. Nevins
Olympia, Wash.	E. C. Dohm	R. E. Holcomb	John M. Walker	S. P. Lehman	James McGuigan P	Thomas L. O'Leary
Olyphant, Pa.	Brinley A. Lewis	Roman Vesko	Joseph Mehalick	Andrew Taras		William Bush
Omaha, Neb.	Harry Trustin	A. W. Olsen	John Psanowski	A. S. Pinto	Roy N. Towl P	Harold Linahan
Oneida, N. Y.	George F. Wilcox	Fred Kopple	Allie Murphy	J. F. Rommel	Howard Eggleston	A. G. Gambitta
Oneonta, N. Y.	Frank M. Gurney‡	M. H. Stapleton	Frank N. Horton	Edwin P. Hall	Joseph A. McCarthy P	J. B. Jackson
Ontario, Calif.	Neal D. Smith	J. H. Gordon	J. C. Smith	C. L. Emmons	Neal D. Smith P	A. D. Mitchell
Orange, N. J.	Russell A. Riley	George J. Gmeiner	Joseph McGonnell	William W. Brien	Ralph E. Giordano P	Edmond J. Dwyer
Orlando, Fla.	Laurence Brown	Gideon Dean	W. H. Smith	Albert Kirk	A. T. Coith P	Campbell Thornal
Oshkosh, Wis.	Fred Wolverton‡	George Reveland	William Golz	W. Wheeler	Ray Miller R	Harry Meyer, Jr.
Oskaloosa, Iowa	Don B. Russell‡	M. C. Whitmore	Owen Crispin	G. W. Bennett		L. R. Carson
Ossining, N. Y.	Ernest C. Strait	Charles O. Carlson	Spencer Purdy	Robert R. Bloom	George W. Haddow P	John P. Powers
Oswego, N. Y.	J. Francis Gill	Monte Lass	Thomas Mowatt	George A. Marsden	J. Francis Gill	Harry C. Mizen
Ottawa, Ill.	Robert H. Newell‡	J. Boissenin	F. Frazier	E. P. Hatheway		Palmer Byrne
Ottumwa, Iowa	Henry E. Cook‡	Bernard Meany	Wilbourn Hicks	D. T. Rambo	None	Herman J. Schaefer
Owensboro, Ky.	W. T. Young	F. L. Taylor	R. P. Thornsberry	E. R. Eaty	None	E. B. Anderson
Owosso, Mich.	William A. Wright	Claud Craig	T. A. Rice	F. A. Watts	None	Van R. Pond
Paducah, Ky.*	W. Fred Anderson†	Ray W. Wilkins	W. E. Bryant	R. E. Teague	L. L. Nelson P	Adrian Terrell
Painesville, Ohio*	C. S. Fullerton‡	L. J. Elliott	(Vacancy)	Clara Wilder	Stanley S. Prague R	Paul J. Brady
Palestine, Tex.	J. H. Handorf	J. F. Kersh	E. G. Tomkins	John T. Humphries	A. W. Elrod P	E. T. McCain
Palo Alto, Calif.	J. F. Byxbee‡	William Clemo	H. A. Zink	Louis Olsen	John Linder P	Arnold Rumwell
Pampa, Tex.*	W. T. Williamson	Ben White	J. I. Downs	T. J. Worrell	John V. Andrews P	W. E. Rogers
Paris, Tex.	Walter F. Hicks‡	Jodie Moss	W. A. Walters	John A. Stephens	(Board) P	Edgar Wright
Parkersburg, W. Va.	Earl Stephens	Lloyd Layman	C. W. Hylbert	W. A. Bevacqua	None	I. M. Adams, Jr.
Park Ridge, Ill.	A. W. Consoer	Ralph Bishop	Harold W. Johnson	Irvin J. Pascoe	W. W. Hinkley P	Robert J. Monahan
Parma, Ohio	Martin H. Weber	None	Garry Burczyk		Vincent Douglas R	Herschel Holland
Parsons, Kan.	Joe A. Kuffler‡	W. A. Buel	T. L. Hogan	L. A. Proctor	Earl Minton	Stuart T. McAlister
Pasadena, Calif.*	Harvey W. Hincks‡	E. F. Coop	Charles H. Kelley	Wilton L. Halverson	William H. Nicholas P	Harold P. Huls
Passaic, N. J.	Nicholas Martini	William H. Coffey	Charles J. Monks	Henry E. Dwyer	Reeve B. Harris R	Thomas E. Duffy
Paterson, N. J.	Vincent J. Scanlan‡	Thomas L. Coyle	Lawrence Dunn, Act.	Frederick P. Lee	Robert McCrowe P	George Surosky
Pawtucket, R. I.	Albert J. Lamarre	Napoleon Taupier	Leonard Mills	Albert L. Vandale	Lawrence Corrente P	John A. O'Neill
Peabody, Mass.	Charles A. Mogavero	William C. Mahoney	Edward F. Pierce	Percy F. Murray	None	James A. Liacos
Peekskill, N. Y.	Carl G. Pfeiffer	J. Albert Sloat	Joseph A. Lillis	J. Douglas Barry	Larry Gallo P	E. Gosman Halsey, Jr.
Pekin, Ill.	C. D. Reeder‡	Roy C. Weinheimer	William Grant	C. G. Muehlmann	Ben Dirksen P	T. N. Smith
Pensacola, Fla.*	O. J. Semmes, Jr.‡	W. R. Bicker	William O'Connell	A. L. Stebbins	J. N. Jolly P	E. E. Mason
Peoria, Ill.	J. F. McKiernan	Frank Rushman	Leo Kamins	S. M. Miller	Walter B. Martin R	Michael Shore
Perth Amboy, N. J.	Stephen F. Balinski	Louis Ludwigsen	John F. Murray	Charles Thompson	Thomas F. Patten P	Francis M. Seaman
Peru, Ind.	H. E. Norris‡	C. J. Ahnert	E. R. Hobbs	F. M. Lynn	H. E. Norris P	Hugh Lawrence
Petersburg, Va.*	Joseph M. Hatchett‡	W. T. Miller	W. W. Jefferson	Mason Romaine	R. C. Day R	J. Gordon Bohannan
Phenix City, Ala.	G. E. Cobb†	J. L. Newsome	O. O. Gay	Marion Shaddix	None	Roy L. Smith
Philadelphia, Pa.	John H. Neeson	Ross B. Davis	Howard P. Sutton	Hubley R. Owen	EmoryMcMichael P	Francis F. Burch

TABLE XXIII-B.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
Phillipsburg, N. J.	Harry W. Mixell‡	Elsworth E. Kocher	Theodore Booth	F. A. Woolf	John F. Odonnell	S. C. Smith, Jr.
Phoenix, Ariz.*	James Girand	L. B. Barnum	E. C. Moore	Hilary D. Ketcherside	George H. Hillis P	Hess Seaman
Phoenixville, Pa.*	Norman G. Young	Thomas Jones	F. K. MacInnis	Russell E. Deery	John Magyar R	Fred Deininger
Pine Bluff, Ark.	H. T. Rudder‡	George Alford	M. L. Galligher	W. H. Bruce	R. J. Reinhardt	J. W. Dickey
Piqua, Ohio*	F. R. Buechner	J. A. Caulfield, Act.	Frank Strickling	S. T. Stephenson	E. J. Wells P	Bernard Keyt
Pittsburg, Kan.	J. H. Vincent	Walter C. Campbell	A. R. Armstrong	W. G. Rinehart	None	B. W. Weir
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Frank M. Roessing	Nicholas Phelan	Harvey Scott	I. Hope Alexander	Ralph Griswold P	William A. Stewart
Pittsfield, Mass.	Arthur B. Farnham	Thomas F. Burke	John L. Sullivan	Willys M. Monroe	Napoleon A. Langlois P	James M. Rosenthal
Pittston, Pa.	Roy A. Mead†	Howard Owens	Edward Moran	Thomas Newcomb	Joseph A. Walsh P	W. H. Gillespie
Plainfield, N. J.	H. Edwin Bush‡	Wesley J. Dunn	George Leorch	Andrew J. Krog	Roy O. Schlenter R	William Newcorn
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	Thomas G. Burke	Eli Z. Seymour	Clifford Fleming	Leo F. Schiff	Thomas G. Burke P	Harry P. Kehoe
Pleasantville, N. J.	A. Edward Friedley‡	W. J. Hudson	Belleville Naylor	Robert M. Grier	None	Louis D. Champion
Plymouth, Mass.	Arthur E. Blackmer‡	Everett Wood	Russell P. Dearborn	Leroy Morse	Clifton Wood	A. Perry Richards
Plymouth, Pa.	Adnah Kostenbauder‡	Raymond Jenkins	Lawrence L. Kendig	John Harrison	None	Thomas M. Lewis
Pocatello, Idaho	R. F. Hamilton‡	A. A. Girard	R. M. Pugmire	Charles A. Butler	W. L. Raymond P	Ralph H. Jones
Pomona, Calif.	F. C. Froehde‡	A. Earle Cooke	J. B. Ashurst	M. U. Stoneman	J. C. Hunt P	Turner M. Garr
Ponca City, Okla.	H. E. Chase‡	Steve McCarty	J. E. McFadden	C. C. Gardner	Wayne Moler P	R. O. Wilson
Pontiac, Mich.*	L. M. Wrenn‡	Frank Kuhn	Charles F. Rhodes	C. A. Neafie	Arthur E. Genter R	W. A. Ewart
Port Angeles, Wash.	H. E. Dodge‡	C. A. Wolverton	Rube Ide	A. E. Eyres	H. E. Dodge P	William J. Conniff
Port Arthur, Tex.*	H. H. Poole‡	D. P. Rachal	H. F. Baker	F. J. Beyt	M. C. Creswell P	B. T. McWhorter, Jr.
Port Chester, N. Y.	Francis I. McGrath‡	Philip Sheridan	A. Leo Brogan	Bernard J. Gioffre	George Craig P	Irving Wein
Port Huron, Mich.	Earle Whitmore‡	George Hisscock	Herman J. Nelson	A. L. Callery	William N. Powell P	Samuel D. Pepper
Port Jervis, N. Y.	R. S. Dimock†	Robert Miller	Stewart Rippon	G. Otto Pobe	None	Byron E. Harding
Portland, Me.*	Edward M. Hunt‡	Oliver T. Sanborn	Ralph D. Brooks	Thomas Tetreau	William J. Dougherty P	W. Mayo Payson
Portland, Ore.	William A. Bowes	Edward Grenfell	Harry M. Niles	Adolph Weinzirl	C. P. Keyser P	L. E. Latourette
Portsmouth, N. H.	Nathaniel Stevens†	George T. Cogan	Leonard H. Hewitt	George Tredich		Leo Liberson
Portsmouth, Ohio*	Charles S. Stevenson‡	Robert R. Leedom	Harry S. Sheets	O. D. Tatje	E. V. Leach P	Ernest Littleton
Portsmouth, Va.*	M. E. Haug‡	W. B. Sykes	J. M. Broughton	L. H. Denny		R. C. Barclay
Pottstown, Pa.	Ralph Shaner‡	Charles Yocum	James A. Langhead	A. John Andre	None	Cedmund Wells
Pottsville, Pa.	James A. Lynaugh†	George A. Smith	Leo Deegan	Alex C. Huntzinger	William J. Lewis P	R. A. Freiler
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Charles O. Conger	Chris W. Noll	George Leadbitter	William H. Conger	Frank Berry P	Charles O'Donnell
Providence, R. I.	Thomas F. Coleman, Jr.	Thomas H. Cotter	John J. Parker	Michael J. Nestor	Martin F. Noonan P	William A. Needham
Provo, Utah	J. P. McGuire	Scott Thompson	Guy F. Christensen	C. M. Smith	William M. Andrews P	Isaac Brockbank
Pueblo, Colo.	S. F. Elliot‡	L. P. Willis	J. Arthur Grady	W. E. Buck	H. E. MacFarlane	Charles M. Rose
Quincy, Ill.	Henry W. Middendorf	George Simon	John A. Connery	H. O. Collins	H. Juette P	Henry Pollock
Quincy, Mass.	Ezekiel Sargent	William J. Sands	John J. Avery	Richard M. Ash	William J. Spargo	John D. Smith
Racine, Wis.	Henry A. Nelson	Thomas R. Hartnett	Arthur Muhlke	I. F. Thompson	I. B. Farmer P	C. M. Colbert
Rahway, N. J.	Frederick Hedeman‡	Walter Ritzman	Clifford W. Dunphy	Fred E. Williams	Walter Mathews P	E. G. Mainzer

Raleigh, N. C.	R. L. Williamson	E. D. King	Al H. Young	A. C. Bulla	R. L. Williamson	P. H. Busbee
Rapid City, S. D.*	H. H. Babcock‡	George Engler	Len C. Rogers	H. D. Lien	L. H. Kiel	Boyd Leedom
Reading, Pa.	E. Clinton Bach	Harry J. Brown	Walter S. Schearer	Ira J. Hain	P. A. Wenrich P	Darlington Hoopes
Red Bank, N. J.	George K. Allen‡	Raymond W. Brower	Harold A. Davison	Robert Ticehurst	None	J. S. Applegate
Redlands, Calif.	George S. Hinckley‡	Perrin G. Trowbridge	W. H. Morrison	F. H. Folkins	W. T. Ferguson P	Paul B. Wilson
Reno, Nev.	James M. Glynn‡	G. M. Twaddle	Andy M. Welliver	J. J. Sullivan	Elliott Cann P	Douglas A. Busey
Rensselaer, N. Y.	Alfred Kaufman‡	Terrence Barney	Richard Goode	Thomas Aldrich	None	Thomas Delaney
Revere, Mass.	Michael O'Donnell	Thomas J. McCarrick	William Tappan, Act.	Patrick Bruno	John McEachren	Frederick Reinstein
Richmond, Calif.*	E. A. Hoffman‡	W. P. Cooper	L. E. Jones	C. R. Blake	R. Tcherassy P	T. M. Carlson
Richmond, Ind.	S. W. Hodgin‡	Harry E. Williams	Ellis H. Duckett	George B. Hunt	Joseph Frisley P	Henry U. Johnson II
Richmond, Va.	G. M. Bowers	W. H. Joynes	R. B. Jordan	W. Brownley Foster	J. Malcolm Pace P	Horace H. Edwards
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	E. G. Albuquerque, Jr.	Benjamin Fox	R. J. Benson	A. F. Fleischmann, Act.	E. G. Albuquerque, Jr.	(Law Firm)
Ridgewood, N. J.	Rollin A. Hartom	Arthur J. DeMouth	R. Floyd Tremper	Charles Price	Henry Leuning P	T. L. Zimmerman, Jr.
River Rouge, Mich.	John A. MacLeod	Joseph Benoit	Thomas Verellen	C. A. Smith	Joseph Chirillo P	Henry Messimer
Riverside, Calif.	Lee Nafzgar‡	W. J. Taylor	Nestor N. Brulé	R. L. Kaufman	R. B. Whitfield P	Eugene Best
Roanoke, Va.*	C. L. Watkins‡	W. M. Mullins	C. E. Heckman	C. B. Ranson	K. Mark Cowen	C. E. Hunter
Rochester, Minn.	Arleigh C. Smith‡	C. E. Ginther	H. N. Tompkins	T. B. Magath	Ralph B. Compton P	Irving L. Eckholdt
Rochester, N. H.	John H. Shepard†	Gordon G. Cushing	James Bowerney, Jr.	Charles E. Goodwin	None	Leonard C. Hardwick
Rochester, N. Y.*	William H. Roberts	George N. Fletcher	Henry T. Copenhagen	A. M. Johnson	Patrick Slavin P	William H. Emerson
Rockford, Ill.	H. E. Mundkenke	Thomas D. Blake	A. E. Bargren	N. O. Gunderson	Earl F. Elliott	Carroll Nelson
Rock Hill, S. C.*	H. H. White‡	W. H. Hope, Act.	J. V. Porter	S. T. Frew		Spencer & White
Rock Island, Ill.	W. J. Gallagher‡	August G. Schmidt	Herman Sehnert	Walter Kittilsen	J. G. Evans P	Leo J. Herbert
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	Harry C. Major	Louis Ferrari	Thomas A. Eibler	None	Samuel Barasch P	Irwin T. Longworth, Jr.
Rocky Mount, N. C.*	A. S. Lyon	J. R. Sorsby	J. R. Thomas	J. Allen Whitaker	Mrs. Fairy Bandy R	W. L. Thorp
Rome, Ga.*	W. E. Lemaster†	W. T. McKinney	C. I. Harris	Claude Carver	S. S. King	Chastane Parker
Rome, N. Y.	Stephen H. Zingerline‡	Harry W. Piggott	Joseph Thomas Owens	L. S. MacMillan	William L. Koch R	William J. Powers, Jr.
Roselle, N. J.	John L. Miller‡	George S. Wright	Burt M. Avery	P. A. Proudfoot	None	Guy W. Gordon
Roswell, N. M.*	Lea Rowland‡	Rue Chrisman	H. E. Eller	C. R. Covington	C. D. Fulton P	R. L. Malone, Jr.
Royal Oak, Mich.*	E. M. Shafter	Charles Henning	Ray C. Hayward	D. A. Cameron	E. M. Shafter	W. C. Hudson
Rutherford, N. J.	F. Hackenburg	Fred Ranges	Charles Rosenfelder	Marine Dunn	Ralph Kauffman P	O. T. Somerville
Rutland, Vt.	W. K. Nichols	Alfred H. Koltonki	William P. Fox	Norman H. Cox		Peter A. Bove
Sacramento, Calif.*	Fred J. Klaus‡	M. J. Dunphy	A. K. McAllister	Herbert F. True	Frederick N. Evans P	Hugh B. Bradford
Saginaw, Mich.*	Alfred Eckert	Frank W. Bender, Jr.	Fred H. Genske	Frank A. Poole	Russell O. Koenig P	F. Roland Sargent
St. Augustine, Fla.*	Eugene Masters	William B. Parkhill	William Lindsey	Herbert Watson	William Cooksey P	E. N. Calhoun
St. Charles, Mo.	Henry D. Smelser‡	Frank B. Feuerstein	Arthur C. Smith	L. E. Belding		Robert V. Niedner
St. Cloud, Minn.	R. E. Borrowman‡	John J. Gillis	Edward J. Brick	Math. Hamilton	Joseph P. Munsinger P	Ray Quinlivan
St. Joseph, Mo.	Andy J. Branum	Leo J. Urbanski	James J. Kelley			Homer C. King
St. Louis, Mo.	Baxter L. Brown	Lawrence Cornoyer	John Glassco	J. F. Bredeck	Joseph J. Mestres P	Edgar H. Wayman
St. Paul, Minn.	George M. Shepard‡	William J. Sudeith	C. Hackert	R. B. Schoch	W. L. Kaufman P	John McConneloug
St. Petersburg, Fla.*	Frank O. Lee	C. W. Nesbit	E. D. Vaughn	F. F. Kumm	A. C. Beers P	Carroll R. Runyon
Salem, Mass.	Frank P. Morse‡	Joseph H. Flynn	John W. Harkins	John J. McGrath	Daniel J. Phelan P	James Kinsella
Salem, Ohio	F. S. Barckhoff‡	Vincent Malloy	R. N. Stoffer	R. T. Holzbach		Henry Reese
Salem, Ore.	J. H. Davis‡	Harry Hutton	Frank A. Minto	V. A. Douglas	Cleve W. Shields P	Lawrence N. Brown
Salina, Kan.*	E. W. Hopkins	J. E. Travis	D. K. Fitch	R. S. Fassnacht	Irvin Ricklefs P	W. S. Norris
Salinas, Calif.*	Donald Davies, Jr.‡	George Von Soosten	M. A. Lapierre	R. M. Fortier	Donald Davies	Russell Scott
Salisbury, Md.	Clarke Gardner‡	W. B. Disharoon	N. Holland	G. M. Fisher	George H. Williams	Charles J. Potts

Table XXIII-B.—Directory of City Officials in all Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
Salisbury, N. C.*	J. P. English‡	Charles L. Burkett	R. L. Rankin	S. L. McCanless	None	J. W. Ellis
Salt Lake City, Utah	W. D. Beers‡	Walter Knight	William C. Webb	Thomas J. Howells	P. H. Goggin P	Fisher Harris
San Angelo, Tex.*	John Paul Burden‡	Ed White	Otis Reed	B. T. Brown	A. N. Carlin	Olin Blanks
San Antonio, Tex.	Thomas Coghill‡	C. A. Hart	Ray Ashworth	Van C. Tipton	Henry F. Hein P	J. Ira Kercheville
San Benito, Tex.	Fred L. Turner†	C. L. Potter	A. McMillan	None	S. K. Elder P	P. F. Dominy
San Bernardino, Calif.	Gordon Stewart‡	C. N. Niday	Byron W. Allen	G. Stirling Landon	Owen Bristow	H. R. Griffin
San Diego, Calif.*	F. A. Rhodes	J. E. Parrish	John T. Peterson	Alex M. Lesem	W. Allen Perry P	Dayton L. Ault
Sandusky, Ohio*	E. E. Hartung‡	Wilson McLaughlin	R. G. Bravard	F. M. Houghtaling	Joseph Michel	Clarence Moyer
Sanford, Fla.*	James Moughton†	M. N. Cleveland	R. G. Williams	G. L. Duncan	James Moughton P	Fred R. Williams
San Francisco, Calif.	A. D. Wilder	Charles J. Brennan	William J. Quinn	J. C. Geiger	John McLaren P	John J. O'Toole
San Jose, Calif.*	W. L. Popp‡	Charles Plummer	J. N. Black	H. C. Brown	L. C. Maynard P	Archer Bowden
San Leandro, Calif.*	F. C. Schaer†	L. R. Martin	J. F. Peralta	A. I. Church	Ray L. Billings	H. L. Poe
San Mateo, Calif.*	William D. Soule	Hugh Morris	T. F. Burke	Charles C. Gans	Stanley Pitcher P	E. A. Wilson
Santa Ana, Calif.	J. L. McBride‡	John Luxembourger	Earl B. Lentz	Lee Russell	Dale Griggs P	L. W. Blodget
Santa Barbara, Calif.	C. W. Moore‡	C. L. Tenney	Fred Hoelscher	C. T. Roome	F. McKenzie P	Norris Montgomery
Santa Cruz, Calif.	Roy W. Fowler‡	R. S. Tait	Al Huntsman	M. D. McPherson	None	Francis R. Hall
Santa Fe, N. M.	W. S. Henderson‡	Ellis S. Bauer	Thomas P. Delgado	David Knapp	None	Cecil R. McIntosh
Santa Monica, Calif.	W. W. Milliken	William J. Mohr	C. E. Webb	W. F. Reasner	Frank Brisbin P	C. W. McInerney, Jr.
Santa Rosa, Calif.*	Victor Martin‡	Lloyd Rhoades	Watson Maxwell	E. J. Helgren	Victor Martin P	L. G. Hitchcock
Sapulpa, Okla.*	Fred M. Boone	W. M. Colliers	J. O. Edwards	J. B. Lampton	Fred M. Boone	T. L. Blakemore
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Samuel Mott‡	John S. Hickey	Patrick Rox	F. J. Resseguie	James Roohan P	Francis Dorsey
Saugus, Mass.	Ernest A. Merrithew	William R. Salsman, Jr.	John T. Stuart	Charles Wilson		Charles E. Flynn
Sault St. Marie, Mich.*	Henry A. Sherman	Frank Trombley	M. H. Mitchell	David Littlejohn	Henry A. Sherman	Claude Coates
Savannah, Ga.	W. B. Scott	J. H. Monroe	John E. Foy	Charles C. Hedges	W. B. Robertson P	Spence Grayson
Schenectady, N. Y.*	LeRoy C. Purdy‡	James J. Higgins	Joseph A. Peters	William C. Treder	F. H. Marvin	Arlen T. St. Louis
Scranton, Pa.	William A. Schunk	John Griffiths	Gilbert Perry	Earl H. Rebhorn	Herman M. Kerber P	Jerome Myers
Seattle, Wash.	C. A. Wartelle‡	William Fitzgerald	William H. Sears	Frank M. Carroll	None	A. C. VanSoelen
Sedalia, Mo.	E. E. Herrmann‡	John G. Lueck	John J. O'Brien	Raymond Fetters	Arthur Kullman	John Z. Montgomery
Selma, Ala.	W. P. Phillips†	W. L. Pitts	H. L. Dickerson	L. T. Lee	W. P. Phillips P	W. E. Brown
Seminole, Okla.	Jerry A. Nolen	B. E. Brodnax	Jake Sims	Homer Montgomery	C. R. Nichol	Dudley Culp
Shaker Heights, Ohio	W. E. Arnold†	M. M. Hand	Bert H. Tilson	Paul M. Spurney	None	Ralph W. Jones
Shamokin, Pa.	Harry F. Reinhardt‡	Russel Rickert	William L. Miller	Fred Zeiser	None	D. W. Kearney
Sharon, Pa.	Lewis E. Burnside‡	W. Leroy Hall	Charles B. Steger	J. B. Hildebrand	Eugenio Buitrago, Jr.	Fred T. Fruit
Shawnee, Okla.*	E. F. Edge	W. W. Wicker	F. A. Budd	F. H. Hassler	E. F. Edge	Randall S. Pitman
Sheboygan, Wis.	Arthur L. Boley‡	Charles W. Brandt	Walter H. Wagner	G. J. Hildebrand	Gordon Z. Raynor	Edward C. Schmidt
Shelby, N. C.	D. R. S Frazier‡	Grady Mauney	Knox Hardin	Z. P. Mitchell	None	B. T. Falls
Shelbyville, Ind.	Keith C. Cawood‡	Bernard A. Jones	Earl Trees	Paul R. Tindall	None	George L. Stubbs
Shelton, Conn.	V. B. Clarke‡	Frank W. Cramer	William Donovan	Charles Skreczko	George W. Anger R	Alfred C. Baldwin, Jr.
Shenandoah, Pa.	James Doyle†	John Finnerman	F. Alinsky	Leona Cubinsky	None	Martin V. McGuire
Sherman, Tex.*	B. A. Crocker‡	J. M. Andrews	G. L. Tribble	W. I. Southerland	W. Morgan Works	J. P. Cox, Jr.
Shorewood, Wis.	John G. Deppisch‡	E. F. Bartels	E. F. Bartels	Jerome M. Jekel	None	H. O. Wolfe

Shreveport, La.	H. Earl Barnes‡	Sloan J. Flores	Grady Williamson	W. J. Sandidge	W. A. Robinson, Jr.	Joseph H. Jackson
Sioux City, Iowa	M. E. Follis	John Yeager	Ray Mahr	W. S. Petty	H. C. Kingsbury P	Ralph C. Crary
Sioux Falls, S. D.	R. E. Bragstad‡	Carl Hunt	J. W. Galvin, Act.	Emil G. Erickson	Elmer Anderson P	Louis H. Smith
Somerville, Mass.	James J. Corbett†	John C. McNally	Thomas Damery	James Reynolds	T. E. Hagerty P	R. J. Muldoon
South Bend, Ind.	Clyde Williams‡	C. De Vleeshower	William K. Ingram	F. R. Nicholas Carter	Paul Hays P	George Beamer
Southbridge, Mass.	Aimee Langevin†	Joseph E. Ducheneau	Ulric Brault			R. S. Normandin
South Gate, Calif.	Frank E. Alderman‡	W. F. Carleton	Willard D. Bretz		Frank E. Alderman P	Clyde Woodworth
South Milwaukee, Wis.	Julius Stosick‡	Ray Gee	Frank Briesemeister	R. D. Moray	None	J. McCarrier
South Orange, N. J.	A. L. Demarest‡	John C. Loughran	Thomas L. McGuire	A. C. Benedict	Joseph J. Farrell	Howard R. Cruse
South Pasadena, Calif.*	Frank H. Clough‡	J. Frank Smith	Frank B. Higgins	Darius Eshoo	Glenn Garwood	H. E. Vedder
South Portland, Me.*	Albert W. Waterman	Charles O. Spear, Jr.	Charles O. Spear, Jr.	Waldo Skillin	None	George E. Hill
South River, N. J.	Earl B. Van Ness	Nels Peterson	Charles Van Deventer		Thomas De Angelo R	George L. Burton
South St. Paul, Minn.	W. H. Cropsey‡	Harry Rund	E. J. McAlpine	O. S. Ely	None	Walter T. Ryan
Spartanburg, S. C.	J. D. Deason†	W. O. Blackwell	Claude Bobo	W. O. Wrightson	J. D. Deason	Harvey W. Johnson
Spokane, Wash.	Hugh W. English	W. P. Payne	Ira A. Martin	Ralph Hendricks	John W. Duncan P	George M. Ferris
Springfield, Ill.	W. J. Spaulding	Ernest Albertson	Frank Healey	J. A. Van Nattan	John McWherter R	Hugh Graham, Jr.
Springfield, Mass.	C. W. Phillips‡	Herbert C. Root	John L. Maloney	L. Jackson Smith	T. R. Geisel P	James M. Carroll
Springfield, Mo.	L. A. Weeks‡	W. C. Price	Paul A. Frey	Charles A. George	T. A. Nicholson P	K. W. Patterson
Springfield, Ohio*	William E. Lucas‡	Grover L. Frock	George A. Abele	Oscar M. Craven	E. O. Hartmann P	M. T. Burnham
Stamford, Conn.	John G. Moore	Victor H. Veit	John B. Brennan	Paul H. Brown	Gilbert B. Mead P	Charles N. Wexler
Statesville, N. C.	R. L. Crawley‡	L. M. Gaither	William S. Thomas	J. Will Mills	R. L. Crawley P	John A. Scott
Staunton, Va.*	W. L. Hall	E. H. Dabney	J. M. Webb	C. W. Rodgers	E. H. Stockdon	Peyton Cochran
Steelton, Pa.	Claude Baskin	James F. Thompson	Joseph N. Sostar	E. G. Butler	None	J. Paul Rupp
Sterling, Ill.	C. K. Willett	Connel L. Nicol	Curtis Bucher	W. H. Perry		
Steubenville, Ohio	E. C. Boyd	Edward J. Green	R. H. Cunningham	J. A. Pizzoferrato	R. B. McClintock	John J. Griesinger
Stevens Point, Wis.	M. D. Jackson‡	Roman Kubisiak	A. W. Risch	Paul N. Sowka	William Dagneau P	L. N. Jenkins
Stockton, Calif.*	Lyle Payton‡	Ralph E. Thompson	Harold A. Vogelsang	J. J. Sippy	Victor Anderson P	Raymond M. Dunne
Stoneham, Mass.	Albert E. Casey	William F. McCall	J. Clarence Nelson	Gordon F. May	Percival H. Wardwell	John N. Kelly
Stratford, Conn.*	Daniel N. McLeod	Allen D. Judson	William B. Nichols	Harold Oesau	Daniel N. McLeod P	Pullman & Comley
Streator, Ill.	F. H. Renz‡	Frank A. Owen	Ray Eutsey	Thomas Langan	Gus Baars P	Daniel McMullen
Struthers, Ohio	Steve Ondra	Alfred Hull	Harry Davis	Charles Scofield	Charles Mohr P	Theodore Macejko
Suffolk, Va.*	R. H. Brinkley	J. H. Bangley	H. W. Churn	Randolph Allen	R. H. Brinkley	John K. Hutton
Summit, N. J.	Francis A. Murray‡	Thomas Murray	Michael J. Finneran	Henry P. Dengler	Harlan Kennedy R	F. C. Kentz
Sumter, S. C.*	F. K. Ellis	R. E. Wilder	A. D. Owens	G. R. Kitchen	Mrs. J. L. Dillon	S. K. Nash
Sunbury, Pa.	George F. Keefer‡	E. S. Snyder	Michael Sergent	Carl P. Inkrote	R. M. Auten P	W. J. B. Bloom
Superior, Wis.	Thomas M. Basterash‡	James T. Sweeney	Arthur Buchanan	Charles H. Mason	O. C. Gradin P	Maynard Berglund
Swampscott, Mass.	Wallace W. Pratt‡	Charles H. Lampard	Walter F. Reeves	Clarence W. Horton	Frederick C. Burk P	Lester B. Morley
Sweetwater, Tex.*	Roy Duckett	A. C. Forgay	J. A. Bland	H. A. Gray	Roy Duckett P	Carl M. Anderson
Swissvale, Pa.	Allen F. Koch†	P. J. McGurk	R. W. Wagner	M. A. Fisher	None	John R. Dierst, Jr.
Syracuse, N. Y.	George H. Ballantyne	Edward Gieselman	William A. Rapp	H. Burton Doust	William A. Barry P	James C. Tormey
Tacoma, Wash.	A. R. Bergersen	E. N. Whitaker	Einar Langseth	Fred Powers	Sherman Ingalls P	Howard Carothers
Tallahassee, Fla.*	Miller Walston	T. P. Coe	Gid Powledge	Ford Thompson	George Stout P	James Messer, Jr.
Tamaqua, Pa.	None	Frank B. Behr	Claude Brecker	Charles W. Hodgkins	None	B. J. Duffy
Tampa, Fla.	R. H. Cason‡	A. J. White	C. J. Woodruff	J. R. McEachern	Marco Penn P	A. B. McMullen
Taunton, Mass.	Alonzo K. Crowell‡	Edward F. Gorey	Edward T. Young, Act.	Samuel Grossman	Howard M. Briggs P	William S. Woods
Taylor, Pa.	Archibald Hood	John Evans	James Morris	Oscar Shield		Raymond Law

TABLE XXIII-B.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
Temple, Tex.*	N. E. Trostle‡	George Hoherd	Frank Bouildin	R. W. Noble	N. E. Trostle	J. B. Talley
Terre Haute, Ind.	Robert E. Gibbons‡	Ralph C. Dinkel	Cary M. Thompson	Robert Denzelman	Frank P. Elder	Winfield M. Fox
Texarkana, Ark.	P. R. Booker‡	W. J. Springer	R. M. Giles	Hubert Shull	None	Marvin J. Quillin
Texarkana, Tex.	M. L. Watson‡	H. J. Schlink	J. N. Runnels	C. A. Smith	Alvie Miller	Ed. B. Levee, Jr.
Thomasville, Ga.	John Dixon	J. E. Porter	J. M. Hancock	H. R. Readling	Tom Dollar P	W. W. Alexander
Thomasville, N. C.*	J. R. Blair	Robert J. Tomlinson	F. C. Smith	G. C. Gambrell	None	H. R. Kyser
Tiffin, Ohio	Herman G. Kuhn‡	Floyd J. Ash	Charles J. Mutchler	J. A. Gosling		Eugene E. Mount
Toledo, Ohio*	J. H. Jewhurst	Fred T. Schlorf	Ray E. Allen	Millard Hanson	Ralph Gerkins P	Martin S. Dodd
Tonawanda, N. Y.	Harvey Bluckhorn	C. Grover Rech	George C. Marohn	R. H. Wilcox		Roland Baxter
Topeka, Kan.	W. A. Lawson	William J. Cawker	C. D. McKnaught	C. B. Stephens	Harry C. Snyder P	Mark Bennett
Torrington, Conn.	William Nierintz‡	Edward Goodman	Hugh E. Meade	Elias Pratt	W. J. Donahue P	Harry Ossen
Traverse City, Mich.	C. E. Sawyer, Jr.‡	J. Fifarek	W. J. Rennie	S. K. Altland	C. W. McIntyre	C. H. Menmuir
Trenton, N. J.	Joseph E. English	Thomas J. Phelan	William A. Dooling	Alton S. Fell	George W. Page	Louis Josephson
Trinidad, Colo.	J. Joe Cox	David J. Thompson	Mike Foudy	W. L. Newburn		
Troy, N. Y.	Charles F. Crowley‡	Cornelius F. Casey	John B. Conroy	James H. Flynn	Philip H. Draper P	F. S. Parmenter
Tucson, Ariz.*	George W. Seeley†	H. L. Hillis	Don J. Hays	L. H. Howard	Harold A. Patton R	B. G. Thompson
Tulsa, Okla.	William R. Wooten‡	R. W. Granger	Randolph House	R. M. Adams	O. A. Zieglar P	H. O. Bland
Turtle Creek, Pa.	O. H. Bowman†	Forrest Bethune	William J. Whalen	M. Emannuel	None	John C. Fulton
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	A. C. Parker‡	E. L. Matthews	H. D. Billingsly	A. A. Kirk	None	S. H. Sprott
Two Rivers, Wis.*	Jack D. Markham‡	A. J. Rahn	J. J. Rebman	A. P. Zlatnik	Leonard Birr P	Fred W. Dicke
Tyler, Tex.*	J. H. Ferrill	Henry Ginn	J. J. Ray	Albert Woldert	C. C. Bunnenberg P	Troy Smith
Union City, N. J.	Henry Specker	Charles Friederl, Jr.	Harry A. Jenkins	Grant P. Curtis	Frederik Berke P	James C. Agnew
Uniontown, Pa.	Wilbur L. Dunn‡	W. H. Barclay	Alfred W. Davis	J. R. West	Isaac W. Rider	W. F. Lane
University City, Mo.	W. A. Heimbuecher‡	M. J. Lyons	George F. Ward	O. P. Hampton, Jr.	Osmond Kropp	M. E. Boisseau
Urbana, Ill.	Robert L. Gordon	Charles Pittman	Walter Fulton	(Vacancy)	William C. Noel P	O. L. Browder
Utica, N. Y.	George P. Hodges	Joseph N. Sullivan	Joseph N. Sullivan	Hugh H. Shaw	William Gray P	Bartle Gorman
Valdosta, Ga.	Charles A. Dunbar‡	T. M. Cook, Jr.	R. L. Kemp	E. D. King, Jr.	R. J. Drexel P	O. W. Franklin
Vallejo, Calif.	Frank Brew	Laddie Jacobson	Bert Forman	A. E. Chappell	R. D. Pratt P	T. J. Horan
Valley Stream, N. Y.	Percy Sprague	Ward MacLean	Mr. Cox	John M. Quinn	Percy Sprague P	Lyman Hall
Vancouver, Wash.	J. L. Henderson‡	Pierre DuPaul	John Blaker	G. H. Johnson	Ira Nelson P	D. Elwood Caples
Vandergrift, Pa.	Sam K. Hunger†	E. J. McFarland	E. Kinkead	Joseph Remaley	None	H. R. Bair
Ventura, Calif.*	Carl Froerer‡	C. E. Dawley	T. W. Neel	C. R. Wylie	A. B. Perley P	H. F. Orr
Vicksburg, Miss.	John L. Hyland†	Joseph F. Hosemann	G. E. Hogaboom	H. Michael Smith	Guy M. Brown P	R. M. Kelly
Vincennes, Ind.	Noble Spiker	Mitchell La Coste	Jesse Sullivan	Richard M. Anderson	Ezzie Cox P	Lyle E. Miller
Virginia, Minn.	Joseph Hejda	Nels F. Quist	Charles Gronberg	R. P. Pearsall	Carl Hawkinson P	Frank J. Rosemeier
Waco, Tex.*	J. H. Strange‡	J. R. Meers	C. C. Maxey	H. J. Germany	R. H. Schultz R	George W. Morrow

Wakefield, Mass.	Harry H. Denning†	Fred D. Graham	John G. Gates	David Martin	(Board)	Roger Clemons
Walla Walla, Wash.	C. W. Martin†	William Davis	A. L. Jefferis	G. R. Kingston	C. W. Martin P	T. P. Gose
Wallingford, Conn.	William A. Mackenzie‡	James A. Downey	George C. Abbott	Mark T. Sheehan	Dennis J. Hennessey	William F. Wrynn
Waltham, Mass.	Henry F. Beal	Bertram L. Neal	Asa E. McKenna	Benjamin Fuller	Henry Turner P	Alexander R. Smith
Warren, Ohio	C. E. Inman	Edwin Oldacres	B. J. Gillen	M. T. Knappenberger	Gould Stewart P	Bruce P. Henderson
Warren, Pa.	C. W. Barwis‡	D. G. Kropf	G. F. Haehn	R. N. Brown	W. R. Kopf	S. D. Blackman
Warwick, R. I.	Robert C. Barker†	None	William C. Kindelan	Raymond Luft	E. C. Matthews R	Edward L. Godfrey
Washington, D. C.	David McCoach	Stephen T. Porter	Ernest W. Brown	George C. Ruhland	Clifford Lanham P	Elwood H. Seal
Washington, Pa.	C. A. Shrontz	Lawrence Loar	Joseph Verderber	C. E. Houston	Frank C. Lewis P	Meyer Goldfarb
Waterbury, Conn.	Charles A. Root‡	T. F. Cavanaugh	William J. Roach	Edward J. Godfrey	James Curtin	J. Gregory Lynch
Waterloo, Iowa	C. T. Wilson‡	Ray Tiller	H. R. Crumrine	R. W. Drive	A. C. Sherwood P	W. L. Beecher
Watertown, Mass.	Pierce P. Condon†	John W. O'Hearn	John F. Milmore	John A. Colbert	Arthur D. Mosman	John A. Murray
Watertown, N. Y.*	Daniel Coleman	William E. Gaffney	Edward J. Curtin	George B. Van Doren	Grover Brennan P	Lawrence R. Ormiston
Watertown, S. D.	Ralph Reed‡	O. B. Kinsman	M. R. Downs	H. T. Kenney	Owen A. Palmer P	D. K. Loucks
Watertown, Wis.	Richard S. Podolske	Robert Kerstell	Albert N. Quest	E. W. Bowen	Ewald Brumm P	H. W. Hartwig
Waterville, Me.	Harry E. Green‡	Grover D. Lovejoy	Alfred Poirier	Arthur Daviau	(Board of 3)	Arthur B. Levine
Watervliet, N. Y.*	Frank T. Mahar	James J. Corbett	Maurice J. Kennan	Charles A. Birmingham	Frank T. Mahar	Joseph D. Foley
Waukegan, Ill.	Henry Bleck†	Adolph J. Francke	William B. Blaylock	Stanley Leckie		George McGaughey
Waukesha, Wis.	W. E. Dick‡	Peter Wild	Theodore R. Kolster	Paul Campbell	Steve Prelozni P	John C. Love
Wausau, Wis.	Archie Becher‡	Arthur A. Buss	Walter English	L. F. Bugbee	I. S. Horgen P	E. P. Gorman
Wauwatosa, Wis.	M. F. Linnan‡	Fred Heartle	Louis Wrasse	R. T. Hansen	John Iverson P	Roy R. Stauff
Waycross, Ga.*	L. V. Bean	H. C. Thackston	W. A. Yawn	George E. Atwood	E. R. Sapp P	Frank B. McDonald, Jr.
Waynesboro, Pa.*	Ralph B. Whisler‡	Charles E. Shoemaker	Floyd L. Maurer	Mrs. Verne Snowberger	None	N. F. Keller
Webster, Mass.	John R. Kleindienst	Arthur Belmore	John C. Templeman	Wilfred P. Bazinet	Arthur Bigelow	Joseph C. Genereux
Webster Groves, Mo.	John B. Clayton, Jr.‡	J. R. Eddie	Andrew McDonnell	Carl C. Irich	C. H. Appel P	John Nolan
Wellesley, Mass.	William A. Burnett†	Thomas H. Slaman	William J. Fleming	Curtis M. Hilliard	George M. Glendining	Arthur L. Stevenson
Wenatchee, Wash.	John A. Goodfellow	H. W. Bryson	Carl H. Hansen	C. R. Fargher	James Dunstan P	N. M. Sorenson
West Allis, Wis.	A. L. Wichner	Edwin Bryant	Thomas Kastello	F. H. Russell	E. C. Pynn	L. C. Gram
Westbrook, Me.	Alfred D. Farley	Edward A. Reny	L. Goff	Patrick H. Welch	Edwin J. Laverty	Grover Welch
West Chester, Pa.	T. G. Colesworthy‡	William Finegan	Abner Glisson	Warren Garrett	None	G. W. Knauer
Westerly, R. I.	C. Palmer Chapman	Columbus Pasetti	Robert Kessel	Samuel C. Webster	None	Herbert W. Rathbun
Westfield, Mass.	Oren E. Parks	William W. Clark	Allen H. Smith	Charles D. Shaw	Elizabeth B. Fowler P	Joseph P. Ferriter
Westfield, N. J.	John T. Hopkins‡	William Linden	John R. Schreiber	Andrew Carney		William T. Long
West Frankfort, Ill.	George Anderson	Alta McGhee	W. T. Clark	Alta McGhee	Joe Boner P	Lenard Dunn
West Hartford, Conn.*	Rodney L. Loomis	T. H. Donnelly	Walter Sandstrom	C. E. McPartland	Rodney L. Loomis	R. H. Deming
West Haven, Conn.	John F. Lynch‡	Lloyd J. Cameron	Harry Tuttle	Eugene N. Cozzolino	Harry Noyes P	Walter E. Cronan
West New York, N. J.	George W. McDonald	Ernest G. Beckert	John F. Rooney	Eugene Speranza	Arthur F. Perrone P	Irwin Rubenstein
West Orange, N. J.	Frank A. O'Connor	Martin J. Kennedy	Harry Hain	Herman Fredricks	Bernard M. Dagnan P	G. Foley
West Palm Beach, Fla.*	D. D. Howard	A. P. Sadler	Robert W. Milburn	W. E. Van Landingham	D. D. Howard P	Paul W. Potter
West Springfield, Mass.	T. Frederick Roche	Frederick H. Sibley	John B. O'Brien	Charles H. Mace, Jr.	Roland E. Desoe P	Whitfield Reid
West Warwick, R. I.	William A. Rathbun†	None	Louis Peltier	John A. Mack	None	Joseph R. McKanna
Wewoka, Okla.	John P. Thomas	E. E. Shiflett	Grover Harrison	Earl Reed	(Board) P	J. Looney
Weymouth, Mass.	Thomas Kelly†	Timothy G. McCarthy	Edward F. Butler	Thomas J. MacDonald	Everett J. McIntosh	Kenneth L. Nash
Wheeling, W. Va.*	J. E. Henry	Edward T. Rose	Alonzo P. Hixenbaugh	Harry A. Smith	Homer Fish P	Charles P. Mead
White Plains, N. Y.	Eugene Halpin, Jr.	H. Abbot Griffin	William Miller	Matthias Nicoll, Jr.	Frank T. Hanlon R	William Condit
Whiting, Ind.	James G. Nellis‡	Clyde C. Lampman	Richard S. Springgate	J. A. McCarthy	John Wargo P	James S. McCarthy
Whittier, Calif.	M. R. Bowen‡	Hugh M. Topping	O. C. Smith	J. L. Pomeroy	William J. Groen P	Thomas W. Bewley

TABLE XXIII-B.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks or Recreation	City Attorney
Wichita, Kan.*	P. L. Brockway‡	H. H. McCall	L. E. Bowery	J. E. Wolfe	Alfred McDonald P	Vincent Hiebsch
Wichita Falls, Tex.*	F. M. Rugeley‡	J. L. McClure	R. M. Hurst	F. R. Collard	Frank Collier	T. A. Hicks
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Guy B. Walker‡	Ambrose Saricks	J. Russell Taylor	Edward J. Pugh	William B. Houser	Edwin B. Morgan
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	Charles Sperling‡	Samuel Jeffries	James Harris	Fred Rotthoff	None	Herbert Patterson
Williamsport, Pa.	Lyons Mussina‡	Michael Clark	John G. Good	William Mollenkopf	Samuel S. Wendle	C. Bidelspacher, Jr.
Willimantic, Conn.	John F. Collins‡	Charles A. Reynolds	Thomas F. Grady	G. D. Roch	Alexis Caisse P	Arthur T. Kelley
Wilmette, Ill.*	Charles C. Schultz	Walter H. Zibble	Cloyd C. McGuire	Martin H. Seifert	Daniel M. Davis R	William M. James
Wilmington, Del.	Harry L. Maier‡	William J. Lutz	Frank J. Mahoney	Roger Murray	Edward R. Mack P	R. Satterthwaite, Jr.
Wilmington, N. C.	J. E. L. Wade	J. L. Croom	J. C. Rourk	A. H. Elliott	J. E. L. Wade	W. B. Campbell
Wilson, N. C.*	J. D. Blount‡	A. L. Lancaster	C. P. Hocutt	Wade S. Anderson	Harvey Turner P	O. G. Rand
Winchester, Mass.	Parker Holbrook‡	John J. Gorman	William H. Rogers	Maurice Dinneen		
Winchester, Va.*	James R. Brandon‡	Taylor L. Barr	C. W. Hollis	L. M. Allen		James P. Reardon
Winnetka, Ill.*	Robert L. Anderson	G. M. Houren	W. M. Peterson	H. A. Orvis	George B. Caskey P	F. Dickinson
Winona, Minn.	E. E. Chadwick‡	H. G. Putnam	August J. Bingold	W. V. Lindsay	Oscar Tillman P	Harold K. Brehmer
Winston-Salem, N. C.	R. A. Thomas	M. G. Brown	W. T. Anderson	R. L. Carlton	L. B. Hathaway R	(Law Firm)
Winthrop, Mass.	Howard Tewksbury†	William F. Floyd	William F. Pumphret	William D. Childress	Arthur Floyd P	Fred W. Fisher
Woburn, Mass.	James H. McDermott‡	Michael Kane	Charles R. McCauley	Edward E. Gorman	James H. Kelley P	Joseph Gorassi
Woonsocket, R. I.	Alphonse Fugere	Augustin J. Cote	Alfred O. Perron	Thomas S. Flynn	Alphonse A. Fugere	John J. Mee
Wooster, Ohio	James E. Fox‡	Herbert Young	Walter Yost	J. J. Sutter	James B. Rahl	Henry Critchfield
Worcester, Mass.	Herbert Green	Carl J. Kiessling	Thomas F. Foley	Peter O. Shea	Thomas E. Holland	Walter D. Allen
Wyandotte, Mich.	F. W. Liddle‡	Gustav Anselm	William P. Rutledge	Earl H. Engel	B. F. Yack R	W. Hugh Williams
Xenia, Ohio*	J. C. Connolly‡	Herman Fisher	Ozni H. Cornwell	Gordon E. Savage		W. A. Miller
Yakima, Wash.	George W. Clark	Ray H. Hare	Harold Robinson	Stanley Benner	George W. Clark	Harry L. Olson
Yonkers, N. Y.*	Chris J. Sheridan	Daniel Carnegie	Edward J. Quirk	E. F. McGillian	John Reagan P	L. G. McAneny
York, Pa.	C. F. W. Wallow‡	L. Ellis Wagner	C. P. Gerber	John Yeagley	V. K. Dayhoff P	F. B. Gerber
Youngstown, Ohio	Albert Peterson†	Michael Melillo	John Turnbull	Dr. Mossman	Thomas Pemberton P	John A. Willo
Ypsilanti, Mich.	T. Fred Older	Alonzo H. Miller	Ralph L. Southard	Donald J. Martin	None	John P. Kirk
Zanesville, Ohio	Harold O. Church	Charles Hatfield	J. H. Kimberly	E. R. Brush	Paul Kern P	J. P. Baker

Table XXIV

DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000

Names of mayor (or other chief elective official) and city clerk (or corresponding official) reported as of January, 1940, for all United States cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population. After the mayor's name, "B" indicates that his title is Burgess or Chief Burgess; "C" indicates Chairman of the Council or Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Aldermen, or Selectmen; "F" indicates First Selectman; "P" indicates President of the Council, Village, Town, or City President. The figures after the name of the mayor indicate the month and year in which his term as mayor expires. In the City Clerk column for cities in which there is no city clerk, the name of the corresponding official, usually clerk of council, recorder, or auditor (in Ohio), is given. Council-manager cities are indicated by an asterisk (*) after the name of the city.

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Abilene, Kan.*	L. C. Long 4-40	M. E. Calkins
Abington, Mass.	John Shanahan C	John F. Coughlan
Aiken, S. C.	W. J. Moseley 12-40	Sarah H. Busch
Alamosa, Colo.	Everett Cole 4-41	Howard Fisher
Albany, Calif.	O. C. Yenne 4-40	H. W. Brewer
Albany, Ore.	A. G. Senders 12-41	K. R. Horton
Albion, Mich.	N. H. Wiener 12-40	P. P. Nagle
Alcoa, Tenn.*	J. H. Studley 7-41	A. B. Smith
Alliance, Neb.*	George G. Smith 4-41	R. W. Laing
Alma, Mich.*	Earl Walker 5-41	L. I. Hannig
Altus, Okla.	Bert C. Holt 5-41	Ila McAnallen
Alva, Okla.		
Americus, Ga.	Thomas L. Bell	A. D. Gatewood, Jr.
Amherst, Mass.	F. C. Pray C	Mrs. E. W. Hooker
Anacortes, Wash.	C. A. Peters 1-41	John G. Dorcy
Anadarko, Okla.	F. T. Callahan 5-41	Daisy Campbell
Andalusia, Ala.	J. G. Scherf 10-40	Mrs. H. H. Ellis
Andover, Mass.	Howell F. Shepard C3-40	George H. Winslow
Antigo, Wis.	C. O. Milley 4-44	S. B. Byrne
Arcadia, Calif.	J. R. Griffitts 4-40	W. H. Nesbitt
Archbald, Pa.	William F. Durkin B	Paul McHale
Asheboro, N. C.	W. A. Bunch 5-41	A. R. Winningham
Ashland, Pa.	Frank J. Wentzel B1-42	E. K. Lessig
Ashley, Pa.	Walter Gryskewicz B1-42	Stanley E. Christman
Athens, Ohio	Cliff Cornell 12-41	C. H. Harris
Athens, Tenn.	Paul J. Walker 7-41	H. M. Roberts
Atlantic, Iowa	Joseph Burnea 4-41	George H. Alexander
Auburn, Ind.	Lodie E. Potter 1-43	Forrest Potter
Auburn, Mass.	Frank H. Allen C	John E. Riley
Audubon, N. J.	Andrew F. Ganser 5-41	Charles R. Dietz, Jr.
Avalon, Pa.*	P. L. Jarrett B1-42	W. H. Oakley
Bainbridge, Ga.	J. G. Kwilecki 1-42	H. B. Funderburk
Baker, Ore.	Joel C. Sturgill 12-42	Mrs. Mable Nelson
Bangor, Pa.	Allen Frederick B12-41	William J. Sleeman
Baraboo, Wis.	C. R. Hornung 5-40	A. F. Reiner
Barnstable, Mass.	Chester A. Crocker C3-41	Clarence M. Chase
Barrington, R. I.	Harry W. Bernstrom P12-40	Henry E. Fowler
Bartow, Fla.*	M. H. Edwards 1-41	George J. McNamee
Bastrop, La.	A. B. Andrews 1-41	S. E. Turpin
Batavia, Ill.	T. E. Davis 5-41	LaVerne Woodard
Bath, Me.	Arthur Sewall 3-40	John W. Gilmore
Beardstown, Ill.	Fred I. Cline 5-41	Robert B. Maslin
Beaver, Pa.	Dan Moore B1-41	E. N. Tomlinson
Beaver Dam, Wis.	Clarence J. Keller	William A. Gergen
Beckley, W. Va.	A. K. Minter 12-41	Mrs. Marie Ames
Bedford, Ohio *	Walter T. Bowen P1-42	O. E. Hutchinson
Bell, Calif.	Paul F. Meyer 4-40	E. P. Folsom
Bellefontaine, Ohio	Robert B. Cook 12-41	Harry Travis
Bellevue, Ky.	Fred C. Klett 12-41	Frank X. Braun
Bellevue, Ohio	Jess Buckingham 12-41	Kenneth Yundt
Belvidere, Ill.	Perry A. Cratty 4-41	Frank L. Shattuck
Bemidji, Minn.	Earl W. Bucklen 3-40	Belle Denley
Bend, Ore.*	F. S. Simpson 12-40	L. G. McReynolds
Bennington, Vt.	J. H. Cushman	William P. Hogan
Benton, Ill.	C. Edwin Hair 5-43	F. J. McCollum
Berea, Ohio	John J. Baesel 12-41	Dorothy E. Ellis

Table XXIV.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Bergenfield, N. J.	Frank L. Jones 12-41	Edmund L. Willis
Berkley, Mich.	Ernest R. Baldwin 12-40	Edwin J. Johnston
Bexley, Ohio	William A. Schneider 12-43	S. W. Roderick
Bicknell, Ind.	L. G. Jones	Myrtle Hollingsworth
Birmingham, Mich.*	John E. Martz 4-40	Irene E. Hanley
Bisbee, Ariz.	William K. Caley 6-40	W. H. Miescher
Blackwell, Okla.	O. A. Raffety 5-42	Dwight Randall
Blairsville, Pa.*	G. C. Overdorff 1-42	Robert Borland
Blakely, Pa.	John W. Taylor, Jr. B1-42	P. J. Matthews
Bloomsburg, Pa.	Nathan H. Krauss P12-41	Paul D. Jacobs
Bluffton, Ind.	Franklin Buckner 1-43	C. B. Arnold
Bogota, N. J.	John D. Lynn 12-41	Harlan P. Ross
Bonham, Tex.	Joe B. Hidlicka 4-41	W. A. Boyd
Boonton, N. J.	Fred C. McCoy 12-41	Albert P. Smith
Boonville, Mo.	R. A. Johnston	R. N. Windsor
Borger, Tex.*	L. M. Davis 4-41	J. O. Coolbaugh
Bound Brook, N. J.	Charles H. Fetterly 1-40	E. L. Belli
Bowling Green, Ohio	Alva W. Bachman 12-41	Mabel Young
Bozeman, Mont.*	Frank Hoey 12-43	L. G. Shadoan
Brackenridge, Pa.	William Fischer B1-42	J. W. Nolf
Bradenton, Fla.	Charles W. Ward 12-41	Harold F. Siver
Brattleboro, Vt.	Dana H. Stafford C3-40	Carl S. Hopkins
Brazil, Ind.	T. E. Tiffee	E. S. Cox
Breckenridge, Tex.	Floyd Jones 5-40	R. L. Davis
Brenham, Tex.	Reese B. Lockett 4-40	G. H. Zeiss
Brentwood, Pa.	A. G. Kaufmann B12-41	F. H. Appenrodt
Brewer, Me.*	James K. Chamberlain 12-41	Paul E. Clish
Bridgeport, Pa.	James A. Mulver B1-42	D. A. Cannon
Bridgewater, Mass.	Leo E. Nourse C3-40	Edwin Keith
Brigham, Utah	Alfred L. Freeman 12-41	Mrs. Louise Sorensen
Bristol, Va.*	T. W. Preston 9-41	B. E. Ballard
Bristow, Okla.	O. G. Ross 5-41	Fred Myers
Bronxville, N. Y.	F. L. Devereux 4-41	Jerry C. Leary
Brookfield, Mo.	J. E. McGowan 4-42	George P. Carpenter
Brookhaven, Miss.	A. E. Moreton 1-41	Eben M. Bee
Brunswick, Me.	William B. Edwards C3-40	John W. Riley
Bryan, Tex.*	Ivarr Langford 4-41	Guy P. Bittle
Burlington, N. C.	Earl B. Horner 6-41	John A. Baynes
Burrillville, R. I.	Fred Eayers P	Theodore Tessier
Cadillac, Mich.*	Leslie B. Donnelly 12-41	H. Lee Worden
Calais, Me.	Guy L. Thomas 4-40	G. E. Hill
Caldwell, N. J.	Joseph P. Dosch 12-40	LaSalle E. Jacobus
Calexico, Calif.	O. L. Petersen 4-40	Richard S. Emerson
Cambridge, Md.	Charles E. Brohawn 7-40	Carroll L. Dail
Camden, Ark.	D. W. Harrell 4-41	F. P. Benson
Camden, S. C.	F. N. McCorkle	Louise W. Boykin
Canandaigua, N. Y.	George McG. Hayes 12-41	Guy M. Raines
Canon City, Colo.	C. A. Fredrickson 4-41	E. R. Bancroft
Canton, Mass.	Eugene J. Galligan C3-40	Daniel J. Flood
Canton, N. C.	J. Paul Murray	E. M. Geier
Carbondale, Ill.	Charles Johnson 5-43	H. A. Grater
Carlstadt, N. J.	William H. Nussbaum 12-41	G. Theodore Swenson
Carrollton, Ga.	Stewart Martin 9-41	J. L. Thomasson
Cartersville, Ga.*	T. W. Tinsley C1-42	Thomas A. Upshaw
Carthage, Mo.	Henry Cowgill, Jr. 4-42	Joel Davis
Catlettsburg, Ky.	M. B. Collinsworth 12-41	Levi Zink
Catskill, N. Y.	Arthur Haysom P3-40	Julia S. McGovern
Cedar Falls, Iowa	C. N. McHugh 4-41	H. B. Philpot
Cedarhurst, N. Y.	Ernest E. Elderd 4-41	John C. Jack
Cedartown, Ga.*	C. C. Bunn C12-41	M. E. Watson
Centerville, Iowa	T. J. McIntire 3-41	Edmund Hanson
Centerville, Pa.		
Centralia, Wash.	Ray W. Sprague 12-42	Vernon A. Fear
Chariton, Iowa	G. C. Burgstrum 3-41	John A. Olson
Charles City, Iowa	A. L. Eggert 4-41	John McGeeney
Charleston, Ill.	G. Palmer Stoner	Thomas E. Walton
Charlotte, Mich.	George L. Bennett 4-40	William F. Powers
Cherokee, Iowa	George R. Hicks 3-41	J. A. Cary
Chester, S. C.	Robert Frazer 5-41	J. H. McLure
Cheviot, Ohio	Clifford Hay 12-41	Edward C. Tueting
Chico, Calif.*	F. W. Seydel 4-41	H. H. Hume
Childress, Tex.	C. V. Jones 4-40	Whitt Johnson
Chillicothe, Mo.	Murray N. Windle 5-41	Mrs. Ila Summerville
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	John Zesiger 4-41	L. C. Millard
Chisholm, Minn.	Ed. Wheelecor 12-41	F. W. Hurt
Circleville, Ohio	William B. Cady 1-42	Fred R. Nicholas
Cisco, Tex.	J. T. Berry 4-41	Lonnie Shockley
Clarksville, Tenn.	William Kleeman 12-40	J. H. Marable
Clayton, Mo.	Charles A. Shaw 4-40	Alfred H. Kerth
Clearfield, Pa.	C. E. Roseberry B	Roy Kindig
Clearwater, Fla.*	E. B. Casler, Jr. 1-42	J. Frank Hamrick
Cleveland, Tenn.	J. Y. Elliott 10-40	Levi Trewhitt
Clifton Forge, Va.	F. H. Wheeler 8-40	Carter B. Gallagher
Clifton Heights, Pa.	Herbert J. McKeaige B1-42	Ernest H. Barlow
Clinton, Ill.	Bernard M. Pugh 4-43	Harry L. Bean
Clinton, Ind.	Clyde M. Zink 1-43	William M. Gilmour
Clinton, Mo.	J. R. Hampton 4-42	Vance Julian
Clinton, Okla.	C. A. Wheeler 4-40	J. O. Wild

Clinton, S. C.	P. S. Bailey 8-40	D. C. Heustess
Cloquet, Minn.	Roy M. Ranum 1-42	J. A. Parks
Clovis, N. M.*	E. A. Key 2-41	Margarite Sellers
Coaldale, Pa.	D. P. Shubeck B1-42	John E. Gewehr
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	John Knox Coe 4-41	P. N. Panabaker
Coldwater, Mich.	Alfred G. Morency 4-40	Ethel M. Tillotson
Coleman, Tex.	E. P. Scarborough 4-40	H. M. Collins
College Park, Ga.	G. W. Harris 12-40	G. B. Lindsey
Collingdale, Pa.	Samuel L. Neville B12-41	E. C. Rohland
Collinsville, Ill.	M. W. Harrison 4-42	James Bailey
Colton, Calif.	J. W. Junod 4-40	Olive Phillips
Columbia, Tenn.*	George E. Sloan 10-41	J. C. Lowman
Columbia Heights, Minn.*	Louis W. Bassett 7-41	Hazel A. Trucker
Columbus, Ind.	Fred C. Owens 1-43	E. Ray Gress
Columbus, Neb.	Harry Lohr 4-41	Joseph F. Stanzel
Concord, Mass.	Hubert M. Wardwell C2-40	Elsie E. Rose
Concordia, Kan.	E. W. Powell 4-40	F. V. Hughes
Conneaut, Ohio	Edward T. Kane 1-42	Jay C. Keidel
Conway, Ark.	Alph Hamberg 4-41	J. Wendell Henry
Coral Gables, Fla.*	Paul D. McGarry 6-41	G. N. Shaw
Corbin, Ky.	Wade H. Candler 1-42	A. Campbell
Cordele, Ga.*	A. E. Walton	J. C. Dorough
Corinth, Miss.	Frank K. Hughes 10-42	Leslie Horn
Corona, Calif.	E. R. E. Nonhof 4-42	Jack L. Crandell
Coronado, Calif.*	H. G. S. Wallace 4-40	A. A. Mathewson
Corry, Pa.	Frank E. Hepler 1-42	C. B. Porter
Corvallis, Ore.	H. W. Hand 1-41	R. P. Schindler
Covington, Va.*	H. W. Robertson 9-41	J. G. Kyle
Crafton, Pa.	Tim F. Dunn B	
Creston, Iowa	E. L. Carroll 3-41	T. P. Welch
Crookston, Minn.	W. J. Kirkwood 12-41	Loren Skogness
Crowley, La.	J. Matt Buatt	I. B. Broussard
Crystal City, Tex.	B. H. Holsomback 1-41	June Broadhurst
Culver City, Calif.	A. H. Segrell 4-42	Earl Noack
Cushing, Okla.*	Andrew W. Little C5-40	Loren Crook
Dalton, Ga.	O. R. Hardin 12-41	Guy W. Keister
Daly City, Calif.	Paul G. Selmi 4-41	B. C. Ross
Danville, Ky.	Henry L. Nichols	J. H. Letcher
Danville, Pa.	H. E. Trumbower B1-42	W. G. Reese
Darby, Pa.	Edgar Bancroft B1-41	William E. Buckman
Darlington, S. C.	G. B. Edwards 1-42	E. W. Fountain
Dartmouth, Mass.	Levi F. Christie C3-40	
Dayton, Ky.	Alfred H. Reekers	Frank J. Staab
Decatur, Ind.	Forrest Elzey 1-43	H. Vernon Aurand
Defiance, Ohio	Joe C. Krutsch 12-41	John F. Scheuerman
De Kalb, Ill.	H. J. Hakala 4-42	H. D. Hamilton
De Land, Fla.*	Arthur C. Hatch 5-41	R. Crosby
Delaware, Ohio	Paul B. White 12-41	Robert King
Delphos, Ohio	W. D. Swihart 1-42	
Denton, Tex.	Lee Preston 4-40	R. B. Neale, Jr.
De Pere, Wis.	Rudolph Rupiper 5-40	H. J. Danen
Depew, N. Y.	Arthur Prestine 4-41	Albert Simbritz
Derry, N. H.	Everett R. Rutter C3-40	W. H. Warren
De Soto, Mo.	W. E. Gibson 4-42	A. L. Schwaegerle
Des Plaines, Ill.	Hobart M. Ahbe 4-41	Edgar J. Friedrich
Devils Lake, N. D.	W. E. Hocking P4-41	H. W. Swenson
Dickinson, N. D.	W. K. Johnson 4-43	D. D. Mars
Dixon, Ill.	William V. Slothower 4-43	Wayne C. Smith
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	Joseph J. Walker 4-41	Margaret R. Kelly
Douglas, Ariz.	L. J. Tuttle 5-40	Henry M. Beard
Dover, Ohio	Earl S. Lieser	
Dowagiac, Mich.	George L. Boyce	Carrie Huff
Downers Grove, Ill.	Carlyle B. Stair 5-43	Charles M. Hitch
Dracut, Mass.		Harry M. Fox
Dublin, Ga.	Dee Sessions	M. A. Rogers
Dumont, N. J.	Charles F. Maine 1-42	Henry Bersch
Duncan, Okla.*	Claude L. Frensley 5-41	Jno. L. Davis
Dunellen, N. J.	Joseph Morecraft, Jr. 1-42	George J. Bache
Dupont, Pa.	Joseph J. Lukasik B1-42	Ann M. Zaranick
Duquoin, Ill.	Arthur Angel 4-41	Sam Clark
Durango, Colo.*	Nels Newman 5-40	J. S. Barnholt
Durant, Okla.	M. F. Overstreet 5-41	Mrs. Jessie Duncan
Duryea, Pa.	Edward S. Olczak B1-42	William M. Williams
Dyersburg, Tenn.	L. D. Hammer	H. F. Norton
Eagle Pass, Tex.	H. T. Harper 6-40	T. R. McAlpin
East Detroit, Mich.*	Fred Eberlein 4-41	Adolph H. Arens
East Palestine, Ohio	Walter A. Hunston 12-41	Lee Wile
East Peoria, Ill.	Otto Brauns 5-43	William J. Mauschbaugh
East Pittsburgh, Pa.		
East Point, Ga.	J. R. Parham 1-41	E. L. Cole
East Rochester, N. Y.	George H. Schrieb 3-41	Roland Furman
East Rutherford, N. J.	John W. Petrie 12-41	William E. Denike
East Stroudsburg, Pa.	A. W. Loder B12-41	Sterling Cramer
Edwardsville, Ill.	William C. Staube 5-41	Edward H. Poos
Edwardsville, Pa.	Norman James B	Thomas McDonough
El Centro, Calif.	H. W. Fawcett 4-42	R. J. Johnstone
Electra, Tex.	A. B. Corder 4-40	E. W. Presson
Elizabethton, Tenn.*	J. C. Bowers 8-40	R. B. Moreland
Elk City, Okla.*	V. C. Tisdal 4-41	P. E. Baldwin
Elkins, W. Va.	L. C. Irons 4-41	John W. Graham
Elmira Hgts., N. Y.	Carl Taber 3-40	C. S. Janes
El Reno, Okla.*	Roy Leas 4-40	Ethel Dowell

Table XXIV.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Ely, Minn.	B. M. Lambert 1-41	A. O. Knutson
Emaus, Pa.	Robert J. S. Butz B12-41	Oscar T. Iobst
Englewood, Colo.	Hugh Graham 4-41	Charles H. Smith
Ennis, Tex.	J. P. Clark 4-41	M. B. Moseley
Etna, Pa.	J. J. Arenth B12-41	S. L. Marshall
Eufaula, Ala.		
Eveleth, Minn.	R. C. Floyd 1-42	Arthur F. Rye
Exeter, Pa.	Stephen P. Skrinak B	Stephen Shoemaker
Fairbury, Neb.	Homer S. Yeakle 4-41	Elsie Schnuelle
Fairfield, Iowa	Paul S. Junkin 4-41	R. H. Spence
Fair Lawn, N. J.	Theodore K. Ferry 12-40	Ronald S. Spittel
Fairmont, Minn.	E. B. Nelson 4-41	Stanley Stewart
Fairview, N. J.	Henry Jorgensen 12-41	George Ebel, Jr.
Falls City, Neb.	G. S. Lyon 5-40	Russell Pollard
Fayetteville, Ark.	A. D. McAllister 4-41	J. W. McGehee
Fergus Falls, Minn.	James S. Eriksson 4-41	Ben M. Lein
Fitzgerald, Ga.	H. L. Jay 12-42	J. E. Bailey
Ford City, Pa.	P. P. Heilman B12-41	Teresa D. Cowdrey
Forest City, Pa.	Martin Muchitz B	Earl Berry
Fort Atkinson, Wis.*	W. A. Slater P4-40	Richard Biehl
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.*	Lewis E. Moore 11-41	S. H. Marshall
Fort Lee, N. J.	Charles Heft 1-43	W. S. Corker
Fort Myers, Fla.	David Shapard 4-41	James B. Roberts
Forty Fort, Pa.	Samuel A. Boyd B1-42	
Frackville, Pa.		
Franklin, Ind.	L. W. Oliver 11-42	Harry H. Kelly
Franklin, Mass.	John B. Cataldo C2-40	Robert H. Doe
Franklin, N. H.	Henry J. Proulx 1-43	Harry F. Davis
Fredericksburg, Va.*	W. Marshall King 12-40	B. S. Roberts
Fredonia, N. Y.	Herman B. Graf 2-40	Samuel L. Drayo
Freehold, N. J.	Peter F. Runyon 1-42	C. H. Wilbur
Freeland, Pa.	Thomas J. Lewis B1-41	Paul Tucker
Frostburg, Md.		
Fulton, Mo.	J. Frank Hensley 4-42	B. Alexander
Gaffney, S. C.	W. E. Bell 3-40	I. Clyde Peeler
Gainesville, Ga.*	G. E. Pilgrim 12-40	H. H. Pilgrim
Gainesville, Tex.*	J. B. Tanner 4-40	Joe N. Boozer
Galion, Ohio	W. M. King P12-41	J. Ben Romine
Gallipolis, Ohio *	Lewis C. Bean P12-41	A. W. Carl
Gallup, N. M.	R. R. Rogers 5-40	John Miloserich
Garden City, Kan.	I. J. Carter 4-42	Simeon M. Moss
Garden City, N. Y.	John P. Hubbell 4-41	Eugene R. Courtney
Gardiner, Me.	Edwin P. Ladd	Walter A. Wood
Georgetown, S. C.	H. L. Smith	
Gettysburg, Pa.	C. A. Heiges B12-41	Wilmer Dracha
Gillespie, Ill.	F. Fulton, Jr. 5-41	Charles Tillmann
Girard, Ohio	Alex Whitford 12-41	P. J. Wilson
Gladstone, Mich.*	M. Berg 3-40	A. F. Raddant
Glasgow, Ky.	Winn Davis 12-41	R. L. Beatty
Glassport, Pa.	Joseph Faix P12-41	John P. Hester
Glencoe, Ill.*	Forest D. Siefkin P4-40	R. H. Wienecke
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	H. S. Cline 4-41	J. R. Stewart
Glen Ridge, N. J.	Alexander H. Elder 1-42	John A. Brown
Globe, Ariz.	William A. Sullivan 6-40	Bennett Y. Brewer
Goose Creek, Tex.*	J. H. Meek 4-41	None
Grafton, W. Va.	P. F. Gillispie 4-41	J. B. Bradford
Grand Haven, Mich.*	Richard L. Cook 4-40	J. Nyhof Poel
Grandview Heights, Ohio	John C. Martin 1-44	George B. Welsh
Great Barrington, Mass.	James F. Tracy C2-40	Ruth F. Gorham
Great Bend, Kan.	Charles Lischesky 5-41	Logan Brown
Greeneville, Tenn.	J. S. Bernard	G. S. Mason
Greensburg, Ind.	John W. Holcomb 12-42	Louis E. McCormack
Greenville, N. C.	Jack Spain 6-41	J. O. Duval
Greenville, Ohio	E. R. Randall 12-41	John E. Vance
Greenville, Pa.	Stacy T. Dean B1-42	J. M. Hittle
Gretna, La.	Ed. J. Strehle 7-41	Julius Hotard
Grosse Pointe, Mich.	Mason P. Rumney 11-41	Norbert P. Neff
Grove City, Pa.*	Harvey Young 11-41	H. F. Smith
Guthrie, Okla.*	R. A. Estus 5-41	Loyd Fay
Guttenberg, N. J.	George R. Wagner 1-42	Peter Heinz
Haddonfield, N. J.	G. Barrett Glover 5-41	J. Ross Logan
Haddon Heights, N. J.	William J. Dallas 1-43	Frank W. DuBree
Hammond, La.	W. B. Jordan 6-41	H. W. Carroll
Hammonton, N. J.	Albert J. Frankenberg 12-41	W. Richard Seely
Hampton, Va.*	James V. Bickford	
Hancock, Mich.	Carl W. Hanke, Jr. 4-40	Fred J. Richards
Hanford, Calif.	E. H. Cassidy	Lew S. Smith
Harrisonburg, Va.	Ward Shank	R. G. Heneberger
Hartford City, Ind.	W. H. Gardiner 12-42	Von Braner
Hartsville, S. C.	L. H. Stokes 1-41	H. G. Du Bose
Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.	Albert E. Browne 12-41	Joseph P. Breeze
Hastings, Mich.	William A. Schader 4-40	Sterling C. Rogers
Hastings, Minn.	L. D. Peck 5-40	T. A. Brown
Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.	William Steinschneider 3-41	William J. Neely

Haverstraw, N. Y.	Charles D. Engle 3-41	
Havre, Mont.	H. F. McMaster 5-41	George W. Patterson
Hawthorne, Calif.	Fred Houser 4-42	Helen M. Lehne
Hayward, Calif.	Arthur E. Mater 4-42	Irene T. Janieson
Hazard, Ky.*	W. M. Engle 12-41	Jessie Horn
Helena, Ark.	D. T. Hargraves 4-40	R. G. Howard
Henderson, N. C.	Henry T. Powell	S. B. Burwell
Hendersonville, N. C.	A. V. Edwards 6-41	Lillian Perkins
Henryetta, Okla.	Thomas H. Wilson 5-41	Thelma Lane
Herrin, Ill.	Fred A. Henderson 5-41	Charles W. Campbell
Hickory, N. C.*	Walker Lyerly 6-40	R. E. Smyre
Highland Park, N. J.	Richard V. Mulligan 5-43	John F. Boyce
Highland Park, Tex.	E. B. Germany 4-40	E. E. Crowell
Hillsboro, Tex.	S. L. Robertson 4-41	A. M. James
Hillsdale, Mich.	Warner M. Gelzer 4-40	Ralph L. Hughes
Hingham, Mass.	William Foster C3-40	William L. Howard
Hinsdale, Ill.	F. H. McElhone P4-41	R. A. Peet
Hinton, W. Va.	J. G. Fredeking 6-41	Mona G. Cumby
Hobart, Ind.	Fred Rose, Jr. 12-42	Laura R. Bracken
Holdenville, Okla.	J. E. Davis 5-41	Hugh E. McConville
Hollidaysburg, Pa.	Robert E. Cummings B1-42	Robert B. Smith
Homewood, Ala.	E. C. Bloom 9-40	Ward Bracken
Honesdale, Pa.	George S. Wendell B	E. A. Lindsey
Hoopeston, Ill.	William M. Beggs 4-41	Jack Goodwine
Hope, Ark.	W. S. Atkins 4-41	T. R. Billingsley
Houma, La.	Elward Wright 6-42	William J. Drott
Hudson, Mass.	Louis P. Drinkwine C	G. Woodbury Parker
Hudson Falls, N. Y.	Roy S. Stone 4-41	John J. Etu
Hugo, Okla.	C. A. Kimmons 5-41	F. M. Caldwell
Huntingdon, Pa.	George W. Fisher 12-41	H. S. Donelson
Huntsville, Tex.	R. C. Stiernberg 4-40	Kate Barr Ross
Idaho Falls, Idaho	Chase A. Clark 4-41	Lee Walker
Ilion, N. Y.		
Indiana, Pa.	B. H. Lichteberger 12-41	Thomas S. Barbor
International Falls, Minn.	C. C. Craig 4-40	F. E. Patterson
Iola, Kan.	W. W. Perham 4-41	T. E. Shanahan
Ionia, Mich.	Foss O. Eldred 4-41	Raymond F. Coon
Ipswich, Mass.	Brainard C. Wallace C3-40	Edward S. Cogswell
Ishpeming, Mich.	Vining L. Bjork 4-40	Wilfred J. Brewer
Jackson, Ohio	James H. Darling P12-41	J. F. Jenkins
Jacksonville, Tex.*	T. E. Acker 4-41	J. B. McKnight
Jamestown, N. D.	Perry V. Johnson 4-42	A. R. Thompson
Jasper, Ala.	J. G. Burton 10-40	F. L. Crocker
Jenkins, Ky.	S. E. Looney C	L. A. Sarsfield

Jersey Shore, Pa.	B. F. Francis B1-42	W. G. Price
Johnston, R. I.	William J. Miley P11-40	Martin F. McGuire
Johnston City, Ill.	A. B. Wright 5-41	E. B. Nolen
Junction City, Kan.	Eli Trosper 4-40	Joe M. Kinkade
Kalispell, Mont.	F. O. Williams 5-41	F. J. Robischon
Kane, Pa.	C. F. Feit B12-42	T. M. Paisley
Kaukauna, Wis.	L. F. Nelson 5-40	Lester J. Brenzel
Kearney, Neb.	Ivan Mattson 4-41	Mrs. Harriette J. Nelson
Kelso, Wash.	Leslie J. E. Frambach 1-41	Mrs. Lora Blackstone
Kendallville, Ind.	U. C. Brouse 12-42	Robert C. Moses
Kent, Ohio	Alfred C. Lovell 12-41	Francis J. Kerwin
Kenton, Ohio	E. H. McFarland	R. J. Comer
Keyser, W. Va.	John C. Freeland 6-41	A. A. Jordan
Kingsford, Mich.*	Charles A. Juntunen P4-40	C. A. Miller
Kings Mountain, N. C.	J. B. Thomasson 5-41	Charles G. Dilling
Kingsville, Tex.	J. C. Nolan 4-40	Carrie B. Sims
Kirksville, Mo.	Lee J. Patton 4-40	J. A. Salter
Kirkwood, Mo.	A. S. Kinyon 4-40	W. J. Donworth
Kittanning, Pa.	Jacob J. Maxeiner B1-42	James H. Merwin
Kulpmont, Pa.	James J. Hanlon B1-42	Joseph J. Butzko
La Grande, Ore.*	B. A. VanWormer P12-40	L. B. Moe
La Junta, Colo.	Henry G. Klein 4-41	Hazel Best
Lake Forest, Ill.	Kent Chandler 4-40	Katherine R. Beauchamp
Lake Worth, Fla.*	G. H. Brantley	E. C. Ewing
Lancaster, N. Y.	Ralph R. Young 4-40	Alfred Pfenner
Lanette, Ala.		
Lansdale, Pa.	Elwood K. Bean B	Nelson C. B. Kriebel
Lansdowne, Pa.*	James T. Stewart B1-42	Frank C. Nieweg
Lansford, Pa.	E. Leonard Garland B1-42	Maurice Whildin
Lapeer, Mich.*	E. E. Congdon 4-40	F. J. Stephenson
Laramie, Wyo.	W. W. Tipton 1-41	S. W. Mayle
Larchmont, N. Y.	Harry E. Goeckler 1-42	Edward I. Graff
Larksville, Pa.	Andrew P. Suppon B	Anthony W. Bogdon
Las Cruces, N. M.	Samuel Klein C5-40	Minnie Hyland
Las Vegas, Nev.	John L. Russell 6-43	Viola Burns
Laurens, S. C.	Lee Q. McMillon 4-40	F. H. Come
Lawrenceville, Ill.	J. P. Alexander 5-41	H. E. Talbot
Lead, S. D.	Dwight Casner 5-41	Effie Lagg
Lebanon, Ind.	Stanley E. Jones 12-42	Harold Beck
Lebanon, N. H.	Joseph B. Perley C3-40	Joseph C. Smith
Lehighton, Pa.	William J. Zahn 1-42	E. R. Teets
Lenoir, N. C.	Earl H. Tate 7-41	Macon M. Williams
Leonia, N. J.	John F. Seal 11-40	Edward S. Gilmour
Lewiston, Idaho	E. J. Bauman 7-41	John P. Roos, Jr.

Table XXIV.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Lewistown, Mont.	William G. Dissly 5-41	George J. Waltz
Lexington, Mass.	A. R. Giroux C3-40	James J. Carroll
Lexington, N. C.*	W. B. Hunt 5-41	C. R. Sharpe
Liberal, Kan.	Herman Shorb 4-40	J. N. Evans
Linton, Ind.	Earl V. Bull 1-43	Mrs. Lou Fleetwood
Litchfield, Ill.	John G. Millhouse 5-41	Chris F. Zuber
Little Falls, Minn.	Louis Boisvert 4-40	Otto J. Plettl
Livingston, Mont.	P. L. Greene 5-41	A. T. Petersen, Jr.
Lock Haven, Pa.	Charles E. Herr 1-44	William Hollis
Lockland, Ohio		
Lodi, Calif.	George Martin Steele 4-42	J. F. Blakely
Logan, Ohio	Dallas Kinser 12-41	Ward Chase
Logan, Utah	William Evans, Jr. 12-41	H. R. Pedersen
Lombard, Ill.	J. C. Alderman P4-41	Hubert E. Moele
Long Beach, N. Y.	Theodore Ornstein	Harold Jacobson
Longmont, Colo.	Ray Lanyon	P. K. Spangler
Longview, Tex.	E. O. McWhorter C4-41	W. H. Turner
Loveland, Colo.	George VanSchoaick 4-41	O. W. Vandapool
Ludington, Mich.	E. J. Thompson	Dean Thompson
Ludlow, Ky.	J. J. Minogue	E. H. Martin
Ludlow, Mass.	Raymond L. Warren C3-40	David B. Miller
Lufkin, Tex.*	W. M. Glenn 4-41	Cecil Massingill
Luling, Tex.	H. G. Stein	Mae Slater
Luzerne, Pa.		
Lynwood, Calif.	R. W. Lake 4-40	R. W. Anderson
McAdoo, Pa.	Michael Pecuch B12-41	Frank C. Billig
McAllen, Tex.	Horace Etchison 4-41	C. D. Martin
McCook, Neb.	M. Lawritson 4-41	Charles Skalla
McKinney, Tex.	W. B. Mitchell	G. Frank Wolford
McPherson, Kan.	C. E. Booz 4-42	Ellen Lundstrom
Macomb, Ill.	John Graves	Harry R. Sapp
Madison, Ill.	Robert Dron P4-41	Genevieve McDonald
Madison, Ind.	Frank Schnaitter 1-43	George J. Niesse
Madison, N. J.	Samuel A. Gruver 12-41	J. H. Talmadge
Madisonville, Ky.	Beverly B. Waddill 1-42	E. L. Claytor
Malone, N. Y.	L. Stanley Bowker 4-41	Karl Howe Walbridge
Malvern, Ark.	Kelso Kight 4-42	W. L. Collie
Mandan, N. D.	C. G. Byerly P	A. W. Furness
Manistee, Mich.*	S. B. Chapman 5-40	John S. Watson
Manistique, Mich.*	William Sellman 4-42	L. B. Chittenden
Mansfield, Mass.*	William P. McDermott C1-42	Harrison A. Morse
Manville, N. J.	Francis S. Polonko 12-41	Peter Menzak
Maple Heights, Ohio	John J. Pekarek 12-41	Gerald E. Mansell
Marblehead, Mass.	Eben Parsons C3-40	William F. Bragdon
Marietta, Ga.	L. M. Blair 12-41	Mrs. Odene L. Johnson
Marion, Ill.	Harry L. Crisp 4-43	W. S. Burkhart
Marlin, Tex.	J. M. Kennedy 4-41	C. S. Cousins
Marshall, Mich.	P. A. Mumaw 4-40	F. F. Williams
Marshall, Mo.	James W. Sparks 4-42	Philip A. Land
Marshfield, Ore.	J. Stanley Emery 1-41	John W. Butler
Marshfield, Wis.	E. J. Bodoh 5-40	E. H. Olson
Martinez, Calif.	R. E. Claeys 4-40	Raymond B. Johnson
Martinsville, Va.	J. W. Booker, Jr. 8-40	C. P. Craig
Marysville, Calif.	Chester A. Smith 2-40	Chester O. Gates
Maryville, Mo.	L. B. Campbell 4-41	J. B. French
Mayfield, Ky.	J. Henkle Benjamin	E. W. Pace
Maynard, Mass.	Patrick A. McGrath C2-41	Frank E. Sanderson
Maysville, Ky.	James Buckley 12-41	Hazel Larkin
Maywood, Calif.	Ben Lang 4-40	Isobel B. Hollar
Mechanicsburg, Pa.	Ray E. Hutter B	George Z. Fishel
Mechanicville, N. Y.	Homer Eckerson 12-41	John S. Moore
Media, Pa.	Crosby L. Smith B12-41	Harry B. Johnson
Medina, N. Y.	C. P. Slack 4-40	C. H. Arnold
Menasha, Wis.	William H. Jensen 4-40	Walter J. Dougherty
Menomonie, Wis.	Albert Nathness 4-42	Alice Kenney
Merced, Calif.	R. A. Jones 4-42	J. J. Garibald
Mercedes, Tex.	D. L. Heidrick 4-40	H. E. Hager
Merrill, Wis.	W. H. AuBuchon 4-40	Otto A. Jahnke
Metropolis, Ill.	Arthur Van Hooser 4-41	William E. Wetherington
Metuchen, N. J.	Charles Taylor 12-41	William Schultz
Mexia, Tex.*	J. Sanford Smith 4-40	J. R. Truett
Mexico, Mo.	Gus T. Graham 4-42	Howard Summers
Miami, Ariz.	Arthur Turner 6-40	S. W. Ellery
Miami, Okla.	W. W. Dobson 5-41	W. C. Glenn
Miami Beach, Fla.*	John H. Levi 6-41	C. W. Tomlinson
Miamisburg, Ohio	Harry E. Beachler 12-41	R. M. Hetzel
Middleborough, Mass.*	James Shurtleff C1-41	Waldo Thomas
Middletown, Pa.	H. V. McNair B12-41	Charles B. Force
Midland, Mich.	Earl R. Stein 4-40	Anna E. Coons
Midland, Pa.	W. I. McInerney B1-42	Mrs. C. K. O'Hara
Midland, Tex.	M. C. Ulmer 4-41	J. C. Hudman
Miles City, Mont.	H. E. Riccius 5-41	Ray Addington
Millbury, Mass.	Patrick J. Gibson C12-41	Ruth H. Lagerholm
Milledgeville, Ga.	George S. Carpenter 12-41	Lamar F. Ham
Millvale, Pa.	E. B. W. Pfesthner B	Andrew J. Farrell
Milton, Pa.*	Enos T. Kerr B1-42	Gertrude M. Hartzel
Minden, La.	David W. Thomas 6-40	Almya Gray
Mineola, N. Y.	Joseph Nohowec 4-41	Dwight G. Hunt

Mineral Wells, Tex.	John C. Miller	Charles P. Scudder, Jr.
Minersville, Pa.	Edgar Lewis 1-42	Clarence A. Ritzel
Mingo Junction, Ohio	Stephen J. Hamrock	Fred W. Robertson
Mission, Tex.	Logan Duncan 4-40	R. J. Rome
Monmouth, Ill.	Earl McKinnon 5-41	Milton Carrier
Monongahela City, Pa.	C. B. Lamp 1-44	M. G. Borland
Monroe, N. C.	V. D. Sikes 5-41	R. S. Houston
Monroe, Wis.	Charles R. Kohli 5-40	Fred W. Wettengel
Montague, Mass.	Robert G. Allen C3-42	Lawrence M. Killelea
Montebello, Calif.	C. W. Shelley 4-42	Samuel W. Karnes, Jr.
Monterey, Calif.*	E. G. McMenamin 5-41	Clyde A. Dorsey
Monterey Park, Calif.	I. J. Williams 4-40	A. W. Langley
Montpelier, Vt.	William F. Corry 3-40	William H. Dyer
Mooresville, N. C.	C. A. Mayhew 7-41	G. M. Kipka
Moorhead, Minn.	E. W. Humphrey 3-41	R. G. Price
Morgan City, La.	Maurice D. Shannon 1-43	A. B. O'Brien
Morganton, N. C.*	B. Bristol 4-41	L. E. Smith
Morris, Ill.	Roy E. Benson	Howard Fread
Morristown, Tenn.	Lea King Donaldson 1-41	Gay Clark
Morrisville, Pa.	William Burgess, Jr. B1-42	William Howell
Moultrie, Ga.*	E. Reynolds 10-41	C. A. Shaver
Mount Airy, N. C.	John D. Thompson 6-41	George E. Welch
Mount Carmel, Ill.		
Mount Kisco, N. Y.	John P. Doyle 4-41	F. Rockwell Mathews
Mount Oliver, Pa.		
Mount Pleasant, Mich.*	Charles E. Smith 12-40	W. K. Willman
Mount Pleasant, Pa.		
Mount Vernon, Ind.	George A. Krug 12-42	James M. Bennett
Mount Vernon, Ohio	Forrest L. Sparks 12-41	Maude Appleton
Murfreesboro, Tenn.*	W. A. Miles 4-40	W. M. Draper
Murphysboro, Ill.	Eugene A. Comte 5-41	James E. McCoskey
Murray, Utah	G. R. Berger 12-41	R. R. Rasmussen

Nacogdoches, Tex.	R. G. Muckleroy C4-40	J. E. Reese
Nampa, Idaho	B. H. Waigand 5-41	G. H. Shellaberger
Nanty-Glo, Pa.	C. L. Davies B1-42	John M. Carlisle
Napa, Calif.	R. M. Butler 6-40	Whitfield Griffiths
Naperville, Ill.	James L. Nichols 5-43	Claud T. Grimes
National City, Calif.	D. W. Bird 4-42	Dale Smith
Navasota, Tex.*	R. E. Thompson 4-40	R. J. Brule
Nazareth, Pa.	Conrad C. Miller B12-41	Clarence F. Fehnel
Nebraska City, Neb.	F. E. Ziegenbein 4-40	Mrs. Ethel Gaskill
Neenah, Wis.	Edwin A. Kalfahs 4-40	H. S. Zemlock
Negaunee, Mich.	Leslie W. Richards 4-40	Jacob H. Anderson
Nelsonville, Ohio	C. G. Dew	E. F. De Vore
Nevada, Mo.	Lynn M. Ewing 4-41	E. D. Gray
Newark, N. Y.	R. E. Chittenden 4-41	J. E. Fisk
Newberry, S. C.	J. W. Earhardt	
New Boston, Ohio	L. W. Stratton 12-41	Ronald Greene
New Braunfels, Tex.	Walter Sippel 4-40	A. D. Nuhn
New Brighton, Pa.	Thomas G. Bishop B12-40	Ivan N. Coene
New Iberia, La.	Joseph A. Daigre 6-40	G. O. Pharr
Newman, Ga.	C. J. Smith 1-42	Mrs. A. W. Powers
Newport, Vt.	Winston L. Prouty 3-40	Austin J. Beebe
Newton, N. J.	Francis S. Crawn C12-42	Robert G. Trusdell
New Ulm, Minn.	Albert D. Flor 4-40	A. C. Sannwald
Niles Center, Ill.	George E. Blameuser 5-41	Harold W. Klehm
Nogales, Ariz.	Louis Hudgin	Alex L. Durazo
Normal, Ill.	G. M. Ridenour 3-40	J. L. McQueen
Norman, Okla.*	S. Grim 5-41	Maurice Crownover
Northampton, Pa.*	Robert S. Frable B1-42	Claude C. Fogelman
North Andover, Mass.	Arthur A. Thomson C3-40	Joseph A. Duncan
N. Arlington, N. J.	Alexander Allan 12-40	Robert B. Galloway
Northbridge, Mass.		
North Chicago, Ill.	John P. Dromey 4-41	Michael Opeka
N. Plainfield, N. J.	Edgar F. Sheppard 12-41	Frederick A. Martin
N. Tarrytown, N. Y.	Edward A. Martin 4-41	Beatrice Reilly
Norwalk, Ohio	Fred P. Link 1-42	Eugene Englert
Norwich, N. Y.	Frank Zuber 12-41	Stuart C. Nelson
Nyack, N. Y.	Edward T. Lovatt 4-41	William P. Bugbee

Oakmont, Pa.	W. R. Stopp B1-42	D. J. Lewis
Oakwood, Ohio*	George Hermann C	A. C. Bergman
Ocala, Fla.*	M. C. Izlar 1-44	H. C. Sistrunk
Ocean City, N. J.	George D. Richards	Regina B. Rodgers
Oconto, Wis.	J. B. Chase 5-40	E. C. Krueger
Oelwein, Iowa	J. B. Henderson 4-41	H. J. Finders
Old Town, Me.	Edgar F. Cousins	Inez I. Priest
Olney, Ill.	W. E. Fritschle 5-41	C. N. Edmiston
Opelika, Ala.	John S. Crossley C9-41	T. C. Tollison
Opelousas, La.	David Hollier 6-42	R. L. Fields
Orange, Calif.	A. C. Boice 4-40	T. H. Elijah
Orange, Mass.	William L. Kimball C3-40	Robert H. Anderson
Orange, Tex.	W. E. Lea 8-40	M. G. Davies
Orangeburg, S. C.	J. M. Brailsford 12-41	L. F. Theiling
Oregon City, Ore.*	W. G. H. Kruger 12-40	J. L. Franzen
Ottawa, Kan.	E. V. Gibson 4-41	L. I. Crater
Owatonna, Minn.	John Jurgensen 3-40	Roy Phelps
Oxnard, Calif.	W. Roy Guyer 4-42	Frank B. Pettis

Pacific Grove, Calif.*	Ernest K. Bramblett 4-41	Elgin C. Hurlbert
Palatka, Fla.*	J. W. Campbell 12-40	G. D. Bogue
Palisades Park, N. J.	John J. Dickerson 11-40	Mary E. McGee
Palmer, Mass.	George B. Cheney C2-41	John T. Brown

TABLE XXIV.—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CLERKS IN ALL CITIES 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Palmerton, Pa.	F. S. Langsdorf 12-41	A. C. Schaeffer
Pana, Ill.	Charles Hill 4-41	Harry Stanton
Panama City, Fla.*	C. P. Russ 3-40	H. N. Mizell
Paragould, Ark.	W. C. Middleton 4-41	W. G. Hammond
Paris, Ill.	George Bridgman 5-43	Landis McCord
Paris, Ky.	George L. Doyle 1-42	Boone Baldwin
Paris, Tenn.	John Reeves 6-41	I. H. Dale
Patchogue, N. Y.	Charles N. Butler, Jr. 4-40	Frank L. Brophy
Paulsboro, N. J.	Neil Dempsey 1-42	Walter C. Thomson
Pawhuska, Okla.*	Mrs. Helen G. McCain 4-40	Charles M. Hirt
Pendleton, Ore.	C. L. Lieuallen 12-40	Charles E. Burnett
Pennsgrove, N. J.	Arthur S. Smith	W. R. Cochran
Penn Yan, N. Y.	Roy E. Wheeler 4-41	William B. Manley
Perry, Iowa	E. E. Clothier 3-41	Donald Kanealy
Peru, Ill.	Albert Hasse 4-41	Francis S. Klug
Petaluma, Calif.	Jasper S. Woodson 7-41	Gladys V. Roberts
Petoskey, Mich.*	B. H. Van Leuvan 4-40	J. B. Seward
Picher, Okla.	Jack Thompson 5-41	C. H. Jennings
Piedmont, Calif.	L. F. Moore 4-42	W. C. Little
Pitcairn, Pa.	William B. Rhodes 12-41	William M. Hicks
Pitman, N. J.	Melvin C. Webb 1-42	Sylvanus Doughty
Pittsburg, Calif.*	H. C. Chapin 4-40	Frank R. Taormina
Plainview, Tex.	Tom Shelton 4-40	J. L. Gallaway
Plant City, Fla.*	Don Walden 12-40	J. B. Peeples
Plaquemine, La.	Irwin J. Wilbert	
Plymouth, Ind.	J. Abner Broman 12-42	Mearl D. Strombeck
Pontiac, Ill.	Fred Hierth 4-41	Mrs. Maud Kirchoff
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	Ira M. Bradley 5-42	R. P. Sullivan
Portage, Wis.	William L. Mohr 4-40	Mrs. Francis Wright
Porterville, Calif.*	Charles J. Cummings 4-41	W. R. Means
Portland, Ind.	Luther Hammitt 1-43	Clem Wilson
Pratt, Kan.	G. W. Sitton 4-41	E. J. Ball
Prescott, Ariz.	E. A. McCabe 2-41	P. H. Miller
Princeton, Ind.	T. C. Fowler 1-43	Stewart Watson
Princeton, N. J.	Charles R. Erdman, Jr. 1-42	Edgar C. Warren
Princeton, W. Va.	H. J. Thompson 6-41	J. L. Dangerfield
Prospect Park, N. J.	Theodore Bruinsma 12-40	John Pruiksma
Pulaski, Va.	E. W. Calfee 8-40	Lottie R. Runion
Punxsutawney, Pa.	William C. Tibby B12-41	A. F. McCall
Putnam, Conn.	William P. Barber 1-42	Thomas P. Ryan
Puyallup, Wash.	William P. Loughlin 1-41	Charles Hollis
Radford, Va.*	J. C. Turner 9-40	C. W. Martin
Randolph, Mass.	Theodore S. Luddington C3-40	Marion L. Bailey
Ranger, Tex.	Hall Walker 4-41	E. T. Eubank
Rankin, Pa.	John Martchek B1-41	Joseph J. Karch
Raton, N. M.	R. P. Kress 5-40	Richard Gaskin
Ravenna, Ohio	Seth B. Sloan 12-41	P. W. Jones
Reading, Mass.	Carl Goodridge C	Millard F. Charles
Reading, Ohio	Joseph A. Hoeper 1-42	George Luedeke
Red Oak, Iowa	W. S. Reiley 4-41	Arthur E. J. Johnson
Redondo Beach, Calif.	Colfax Bell 4-41	Charles C. Mangold
Red Wing, Minn.	F. J. Seebach 5-41	S. T. Irvine
Redwood City, Calif.*	L. C. Christensen 4-40	B. E. Myers
Reidsville, N. C.*	John N. Hester 7-40	E. P. Nichols
Rhinelander, Wis.*	Al. Taylor P4-40	Mabel Carr
Rice Lake, Wis.	J. H. Wallis 4-40	Thomas G. Hoff
Richmond, Ky.	William O'Neil 12-42	Gayle Browne
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	B. W. LaTourette 4-40	Lee M. Duggan
Richwood, W. Va.	E. C. Bennette 6-40	Herman L. Bartley
Ridgway, Pa.	Alvin J. Strand B1-42	Jesse G. Hayes
River Forest, Ill.	John L. Brink P4-41	P. W. Hazelton
River Junction, Fla.	C. E. Jackson 10-41	R. H. Hatcher
Riverside, Ill.*	Harry M. Taylor 4-41	Eugene P. Eckmann
Rochester, Pa.	A. F. Pearson 1-42	James W. Doncaster
Rockland, Me.	Edward R. Veazie 12-41	E. R. Keene
Rockland, Mass.	Harry S. Torrey C3-40	
Rock Springs, Wyo.	Albert E. Nelson	R. L. Meachom
Rockville, Conn.	Claude A. Mills 12-40	Raymond E. Hunt
Rocky River, Ohio	Carl A. Stein 12-41	Frank Mitchell
Roselle Park, N. J.	Harold J. Soehl 12-40	Charles E. Renton
Roseville, Calif.	Charles Cope 4-42	R. W. Terry
Roseville, Mich.	William Harper P3-40	William E. Utt
Rumford Falls, Me.*	Leslie A. White C2-41	Amy B. Lyon
Rushville, Ind.	D. H. Long 1-43	Clarence B. Jordan
Russellville, Ark.	Charles Howell 4-41	Wallace Cowan
Rye, N. Y.	Livingston Platt 4-41	William H. Selzer
Saco, Me.	Lewis G. Brock 4-40	Ernest H. Mills
St. Albans, Vt.	B. W. Fisher 4-40	Farrington D. Post
St. Bernard, Ohio	Joseph A. Schottelkotte 12-41	John J. Drees
St. Charles, Ill.	I. G. Langum 4-41	A. F. Pearson
St. Clair, Pa.	William T. Brady 12-42	Edward Twardzik
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	Adrian A. Lingemann P12-40	Walter F. Pratt
St. Johnsbury, Vt.*	James Cannon P1-41	Charles G. Bradey
St. Joseph, Mich.*	Charles Kneibus 4-42	Ira D. Wagner
St. Marys, Ohio	Albert Koch 12-41	George Hale
St. Mary's, Pa.		

Salamanca, N. Y.	Thomas Wilson 12-41	Clair C. Winship
Salem, N. J.	F. Newlin Acton 11-40	William B. Dunn
Salida, Colo.	Claude M. Ferno 4-41	Robert J. Reardon
Sand Springs, Okla.	T. H. Akers	C. H. Benton
San Fernando, Calif.	J. Leo Flynn 4-40	I. A. Swartout
San Gabriel, Calif.	Albert J. Grieb 4-42	Carl E. Gruendler
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	Fred C. Kimball 5-41	Callie M. John
San Marcos, Tex.	Charles R. Ramsay 4-41	Tom Oliver, Sr.
San Rafael, Calif.	R. J. Ellis 4-41	Eugene W. Smith
Santa Clara, Calif.	Clarence Castro 4-41	A. J. Cronin
Santa Maria, Calif.	Marion B. Rice 4-42	Mrs. Flora A. Rivers
Santa Paula, Calif.	Guy L. Hardeson 4-40	M. G. Demarest
Saranac Lake, N. Y.*	Thomas P. Ward 4-41	Albert H. Breier
Sarasota, Fla.	E. A. Smith 1-42	J. E. Richards
Savanna, Ill.	R. B. Law 5-41	H. Dinsen
Sayre, Pa.	Jesse B. Inman B1-42	George D. Bonfoey
Sayreville, N. J.	William J. Chevalier 12-41	Frank P. Kolb
Scarsdale, N. Y.	Arthur F. Driscoll 4-41	Edward H. Jackson
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	Roy A. Scott B12-41	John Betz
Scotia, N. Y.	John Sible 4-41	R. J. Ballert
Scottdale, Pa.	A. B. Pickard B1-42	H. W. Colborn
Scottsbluff, Neb.	A. T. Howard 4-41	H. E. Brown
Secaucus, N. J.	John J. Kane 12-41	Adrian Post
Seguin, Tex.	Roger Moore 4-40	Mrs. Bettie Harrington
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Kenneth Wayne 4-41	J. C. Humphrey
Sewickley, Pa.*	Charles A. Woods B1-42	Edward Ellerton
Seymour, Ind.	Stanley A. Switzer 12-42	Glenn H. Seward
Sharpsburg, Pa.		
Sharpsville, Pa.	George Mahaney 1-42	Mame K. Robins
Sheffield, Ala.	L. H. Manning P10-40	Peter Schaut
Shelby, Ohio	William Morris 1-42	Chester Monn
Shelbyville, Tenn.	George H. Hulan	G. T. Carter
Shenandoah, Iowa	Paul C. Ambler 4-41	Nellie Mygatt
Sheridan, Wyo.	Robert W. Orr 12-41	D. A. Ruff
Sidney, Ohio	John Sexauer 12-41	Wilson Stockstill
Sikeston, Mo.	G. W. H. Pressnell 4-42	A. C. Barrett
Solvay, N. Y.	John J. Degan	Frank V. Craig
Somerset, Ky.	W. C. Norfleet 1-41	W. A. Moore
Somerset, Mass.	Fernald Hanson F	Harold J. Regan
Somersworth, N. H.	Alfred J. Boucher 1-41	Napoleon A. Berube
Somerville, N. J.	Freas L. Hess 12-41	Edith A. Varley
South Amboy, N. J.	Thomas F. Gleason 1-41	G. F. Disbrow
S. Charleston, W. Va.	L. H. Oakes 5-42	J. W. Londeree
South Hadley, Mass.	F. Herbert Webster C3-40	
Southington, Conn.	James Simone 10-40	Herman A. Muus
South Norfolk, Va.	J. James Davis 9-41	W. B. Madrin
S. Plainfield, N. J.	Thomas M. Eganey 12-40	Charles Carone
S. San Francisco, Calif.	A. J. Eschlbach 4-40	Dan McSweeney

S. Williamsport, Pa.	George L. Schneider B1-42	Charles V. N. Sherwood
Spencer, Iowa	C. E. Golly 4-40	E. H. Penning
Spencer, Mass.	Frederick B. Traill C3-40	William A. Thibault
Springfield, Tenn.	E. A. Covington	C. Wells Burr
Spring Valley, Ill.	Charles Sulski 4-41	William F. Stedman
Sterling, Colo.	A. H. Tetsell 4-41	H. M. Krull
Stillwater, Minn.	R. G. Brodeen 1-43	John P. McGillin
Stillwater, Okla.	O. C. Whipple 5-40	Lee Hall
Stoughton, Mass.*	Fred C. Phillips C	Jennie F. McNamara
Stroudsburg, Pa.	H. H. Harris B1-42	H. C. Giersch
Sturgis, Mich.*	W. E. Rupe 4-40	S. F. Weatherwax
Sullivan, Ind.	John Ace Robinson 12-42	Emil E. Muehler
Sulphur Springs, Tex.	Allen E. Ardis 4-41	R. C. McKinney
Summit, Ill.	E. H. Wilson P5-41	William H. Raddatz
Summit Hill, Pa.	Daniel J. Bynon B12-41	William J. Watkins
Swoyerville, Pa.	John J. Brominski B12-41	Steve Marcin
Takoma Park, Md.	John R. Adams 6-40	J. Wilson Dodd
Talladega, Ala.	W. L. Baker P10-41	W. J. Tinney, Jr.
Tarboro, N. C.	R. B. Peters, Jr. 5-41	George N. Earnhart
Tarentum, Pa.	V. L. Henry B12-41	H. H. Girt
Tarrant City, Ala.	A. M. Cambron 9-40	Z. D. McCuen
Tarrytown, N. Y.	C. F. Smith 3-41	C. P. McCaul
Taylor, Tex.*	R. H. Hewitt C4-40	H. G. Richards
Taylorville, Ill.	J. W. Spresser	B. J. Jones
Tenafly, N. J.	Robert H. Oasch 1-42	Nathaniel M. F. Dennis
Terrell, Tex.*	J. O. Livingston C4-41	J. T. Riley
The Dalles, Ore.	Norval H. Martin 1-41	J. H. Steers
Three Rivers, Mich.*	R. E. Baum 4-41	John H. Linsner
Throop, Pa.		
Titusville, Pa.	Peter J. Hoening 12-43	George Becker
Tooele, Utah *	Nelse Blomstrom 12-41	John T. Adams
Toronto, Ohio	Ray Burchfield 12-41	Ed Shane
Torrance, Calif.	W. H. Tolson 4-40	A. H. Bartlett
Trenton, Mo.	M. L. Elledge 4-43	L. M. Holloway
Troy, Ala.	Seth Copeland	G. J. Hubbard
Troy, Ohio	J. D. Boak 12-41	J. Marshall Beck
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	Walter D. Crouch 3-40	John C. McDonnell
Tulare, Calif.*	G. Gail Bash 4-43	C. A. Paulden
Tupelo, Miss.	J. P. Nanney 1-41	J. H. Merritt
Tupper Lake, N. Y.	T. J. Collison 4-41	B. N. Sparks
Twin Falls, Idaho	Joe K. Koehler 4-41	W. H. Eldridge
Tyrone, Pa.	R. A. Hagerman B1-42	J. H. Harklerode
Uhrichsville, Ohio	J. Wesley Lytle 12-41	W. R. Treadway
Union, S. C.	E. J. Arthur 6-40	W. D. Arthur

Table XXIV.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Union City, Tenn.	W. M. Miles 1-46	D. W. Harris
Urbana, Ohio	Dallas McCrery 12-41	Joe W. Hitt
Uvalde, Tex.	J. H. Ashby, Jr. 12-40	R. W. Evans
Uxbridge, Mass.	Lester J. Cook C	Noreen Howlett
Valley City, N. D.	Fred J. Fredrickson 4-42	L. T. Halvorson
Valparaiso, Ind.	C. L. Bartholomew 12-42	C. Lee Nelson
Van Buren, Ark.	Tom English 4-41	B. C. Burkert
Van Wert, Ohio	John H. Morrison 1-42	Luther Carlo
Venice, Ill.	J. E. Lee 5-41	Walter R. Cavner
Ventnor, N. J.	Harry S. Hodson 1-41	Charles E. Reppetto
Vernon, Tex.	J. V. Owen 4-40	S. H. Hall
Verona, N. J.	David H. Slayback	T. E. Brooks
Victoria, Tex.	Ben T. Jordan 4-41	J. P. Daly
Villa Park, Ill.	Lawrence S. Murphy P4-41	Mrs. Marion G. Noble
Vineland, N. J.	John C. Gittone 5-41	Robert E. Beakley
Visalia, Calif.*	J. P. Gannon 4-41	Beatrice Thut
Wabash, Ind.	James L. Smallwood	Murrel Rife
Wadsworth, Ohio	H. J. Hall 1-42	Wade M. Hart
Wallington, N. J.	Leo Baur 12-41	Jacob Van Hook
Walpole, Mass.	Willis D. McLean C1-41	Katherine J. Higgins
Walsenburg, Colo.	Andrew C. Schafer 4-41	T. M. Wilson
Wapakoneta, Ohio	Louis Helpling 1-42	Rue Melching
Ware, Mass.	Frank M. Cebula C2-40	Karl A. Walker
Warren, R. I.	George F. Dio P3-41	Charles C. Bliss
Warrensburg, Mo.	R. M. Shelton 4-43	H. M. Cash
Warsaw, Ind.	John G. Hansman 12-42	Earl T. Foster
Washington, Ind.	Hugh L. Cox 1-43	Maud G. Spalding
Washington, Mo.	Louis F. Bleckman 4-42	H. P. Henselmeier
Washington, N. C.	R. H. Hodges 5-41	J. Warren
Washington Ct. Hse., O.*	Sherman A. Murray P12-41	G. B. Rodgers
Watsonville, Calif.	C. H. Baker 5-41	M. M. Swisher
Waupun, Wis.		
Waverly, N. Y.	Fred Gillan 4-41	Leslie P. Compton
Waxahachie, Tex.	O. E. Clift 4-41	R. A. Watson
Waynesboro, Va.*	A. R. Harding 8-40	I. G. Vass
Webb City, Mo.	M. S. Slaughter 4-42	E. R. Justin
Webster City, Iowa*	I. J. Sayrs 4-40	A. K. Westervelt
Welch, W. Va.	J. W. Blakely 1-42	C. Frank Wright
Wellington, Kan.	C. E. Glamann 4-41	Bernice S. Lindberg
Wellsburg, W. Va.	Charles F. McGlumphy 6-41	Robert Barnes, Jr.
Wellston, Ohio	H. C. McCartney	M. C. Abele

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Wellsville, N. Y.	Thomas C. Martin 3-40	Otto P. Engelder
Wellsville, Ohio	William H. Daugherty 12-41	Earl Shoub
W. Hazleton, Pa.	William H. Berger B12-41	J. Walter Tosh
W. Lafayette, Ind.	Dwight S. Keim 1-43	Charles H. Miners
West Monroe, La.	H. M. Williams, Jr. 6-42	L. L. Wood
Weston, W. Va.	John B. Perkey 3-41	Emma V. Crayton
West Pittston, Pa.		
West View, Pa.	Karl A. Swanson 12-41	J. N. Myers
West York, Pa.	M. W. Mundis B1-42	P. Russell Kraber
Wheaton, Ill.	W. W. Renton 4-43	C. E. Hogeboom
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	Grover F. Knoernschild P4-41	William H. Volkmann
Whitehall, N. Y.	Jerome E. Campbell 4-41	J. H. Taft
Whitman, Mass.	Frances T. Kane C3-40	Fred E. Sharp
Wildwood, N. J.	George W. Krogman 5-40	C. A. Heil, Jr.
Williamson, W. Va.	J. Matt Smith 7-40	B. C. Roach
Williston, N. D.	C. E. Raffety 5-41	W. H. Robinson
Willmar, Minn.	R. M. Neill 4-41	Einar H. Brogren
Wilmerding, Pa.	John W. Carthew B	Earl M. Morrison
Wilmington, Ohio	C. Q. Hildebrant 1-42	Gilbert W. Wilkin
Wilson, Pa.	Henry Buenning P12-41	James B. Acton
Winchendon, Mass.	Zadoc M. Beauvais C3-40	Arthur F. Evans
Winchester, Ky.	D. B. Scobee 1-42	Lindsey Faulkner
Windber, Pa.	B. B. Barefoot B1-42	Don L. Morford
Winfield, Kan.*	W. R. Coffey 4-40	Homer H. Hanlen
Winooski, Vt.	Albert J. Gravel 3-40	Eugene H. Manseau
Winsted, Conn.	Robert E. Maher 10-41	C. Wesley Winslow
Winter Haven, Fla.*	E. S. Horton	O. R. Way
Winton, Pa.	William White B1-42	George Podraski
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	W. T. Nobles	Nels M. Justeson
Woodbury, N. J.	C. Joseph Bauer 12-40	Thomas I. Cooper
Woodland, Calif.	H. F. Anderson 4-43	J. H. Laugenour
Wood Ridge, N. J.	William Staubach 1-42	Cornelius J. Gwinn
Wood River, Ill.	L. L. Harrod 4-41	George J. Schillinger, Jr.
Woodstock, Ill.	William R. Burns 5-41	James R. Pierce
Woodward, Okla.*	C. A. Blaylock 5-40	Mary Clift
Yankton, S. D.	Ernest A. Crockett 5-40	William Stier
Yazoo City, Miss.	D. M. Love 4-40	J. B. Cobb
Yeadon, Pa.	B. L. Schaefer B12-41	Frank R. Culp
Yoakum, Tex.*	J. G. Morrow C4-41	O. F. Mancill
York, Neb.	Andrew Grosshans 4-41	Flossie C. Hassler
Zion, Ill.	Richard F. Hire 4-43	John D. Luce

List of Directories of City Officials

This list was compiled with the assistance of secretaries of state and secretaries of state leagues of municipalities.

GENERAL

American Library Directory, 1939; A Classified List of 10,253 Libraries With Names of Librarians and Statistical Data. Compiled by Karl Brown. R. R. Bowker Company, 62 West 45 Street, New York. 1939. 531pp. $13. Public librarians listed by state and city comprise one section.

Directory of Airport Managers and Administrative Officials. Civil Aeronautics Authority, Washington, D. C. 1939. 22pp.

Directory of City and County Public Welfare Administrators in Cities Over 100,000 Population. (Rev. ed.) American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 12pp. 20 cents.

Educational Directory, 1940. Part 2—City School Officers. United States Office of Education. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 28pp. 5 cents. Lists principal school officers in cities and towns of 2,500 population and more.

Housing Yearbook, 1938. Edited by Coleman Woodbury. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. $3. Annual. Includes officials of metropolitan and municipal housing agencies.

Municipal Index and Atlas, 1939. American City Magazine Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1939. $5. Annual. Lists city engineers, water works superintendents, street superintendents, and heads of sewage treatment plants in cities over 10,000, pp. 151-63.

Police Blue Book, 1939-40; A Directory of National, State, and Provincial, County and Municipal Police and Other Criminal Justice Agencies and Their Executive Personnel in the United States, Canada, and Principal Foreign Countries. International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 247pp. $5. This is the first edition.

ALABAMA

Alabama Officials and Statistical Register, 1935. Department of Archives and History, Montgomery. 1935. Quadrennial. City and town officers, pp. 281-365. New edition to be published early in 1940.

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